



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理  
程焕文 审订

— 17 —



“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

—•17•—

## 第十七册目录

序号	胶卷号	原文件号	文件拟目	文件时间	页码
001	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 称:“李鸿章总督声称他将立即发布态度强硬的公告,命令维护广东省的和平并保护外国人。”	1900-7-3	1
002	M101-14	19	R. M. McWade 进一步报告目前的危机,并称美国的“Don. Juan de Austica”号和“Princeton”号船已经到达广州	1900-7-6	2
003	M101-14	20	R. M. McWade 进一步报告目前广州及其周边地区的事态	1900-7-9	36
004	M101-14		附件:光绪二十六年六月十三日总督李鸿章发布的公告	1900-7-9	42
005	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 称:“已经请李鸿章总督将你的感谢电报发给 Paoting-fu,再由总督的特别信使送给庆(Ching)亲王和总督荣禄(Yuan Lu)。”	1900-7-13	43
006	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 称:“李鸿章总督已着手准备让中国蒸汽船‘Anping’号北上,但出发日期还没决定。”	1900-7-13	44
007	M101-14	21	R. M. McWade 报告他向国务院提取了 300 美元,用于发电报及相关费用	1900-7-13	45
008	M101-14	22	R. M. McWade 报告签发了 69 个中国人的护照	1900-7-14	48
009	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 称:“总督李鸿章于星期二离开前往香港、上海和北京,其目标是援救外国公使并商定和平进程。”	1900-7-15	53
010	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 称:“总督李鸿章今天乘船前往香港。昨晚收到其任命的布告,总督 Chili 被命令立即出现。”	1900-7-17	54
011	M101-14	23	R. M. McWade 进一步报告中国发生的危机的情况,可参考其第 18、19 号公文	1900-7-17	55
012	M101-14	24	R. M. McWade 提交关于危机的进一步报告	1900-7-18	86
013	M101-14		附件(A):光绪二十六年六月十一日三水县毓秀街张贴的告示	1900-7-7	93
014	M101-14		附件(B):两广总督等人的联合奏折的译文及中文摘要	1900-7-18	94

015	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“总督德寿昨夜通知我收取北京的电报,称本月 22 日所有的外国公使都将被安全转移到天津,并享受特殊保护。”	1900-7-25	101
016	M101-14	25	R. M. McWade 确认上述电报,并附寄与总督德寿之间关于外国人的保护以及维持和平与秩序的相关通信	1900-7-25	102
017	M101-14		附件(A):代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1900-7-18	108
018	M101-14		附件:张贴的排外布告		109
019	M101-14		附件(B):代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信件及其发布的公告	1900-7-22	110
020	M101-14		附件(C):清廷发布的重要法令的摘要		114
021	M101-14		Frank R. Mowrer 致 David J. Hill 的信件	1900-7-24	115
022	M101-14	26	R. M. McWade 请求给巡夜人、信差和船上苦力提供津贴	1900-7-25	116
023	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“总督德寿宣布外国公使均安全健康。”	1900-7-28	119
024	M101-14	27	R. M. McWade 确认上述电报,报告他与总督德寿会见。附寄显示满族、黑旗和其他士兵在广州及其周边地区的部署的时间表的副本	1900-7-28	120
025	M101-14		附件(A):在广州及其周边地区的兵力部署的时间表及其副本		134
026	M101-14	28	R. M. McWade 进一步报告当前危机的事态,可参考其第 27 号公文,并声称两名德国传教士遭到敌意对待,命运未卜	1900-8-3	138
027	M101-14		附件(A):两广代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信	1900-7-29	143
028	M101-14		附件(B):William J. Leverett 致 R. M. McWade 的信	1900-7-30	147
029	M101-14		附件(C):Rev. J. M. Foster 致 R. M. McWade 的信	1900-7-30	149
030	M101-14		附件(D):两广代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信	1900-7-30	151
031	M101-14	30	R. M. McWade 继第 28 号公文后进一步报告危机的情况	1900-8-4	153
032	M101-14		附件:代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信,信中称将在海南普遍搜索,外国人和信教者将得到保护	1900-8-2	156



033	M101-14	31	R. M. McWade 报告在北京的外国人的安全情况, 附带来自总督德寿的信件	1900-8-5	158
034	M101-14		附件 A: 代理总督德寿致 R. M. McWade 的信件	1900-8-5	163
035	M101-14	32	R. M. McWade 报告 Ung Kung 的美国传教士遭抢掠的情况, 并引用他与总督德寿之间的通信。附带 1 封 Cuolu 致 Chace 的短信	1900-8-9	165
036	M101-14	33	R. M. McWade 报告汕头的美国浸信会传教士财产遭到破坏, 并引用他与总督德寿之间的通信	1900-8-11	176
037	M101-14	34	R. M. McWade 报告签发了 27 个中国人的护照	1900-8-14	181
038	M101-14		(电报) R. M. McWade 电告: “公使 Conger 于 8 月 11 日答复, 称已被清廷军队包围, 处境令人绝望, 损失是 60 人被杀, 100 人受伤, 部分人生病, 不过大多数人健康状况良好。”	1900-8-11	184
039	M101-14	35	R. M. McWade 继第 33 号公文后进一步报告汕头的传教士财产被破坏的情况, 并引用他与中国地方官员之间的通信。附带 1 封 Cuolu 致 Chace 的短信	1900-8-15	185
040	M101-14	36	R. M. McWade 继第 27 号公文后进一步报告驻北京的各国公使的安全情况	1900-8-15	222
041	M101-14	37	R. M. McWade 报告中国官员的某些人员调动情况, 推测这可能是因清政府对美国人利益的保护松弛引起的	1900-8-21	226
042	M101-14		(电报) R. M. McWade 电告: “总督德寿收到皇帝的敕令, 皇帝谴责他任由事态发展成目前的危机, 命令所有总督和官员维护和平, 保护外国人和信教者。”	1900-9-5	230
043	M101-14	38	R. M. McWade 表示已经收到第 5 号公文	1900-8-21	231
044	M101-14		Morrison 致 Cridler 的信件	1900-11-3	233
045	M101-14	39	R. M. McWade 表示已经收到第 6 号公文, 而第 1、2、3、4 号公文已经丢失, 因此他无法发来这些公文的副本	1900-8-22	234
046	M101-14	40	R. M. McWade 表示已经收到第 10 号公文, 并报告 9 月 5 日收到配给领事馆的武器和弹药	1900-9-13	237
047	M101-14	41	R. M. McWade 继其第 37 号公文进一步报告中国起义的相关情况	1900-9-21	239

048	M101-14	42	R. M. McWade 报告:已收到提交给美国特使 W. W. Rockhill 的关于中国起义的报告副本。附带 Cuolu 与 Chelton、Chace 与 Cridler 的往来留言	1900-9-24	242
049	M101-14		附件(1): Robert M. McWade 提交给 W. W. Rockhill 的关于领事辖区内情况的报告	1900-9-22	247
050	M101-14	43	R. M. McWade 继第 42 号公文进一步报告中国危机的情况,并引用他与总督之间的相关通信、有关的煽动性的布告及虚假的布告。附带 1 封 Cuolu 致 Chelton 的短信	1900-9-24	265
051	M101-14	44	R. M. McWade 请求提供雇用职员、保险箱和电灯的附加津贴	1900-9-26	286
052	M101-14	45	R. M. McWade 报告杰出的德国病理学家 Kock 博士到访	1900-9-27	289
053	M101-14	46	R. M. McWade 报告发布伪造的及煽动性的布告的情况,附寄总督德寿警告这种行为的公告副本	1900-9-26	292
054	M101-14		附件:光绪六年闰八月总督德寿发布的公告	1900-9 或 1900-10	299
055	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“中国皇帝发布谴责朝廷大臣的敕令,命令一些官员降职,皇帝仍旧自我谴责,但坚持由端亲王和其他人为流血事件负责。”	1900-10-1	300
056	M101-14	47	R. M. McWade 继第 46 号公文进一步报告中国危机的情况,并附寄几份公告的译文	1900-10-1	301
057	M101-14	48	R. M. McWade 报告美国蒸汽艇“Fook Hing”售给 1 个中国人	1900-10-4	320
058	M101-14	49	R. M. McWade 确认本月 14 日的电报,并提供电报中提到的皇帝敕令的原文	1900-10-4	322
059	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“朝廷的军队被 5000 名三合会会员和反清武装所击败。报告提供了朝廷军队的位置,并声称德国和法国的战舰增倍。”	1900-10-8	327
060	M101-14	50	R. M. McWade 报告各种势力在东方的企图,可参考他的第 46、47 号公文。附寄十几幅中国人所画的说明事态发展的漫画	1900-10-12	328
061	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“叛乱者占据了广州附近的惠州(Huichow),法国炮舰与总督合作。”	1900-10-13	370
062	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“法国炮舰提供合作。”	1900-10-13	371



063	M101-14	51	R. M. McWade 来信确认本月 8 日和 13 日的电报,并提交有关中国起义的相关资料	1900-10-15	372
064	M101-14	52	R. M. McWade 继第 51 号公文后进一步报告事件的情形、发布的公告及侮辱坟墓的行为等	1900-10-15	387
065	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 电告:“朝廷的军队击败了惠州的叛乱者。”	1900-10-16	395
066	M101-14	53	R. M. McWade 报告 Hugh Mullen 之死和葬礼,并说明此人是美国船“Don Juan de Austria”号的二等仆人。附寄副舰长的信件以及相关的剪报	1900-10-16	396
067	M101-14		附件 1(104):J. C. M. Lean 致 R. M. McWade 信件的副本	1900-9-30	398
068	M101-14		附件 2:《孖刺沙西报》( <i>The Daily Press</i> )有关 Hugh Mullen 之死的报道	1900-10-3	399
069	M101-14	54	R. M. McWade 继第 52 号公文后进一步报告中国的起义(一式两份)	1900-10-20	400
070	M101-14		附件:1 份煽动性的排外布告的原文		421
071	M101-14		附件:《时局图题词》、译文和 1 幅《时局图》		425
072	M101-14		(电报)R. M. McWade 报告:Weichow 附近的叛乱者占领了 Santocho,两广交界处的 NamHung 爆发起义	1900-10-23	431
073	M101-14		Cuolu 致国务卿的信		432
074	M101-14		电报:R. M. McWade 电告:“叛乱的支持者炸毁了总督衙门,导致 6 人死亡,11 人受伤,4 处住处被毁,但总督未受伤。”	1900-10-30	433
075	M101-14	55	R. M. McWade 报告朝廷的军队击败反叛者,夺回 Weichow,并确认相关的电报	1900-10-31	434
076	M101-14	56	R. M. McWade 继第 55 号公文进一步报告中国的起义,附寄 Hoi Ting 和 Ho Nam 张贴的两份煽动性的布告的译文	1900-11-1	443
077	M101-14	57	R. M. McWade 完整地报告兑换所造成的损失,称由于广州没有外国银行,故兑换损失无法包括在领事的费用账目里,关于这一点可参考国务院相关函件	1900-11-7	451
078	M101-14	58	R. M. McWade 继第 56 号公文后进一步报告英国、法国和德国对广州的预期争夺中的不和,并陈述炮舰和蒸汽艇到达广州的必要性	1900-11-7	454

079	M101-14	59	R. M. McWade 继第 58 号公文后进一步报告中国的危机,并提供公使 Conger 的相关信件的原文	1900-11-14	461
080	M101-14	60	R. M. McWade 继第 59 号公文进一步报告中国当前的局势。附带 1 封 1901 年 1 月 3 日 R. S. C 致 Adee 的信及 Adee 的回复	1900-11-17	472
081	M101-14		Frank R. Mowrer 致 John Hay 的信件	1900-11-14	477
082	M101-14	61	R. M. McWade 报告与美国浸信会传教士有关系的一些人的行踪和情况。附寄相关的信件	1900-11-21	478
083	M101-14	62	R. M. McWade 报告有关传教士对财产破坏的索赔要求的陈述。附寄一份提交给总督德寿的索赔书副本,内容包括美国传教士受损财产的摘要重述及相关的图	1900-11-24	482
084	M101-14	63	R. M. McWade 报告 Yeung Kong 的和平局势的信件(一式两份)。附寄 Rev. Geo. Marshall 的相关来信	1900-11-30	566
085	M101-14	64	R. M. McWade 逐条详细地报告传教士财产的破坏情况,并对起义过程中发生的事情进行详细评论。并提交在义和团运动期间,广东、广西、云南所发生的与美国布道团相关的事件登记表	1900-12-7	573
086	M101-14	65	R. M. McWade 继第 64 号公文后进一步报告中国当前的局势	1900-12-13	620
087	M101-14	66	R. M. McWade 继第 65 号公文进一步报告中国当前的局势,并转送写给广州领事馆辖区的传教士信件的副本	1900-12-14	628
088	M101-14		前任领事 Edward Bedloe 致函 Thos. W. Cridler 表示已经收到 1900 年 11 月 16 日的公文,并称 Chung 先生收到全部的工资,同时报告了领事馆的中国家具的情况。附带一封 Cuolu 致 Chelton 的短信,内容关于将文件复制一份给 Goodnow	1900-12-15	632
089	M101-14	67	R. M. McWade 报告他已领取 484.79 美元,用于支付 Richard Joulmin 审判的未付费用	1900-12-21	635
090	M101-14	68	R. M. McWade 表示已经收到 1900 年 10 月 22 日的关于国务卿 John Shecuraw 之死的国务院通告	1900-12-21	639
091	M101-14	69	R. M. McWade 报告纽约标准油公司的商标侵权诉讼审讯的情况	1900-12-23	641



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Canton,

July 3, 1900.

Received

P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Viceroy Li has assured ~~self~~ <sup>me?</sup> today he will issue immediately strong proclamation commanding the preservation of the peace in his province ~~in order~~ <sup>and will adopt measures to</sup> to protect foreigners as far as possible. Has increased force 15,000 men.

HOWADE

~~Ciphered by the Navy Department.~~

July 3, 1900. 189 M.

Confidential

*Cons Bureau*

No. 19



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1899 1900 ✓

Mrs. *R. M. McWade*

To the Department of State.



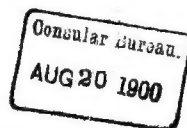
Subject:

*Crisis in China*

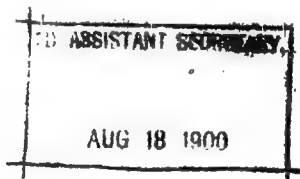
*Ans. to War, Navy.  
The President, Aug. 21, 1900.*

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of his No. 18 of June 26<sup>th</sup>, regarding present crisis in China makes report of arrival at Hong Kong of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, at Canton of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria" and "Princeton"; of interviews had with Viceroy etc., etc., etc.







Dear Criddle

I think these should  
be copied to War + Navy.  
They would particularly interest  
the Navy Dept, and Mr Root  
highly appreciates these  
intelligent continuous con-  
versations with their interpreted  
telegrams in due sequence.  
You might send a third copy  
to the President. Adm

Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Dear Adm

You may care to read  
Mr McNamee's confidential des-  
patches No 19020, herewith,  
in relation to the Crisis in  
China -

Mr Chellon

As a way they have  
been read with interest  
especially in view of the cir-  
cumstances under which  
they were written -

Adm

Confidential

No. 19

Consulate of the United States,  
Kanton, China, July 6<sup>th</sup> 1899

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 18 of the 26. I inform regarding the present situation in China, and have the honor to report as follows.

On June 26<sup>th</sup> I received the following cablegram from the Department

"Recently done at Hongkong about 27<sup>th</sup> and will give passages to Chinese officials en route to Peking" (signed) Hay

Immediately after its receipt I telegraphed Hubbard, Mr. Edmund Bag, our efficient and energetic Vice Consul, to await Mr. Excellency Li Hung Chang at his Yamen and



## 2

acquaint him with its contents, assuring him at the same time that every precaution would be taken for his personal comfort and safety. The Viceroy ordered his confidential Secretary and Chief Interpreter, Dr. George Mark, a native Cantonese and a graduate of Tsing Tsin University, to call on me that afternoon to arrange the preliminary details for His Excellency's departure. Dr. Mark was forewarned to leave the Yamen as directed by the Emperor's Decree, and the Emperor's Commanding Li Shing Chang to remain in Canton "until further orders". This meant that although his departure was staged for the time being he was to hold himself in readiness for a hurried summons to Peking.

On receiving this information I determined to have a conference

3

conference with the Viceroy over  
his intentions, and also to dis-  
cover the condition of affairs  
in the Sino-Manchu according-  
ly I started on my early the  
following morning. I was ac-  
companied by Commander Mc-  
Lennan of the U.S.C. Don Juan  
McLennan, whose broad intel-  
ligence, tact and promptitude  
in all emergencies have proved  
most of all able aids to our since  
his advent in Szechuan. The Vice-  
roy expressed his deep regret  
and disappointment concerning  
the sudden and unexpected  
disarrangement of our plans.  
He felt that his voice and  
presence at Peking would have  
been all powerful in settling  
the difficulties and troubles  
there and feared that ill-ad-  
vised might place the Dow-  
ager Empress in such a hostile  
position that trouble would  
result

44

recent lines would be lost  
 and the Empire be in danger.  
 Her words were those of a man  
 who loved his country, and his  
 allegiance to the Dragon Em-  
 peror was equally as apparent,  
 the latter however being tempered  
 by the expressed hope that fruit  
 would be kept with the ~~foreign~~<sup>foreign</sup>  
 Powers. He deplored the rapidly  
 growing strength of the Ah He Chua  
 Boreas and other anti-foreign  
 secret societies. Prompt meas-  
 ures he declared should be  
 taken to prevent their further  
 depredations in the North and  
 vigorous means adopted for  
 their disbandment there as  
 well as in Kwang Tung and  
 Keding Sui, his own provinces.  
 I appealed to him for the most  
 ample protection for the lives  
 and property of our American  
 Missionaries and other Nationals,  
 instancing as part of my reasons  
 therefor



5

therefore the inflammatory, hos-  
tile, libelous & seditious on  
the streets and the consequent  
by disturbed condition of the  
minds of foreigners and na-  
tives alike. He assured me  
that he would immediately  
give orders to that effect to  
his local magistrates and  
other subordinate officials,  
civil and military. He asked  
"if the U.S.S. Brooklyn could  
be stationed at Hong Kong for  
a week or so, estimating his  
belief that within that period  
he might be able to learn  
how far Peking." Commander  
McFara and I discussed him  
that we would communicate  
by telegraph with Admiral  
Barnes and make the best  
arrangement possible under  
the changed circumstances.  
He thanked us cordially, said  
that his friendship and friendly  
offices

6

officers are behalf of the Secured  
 States and of American gen-  
 erally would do more faults and  
 write to that in the present  
 requiring a passage for him-  
 self and his confidential Sec-  
 retary on any given boat,  
 belonging to the U.S. Navy  
 would be acceptable to him.

Admiral Perry calls at  
 once manifest of the Viceroy's  
 wishes and the ship is as-  
 signed the U.S.S. Princeton Com-  
 mander Henry Knox to the  
 Canton Station to wait for  
 His Excellency.

The native population of  
 the Two Rivers, which form  
 my Consular District, numbers,  
 according to official estimates  
 over forty-six millions and  
 the American missionaries  
 of all faiths, who are laboring  
 among them number 129 men  
 and women. I except the  
 Roman

7

Roman Catholic Missionaries,  
who, by the way, are all French-  
men. The imperative necessity  
to provide for the safety of these  
good men and women many  
of whom work in places that  
are isolated and at a consid-  
erable distance from each other,  
impelled me to forward the  
following letter to each of them:-

"In view of the present dis-  
turbed condition of affairs in  
the District, and of the strong  
possibility of danger to life and  
property through the "Boxers" or  
other lawless natives, it is my  
duty to urge you to take  
prompt measures for your safe-  
ty and that of all our friends  
in your vicinity. Helpless  
women and children should  
be your first case."

After the above had been  
forwarded I secured, so far  
as I was able, an inventory  
of,

8

of the property, real, personal and otherwise, of the different missions for use in case of damage by fire, pillage, etc., by Boxers, or other rebellious and turbulent natives. I did this so as to place the liability for damage, etc., entirely upon the Imperial Government and at the same time avoid hereafter the possibility of evasion or escape from the payment of damages by the Chinese authorities. I notified the Nam Hoi, Lun U and other local magistrates and officials, of my desire that soldiers be assigned to guard, by day and night, the properties indicated in my note to them, said protection to continue until the rebellion ceased and peace was thoroughly established. The following are copies of sample

9

sample responses which I have received; the originals being placed in the archives of this Consulate.

"From Phan H. Magistrate  
To Consul McWade.

Your Honor

Acknowledging receipt of your communication informing me that there are five Chapels, Schools and Insane Asylum in my jurisdiction which you request me to protect, I have the honor to inform you that I will consult with the officials of the military stations and give orders for the necessary protection. If there are other Chapels, Schools, etc, not mentioned in your letter, please inform me of them so that they also may be protected."

"From Phan H. Magistrate  
To Consul McWade

Your Honor:



10

Your Honor :

Acknowledging receipt of your communication asking that soldiers be assigned to guard and protect the following properties:-

1. The dwellings of Rev. G.W. Greene and Rev. P. Alvarado and the adjoining Chapel and two school houses situated at Mu Siem Men, Nam Hoi District,
2. The chapel on Chin Yane Street, also in Nam Hoi District,

I have the honor to inform you that I have written to the Kwang Chow General and the Commanding Officer Ching of the trained soldiers stations to keep a constant guard to protect said properties."

During the evening of June 28<sup>th</sup> I received the following from the Hon.  
John

11

John Goodnow, U.S. Consul  
General at Shanghai:—

"Hay authorizes you con-  
sult Viceroy about measures  
preserve peace their provinces  
and protection Americans"

On the following morning  
I visited the Viceroy's Yamen  
and prior to conferring with  
His Excellency I had a some-  
what prolonged conversation  
with Dr. Mark. The latter in-  
formed me that, at an audience  
given by Li Hung Chang the  
previous afternoon to an in-  
fluential Committee, represent-  
ing the gentiles and wealthy  
Cantonese, he was besought by  
them to remain in Canton,  
as they had good reasons  
for fearing that his depart-  
ure would be the signal  
for an uprising. He told  
them he was bound to obey  
any mandate from the  
Emperor

Emperor and Dowager Empress ordering him to Peking, adding that events of national importance might demand his presence there at any moment: Memorials signed by many thousands of Cantonese and others resident in the Two Kingdoms were then presented to him, the Committee simultaneously declaring that if he persisted in obeying any such mandate during the present perilous crisis the Cantonese would block with their bodies the streets through which he would have to pass. He told them that the preservation of anything like order lay largely with themselves, for, with an almost empty treasury, he could not enlist, drill and maintain such a properly armed and uniformed

13

uniformed body of troops as would be necessary for that purpose. He would need, he said, at least one million taels now and more money later on for the pay of the soldiery. One of the Committee named Liao, a prominent Cantonese Minister, asserted that he could guarantee that five million taels would be raised. This promise gratified the Viceroy.

I presented the contents of the cablegram to His Excellency and received, in reply, his strong assurances that he was "strenuous in his efforts to preserve law and order in his Provinces and that he would protect and safeguard Americans and American interests as far as lay within his power. He had increased by 15,000 men

144

men the troops of his two Generals and was seeing all resources at his disposal to maintain peace and punish the lawless. Canton was being policed with armed and reliable men and every village and district under his care was receiving attention. Whenever rebellion attempted to show itself repression and punishment would quickly follow."

The U.S.S. Princeton, Commander Harry Knox, arrived and anchored off Shamien on the afternoon of July 1. I informed the Viceroy of that fact by letter, also stating that I would, accompanied by Commanders McLean and Knox, pay him an official call on the 3<sup>d</sup> instant at 9 o'clock A.M.

Later in the afternoon of  
July



15.

July 2<sup>d</sup>. I received the following telegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai:

"Inform Viceroy United States will not attack provinces central and Southern China so long as order is maintained and foreigners protected. All nations are acting together. Urge him immediately issue proclamation commanding peace regardless of edict."

A number of hostile edicts have, within a few days, been issued from Peking, but, I think, this is the particular edict referred to by Mr. Goodnow.

"An Imperial Order issued on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the sixth moon stating that the Viceroys and Governors of all provinces have been continuously presenting memorials to the Throne with the same

16

same intention to have the "Boxers" put down and have actually pointed out that Minister Hong of the Tsung Li Yamen is unfit for the important position.

Our Viceroys and Governors are only looking after your own interests and doing nothing nor talking any thought whatever for the good of the nation. The Government does not wish to make trouble which will cause dislike to all foreign nations, but desires to have the matter settled in a day so that we may have peace always; but the common uprising of the "Boxers" this time is due to their hatred towards the native converts and it is difficult to make them submit to orders or to prevent

prevent them from killing the converts and burning their dwellings. On account of the "Boxers" all of the nations compelled me to exterminate them. The Foreign Powers have all the sayings and we have to take the consequences. Under these circumstances even the lowest and the most ignorant people would be aroused to anger. To fight it out is hard but not to fight is harder. Orders have been daily given to Minister Wong instructing him that from the Prince down to the people every one is determined to sacrifice their lives for the country and if she is about to be partitioned off, why not make our last struggle against it. Should we fail in our attempt then we will die for her as patriots and thus we will not be ashamed to

18

to face our ancestors. The Chief desires of you Viceroy and Governors are riches, and houses and really do not realize the present crisis. I have issued this order to you all so that you may know the circumstances thereof and hope that you will pay more attention to the Government."

We called on the Viceroy at the appointed time and he was much gratified with Commander Knox's statement at the opening of the interview that Admiral Kemei had instructed him to proceed to Canton with the "Princeton" and there await His Excellency's embarkation. The following copy of a letter addressed by me to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai details what occurred during the conference

conference

19

Conference:-

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant reading as follows:-

'Inform Viceroy that United States will not attack provinces central and southern China, so long as order is maintained and foreigners protected. All nations are acting together.

Urge him immediately issue proclamation commanding peace regardless of edict'

Also to confirm my reply of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant:-

'Instructions fully obeyed. Letter follows'

Immediately upon receipt of your telegram I communicated with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and arranged for an interview with him at his yamen at nine o'clock on the morning of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant.

Accompanied by Commander M. Sear



50

McLean of the "Don Juan de Austria" and Commander Knox of the "Princeton", visited His Excellency and was treated with the marked friendly courtesy that has characterized our intercourse since my first interview with him after assuming the duties of my official position.

During our conversation the present desperate condition of affairs throughout the Empire was discussed at length. His Excellency frequently expressed his admiration of and friendship for the American Nation and finally, in response to my urgent representations, decided to at once issue a strong Proclamation. A document of that sort requires considerable care in its preparation and I anticipated, after my

21

my experience of the dilatory methods of Orientals in general, a delay of at least one week before the desired document would be made public. I am indeed much gratified at being able to inform you that the promise of prompt action has been faithfully kept and His Excellency has, this morning, issued two proclamations covering the grounds desired and has sent to me the first copies issued of said instruments. Translations of them are herewith enclosed.

In this connection I beg to inform you that on the third instant I visited the Department, in Naval Cipher, the following:-

"Viceroy Li assured me today will immediately issue strong proclamation commanding peace in his provinces and

22

and take measures protect foreigners as far as able. Has increased troops fifteen thousand men."

Here are the two proclamations:—

"Proclamation by Viceroy Li of the Two Kwangs.

By Imperial Orders the people and places are to be protected. Troubles between natives and native converts are to be prevented. The promoters of any uprising are to be at once beheaded and those who spread false rumors are to be arrested and severely punished.

Dated the 9<sup>th</sup> day, 6<sup>th</sup> moon, 26<sup>th</sup> year K.S."

~~~~~  
"An instruction to the subordinate officers from Viceroy<sup>and</sup> Governor for the purpose of giving protection.  
The

23

The foreign missionaries and native converts are, according to Treaty and by Imperial Orders to be protected. The various rumors are now afloat and it is hard to say that there are no bad characters and escaped robbers in the inland places who, under pretence of attacking converts are in reality taking advantage to make trouble and disturbing the localities. A proclamation has been issued strictly prohibiting such doings. We will give orders to the subordinate officials on receiving our proclamation to immediately dispatch runners to have them posted up in the District cities, villages and market places and to detect all those who attempt to make false rumors to alarm people under pretext to

24

to attack the convents, but in reality are trying to raise all sorts of trouble. These people should be arrested at once and severely punished. All those who join them for the sake of curiosity should be prevented.

The foreign missionaries and native Christians must be carefully protected and if anything happens to them the local authorities, civil and military, are held responsible.

The subordinate officers are to report when the proclamations are posted up and to act accordingly. Enclosed herewith proclamations for the Prefects, Sub-Prefects and Magistrates of the Two Kwoangs.

(Note. Here follows the first proclamation.)

It was, indeed, with much pleasure that I presented to His Excellency the following



25

following cablegram. Its hearty friendly tone made a deep impression on him and I feel satisfied intensified his firm determination to maintain friendly relations with the United States in particular and the Foreign Powers.

"Assurances of Viceroy Li cordially appreciated. Now that anarchy controls capital the President trusts to responsible provincial authorities to maintain order and fulfill treaty and international obligations of Chinese Nation. May "

Both Commanders McLean and I on the occasion of our first interview emphatically assured the Viceroy that the United States did not covet or desire any Chinese territory, and this assurance was

26

was reiterated during the last interview. The statements evidently made a decidedly marked impression on His Excellency and his Chief Officials, a large number of whom surrounded him.

Herewith follows the latest Imperial Edict which has reach Canton:-

"An Imperial Order stating that the Viceroy and Governors of all provinces have been continuously presenting memorials to the Throne to have the "Boxers" put down<sup>and</sup> have actually pointed out that Minister Wong of the Tsing Li Yamen is unfit for the position.

Is it true that you Viceroy and Governors are only looking after your own interests and pleasures and taking no thought whatever  
for

27

for the good of the Nation?  
 The "Boxers" are close to the  
 Capital, it is difficult to make  
 them submit to orders or to  
 put them down. Your memo-  
 rials stated that the "Boxers"  
 must be exterminated. Others  
 have all the sayings and we  
 must take the consequences.  
 From the princes down to the  
 people every one is aroused to  
 anger and determined to fight  
 it out. If our country is about  
 to be partitioned why not make  
 our last struggle against it  
 and should our attempts fail  
 then we will die for her as  
 patriots and thus will not  
 be ashamed to face Heaven or  
 our ancestors. The Chief de-  
 sires of you Viceroy and  
 Governors are riches and  
 honors and you really do  
 not realize the present crisis  
 of the Government"

It

It will be noted that it is simply a paraphrase of the before quoted edict.

Apropos of the timely arrival of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria", it is my agreeable duty to report to you that her Commander, Thomas C. M. Lean, immediately after she had been anchored in the stream, made a tour of inspection of Shamoen on which island is situated the Consulates and the homes of all of the foreign residents of Canton. He drew up a masterly plan of strategic defence, covering every exposed and dangerous point of the island, and left nothing undone on his part to reassure the timid and fearful. The French and other Consuls have thanked him personally for the courteous and opportune proffer of his services, when necessary.

Commander

29

Commander Knox, after a similar tour of inspection and a most careful study of Commander McLeur's plan of defence, has given it his unqualified approval, and so has Commander Corbet of the British gunboat "Redpole", the arrival of which was noted in my previous despatches.

In both of the edicts, which I have quoted, mention is made of "Minister Wong", who, I am informed, is one of the Chief advisers of Prince Tuan, whose virulent and deadly hostility to all foreigners has been made most painfully evident by his murderous actions at Peking.

The following ~~in~~ ~~the~~ translation of a minute adopted by representative wealthy and responsible men of Canton, at a meeting held in the  
Tax.

30

Tax Department, will indicate the character, etc., of "Minister Wong" and one of the reasons for the popular feeling against him:—

"The proprietors of the Seventy-two guilds assembled at the Likin Department at the request of the Sub-Directors named Tung and Chu to consult personally over the Likin farm tendered by them. The 72 guilds are held responsible to pay an annual tax of Taels 4000,000 for the monopoly. One-half of the amount must be paid in before opening the business and the remainder paid over to the Likin Department in quarterly instalments in advance. The four representatives of the 72 guilds should be elected as Directors for managing affairs. The matter has been personally presented to the

31

the Viceroy, and His Excellency told them to at once send in their regulations for that purpose so as to enable him to make his report to the Government. The former provincial treasurer, His Excellency Shum, during his office in Canton had found out on examination of the books of the Lohin Department that the accounts were incorrect and that the former Director Wong of the Board of Re-organization had actually cheated a certain sum of money entrusted to him, subscribed a few years ago by the charitable gentry for famine purposes. The case was presented to the Throne by His Excellency Shum after his arrival at Peking, to have Director Wong hauled up for investigation and

32

and punishment.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

United States Consul



*Confidential.* *Ans Bureau*  
No. 20  
Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 9, 1900, 489.

Mr. *R. M. McWade*  
To the Department of State.  
Subject: *Ans to Mr. Taft, & the President*  
*Aug. 21, 1900.*  
*Crisis in China*

Abstract of Contents.  
In continuation of Nos. 18  
and 19, reports in detail  
on condition of affairs  
in Canton and vicinity.

Consular Bureau  
AUG 20 1900

No. 20

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 9<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 18 of the 26<sup>th</sup> ultimo and No. 19 of the 6<sup>th</sup> instant, regarding the present situation in China, local and national, I have the honor to report as follows: -

Viceroy Li Hsing Chang, emphasizing his recent promises to me, regarding the issuance of a proclamation for the maintenance of peace and the protection of foreigners in the Two Kwongs, has just issued this, his third proclamation.

You will note that it also bears the signature of Tak, the Governor of Kwang Tung: -

"Proclamation

V "Proclamation issued by Viceroy  
Li of the Two Kwongs<sup>and</sup> Governors  
Tate of Kwang Tung:-

By Imperial Orders the  
people and places are to be  
protected. Troubles between  
natives and native converts  
are to be prevented. The promo-  
ters of any uprising under false  
pretext are to be at once behead-  
ed and those who spread false  
rumors to alarm people are to  
be arrested and severely pun-  
ished.

Dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day 6<sup>th</sup> moon,  
26<sup>th</sup> year Kwang Shii "

I enclose herewith the  
first copy that was issued  
of the proclamation. It was  
sent to me by His Excellency  
by special messenger, im-  
mediately after being impressed  
with his official seal.

I have received infor-  
mation that the Cantonese,  
replying

## 3

replying to Viceroy Li's request for money to raise, equip and pay a larger standing army for the Two Kwoings, have already subscribed upwards of Taels 20,000,000. He only asked them to contribute Taels 5,000,000. Viceroy Li opened the subscription list with his own donation of Taels 2,000,000 and was immediately followed by Lao, the public-spirited Cantonese banker, with a similar large contribution. The Hoppo, the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Dudge, Governor Tak and the Salt Commissioners, each donated Taels 500,000.

- A considerable amount of money is raised yearly by the Imperial Customs, which goes towards the payment of the Chinese loan. The amount  
now

44

now in hand from the Customs source, together with other funds collected from the Leken, or taxes on sugar, rice, etc, amounting to a gross total of Taels 70,000,000. are, I am informed, withheld by the Hoppo and the Salt Commissioners, to be used in case a general war is declared against China.

There is a general feeling of disquiet and unrest, pervading alike the foreigners and natives. The exodus of the gentry with their wives and families still

continues, although every effort is made by Viceroy Li to inspire confidence among all classes.

The execution, by decapitation, of Boxers and other criminals goes on daily. One of yesterday's victims was

5

was the Captain of a Chinese guard-boat, caught smuggling 20,000 Mauser rifles, part of which he had already delivered to the Boxer leaders. He was led to the place of execution dressed in the robes of his Mandarin rank. Some influential men tried to save him, when their hopes of success seemed about to be crowned with fruition they learned to their dismay that with Viceroy Li radical punishment quickly follows the commission of a crime.

Dear Sir,  
 Yours obedient servant,  
 Wm. M. McWade  
 United States Consul

One enclosure:-  
 A Proclamation.

兩廣閣爵督部堂李  
廣東撫部院德  
示

欽奉

諭旨

保境安民  
禁約民教  
各不相凌  
藉端逞亂  
立正典刑  
造言惑衆  
嚴拏重懲

光緒二十六年六月十一日

Comp  
DEPT  
JUL 13  
CHIEF

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From

Canton

July 13, 1900.  
Received 9<sup>10</sup> A.M.

Sec State,

July 12  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 12 9 11 AM 1900

Wu 6 RY WA U.S.Govt.  
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

Canton, 25.

SecState,

Washington.

Have arranged Viceroy Li wire your appreciative  
cablegram to Paoing-Fu, thence by Viceroy's special courier  
to Prince Ching and General Yuan Lu.

McWade.

Rec'd 6:57 A.M.

July 12, 1900.

Read by the Secretary  
July 12

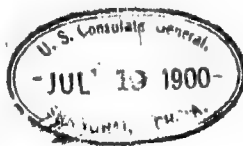


*Cong*  
DEPT. OF STATE  
JUL 13 27 AM 1900  
CHIEF OF OFFICE  
Sec State,  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED  
From *Canton*  
July 13, 1900.  
Received 9<sup>10</sup> A.M.

*Washn.*  
Viceroy engaged quarters  
Chinese Steamer Anping  
leave north date departure  
undecided

*McWade*

No. 21



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 13<sup>th</sup> 1899 1900

Mr. J. M. Wade

To the Department of State.



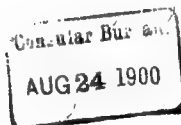
Subject:

Draft on Secretary of State for \$300.

Abstract of Contents.

Reports that owing to exhausted funds he has been compelled to draw for some stated to meet expenses of cablegrams &c., &c.

File



No. 21

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 189-1900.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have this day drawn up the Honorable Secretary of State for \$300. U.S. Currency, said sum to be charged against the contingent expenses of this Consulate for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900. In explanation of this rather unusual procedure, I beg to state that owing to the paralysis of business, due to the present critical state of affairs in China, the amount of official fees now being received by this office for certifying invoices, etc., is insufficient to meet current expenses.

expenses. Since the 1<sup>st</sup> instant the amount expended by me for cablegrams to the Department, Admiral Remy at Manila and Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, reaches nearly \$150. and it is probable that by the end of the present month the \$300. I have drawn for will be exhausted by cable expenses alone.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration requires cash payments for all messages sent and as my funds are exhausted no alternative but the one taken was left me.

Under the peculiar circumstances I hope the Department will approve my action.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant  
Robert M. McRae  
U.S. Consul

Approval recommended  
Gordon  
C. W. W.  
July 19, 1900

No. 22.

U. S. Consulate General  
JUL 21 1900  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,  
Shanghai, China, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Mr. L. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Chinese Certificates,

Copy to Mr. McWade  
Done, Aug 10

ASST. SECRETARY  
AUG 23 1900

Abstract of Contents.

re having viewed 69 Certificates issued  
by the Chinese Dept. of Inf. Customs.

No. 22.

Consulate of the United States,  
Nagasaki, China, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to inform you that after due examination of the applicants I have visaed Certificate issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Imperial Customs at this port to the following named members of the exempt class about to depart for the United States:-

Chang Yui Chong, Traveller,

Wong Yeu,

Lee Li,

Merchant,

Quan Hung,

Student,

Leang Joe,

Merchant,

Chong Mei,

Lee Siu Quong,

Traveller,

Chun Sang,

Student,

Lo Yow,

Wong Sun,

Lui Wong,

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Wong Tung,      | Merchant,        |
| Lee Yuck Tong,  | Student,         |
| Wong Sheu,      | Merchant's Wife, |
| Leo Chif Taw,   | Traveler,        |
| Chow Wing,      | Student,         |
| Shung Ho,       | "                |
| Wong Tung,      | "                |
| Wong Shing,     | "                |
| Yeung Ng,       | "                |
| Wong Hui,       | Merchant,        |
| Wu Ching,       | "                |
| Tan Lin,        | "                |
| Chi Tung,       | "                |
| Tan Ching,      | "                |
| Chung Tung,     | "                |
| Wong Kue,       | "                |
| Hwan Tung,      | Student,         |
| Low Tung,       | "                |
| Ng Hui,         | "                |
| Leo Fat,        | "                |
| Ng Wou,         | Merchant,        |
| Chao Shing Wui, | Student,         |
| Chow Kuen rock, | "                |
| Low Pok,        | "                |
| Low Yuen,       | Merchant,        |

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Chow Tung Sing,  | Merchant, |
| Leun Tung,       | ,         |
| Wong On,         | ,         |
| Wa Pak Chow,     | Student,  |
| Shui Li On,      | Merchant, |
| Wong Hook,       | ,         |
| Wong Bok,        | Student,  |
| Choy Quong,      | ,         |
| Choy Hui,        | Merchant, |
| Tsuy Leung,      | ,         |
| Wong Lue,        | Student,  |
| Wong Quong,      | ,         |
| Wong Hong,       | ,         |
| Mah Doug,        | Merchant, |
| Wong Sing Shing, | ,         |
| Wong Shing Tow,  | ,         |
| Wong Shui,       | Student,  |
| Ng Sam Ho,       | Merchant, |
| Ng Chow Yung,    | ,         |
| Shui Sun,        | Student,  |
| Yung Siu,        | Merchant, |
| Wong Soy,        | ,         |
| Lee Soy,         | Student,  |
| Lee Chow,        | ,         |
| Chin Leung Shi,  | Merchant, |



|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Quang Boo,     | Student,  |
| Choung Wuy,    | "         |
| Yeung Hei Sun, | "         |
| Ching Seung,   | "         |
| Ng Yick,       | Merchant, |
| Sun Son,       | "         |
| Tam Sing,      | Student,  |
| Fong Choy,     | "         |

I have notified the U.S. Collector at San Francisco of my action and sent him a description and photograph of each person.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Albert M. McWard

U.S. Consul.

*July 15.*

*Cons Bureau  
Confirm*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 15 9 02 AM 1900

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

WU 3 HU WA 31.

*Confirmed  
July 16, 1900.*



Canton.

See State,

Washington.

Viceroy leaves Tuesday for HongKong, Shanghai, Peking. Declared object save foreign ministers' lives; arrange peace terms. (He transmitted to Empress empress Salisburg, Delcasse, threatening retaliation if ministers massacred.)

McWade.

Rec'd 10:47 A.M.

July 15, 1900.

Consular Bureau.

JUL 16 1900

*Day*  
*(35 & 2cc)*  
**TELEGRAM RECEIVED.**  
*Cons Bureau*  
*Conf m.*  
*41 York*  
*Wu*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 17 11 24 AM 1900

From *Canton*

*confirmed*  
*July 18, 1900*

July 17, 1900.  
Received 10 30 P.M.  
A.M.

*McWade*

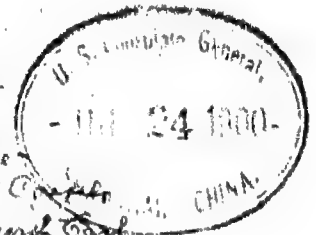


*Viceroy Li sailed today*  
*Hong Kong. Received edict last*  
*night appointing him Viceroy*  
*Chili Commanding immediate*  
*presence there. I protested*  
*against departure, urgently*  
*requested him remain,*  
*preservation peace, protecting*  
*foreigners; replied dared not*  
*disobey edict now. French*  
*gunboats arrived*

*McWade*

Consular Bureau.  
JUL 18 1900

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
To War & Navy, and to Mr.  
Cortelyou for the President,  
calling attention to the full re-  
port of the Conference of the  
Liaison at Canton, with  
Li, and the important declarations made  
by the Viceroy -



No. 23

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 17, 1899-1900

Mr. P. M. Wade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crisis in China

To Mr. Navy & the  
President, Aug. 27, 1900.



### Abstract of Contents.

Reports in further con-  
tinuation of despatches  
Nos. 18, 19 and 20 on  
existing condition of  
affairs in Canton, of  
interviews with Viceroy  
etc., etc.,

No. 23

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 17<sup>th</sup>, 1891

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of  
my <sup>dispatches</sup> Nos 18 of the 26<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>  
instant respectively, regarding  
the present crisis in China, I  
have the honor to report as fol-  
lows:-

On the evening of 10<sup>th</sup>  
instant, I received the follow-  
ing instructions by cable from  
the Honorable John Hay, Sec-  
retary of State, Washington, D.C.

"Use whatever means of com-  
munication you may have to  
convey to Prince Ching and to  
Yunglu the appreciation felt  
by this Government for their  
efforts in behalf of the protection  
of

of foreigners and restoration  
of peace in China"

I at once communicated with Viceroy Li Hung Chang and succeeded in enlisting his services in the transmission and delivery of the foregoing to Prince Ching and General Jung Lee. I thereupon cable as follows:—  
"Secstate, Washington. Have arranged Viceroy Li wire appreciative cablegram to Peking from thence by Viceroy's special couriers to Prince Ching and General Jung Lee. M. Wade"

On the following day Dr. George Mack, Viceroy Li's confidential man and chief interpreter, called and assured me that the message had been delivered as promised by the Viceroy. Of course I made the necessary acknowledgments, both in writing and otherwise, of appreciation of His Excellency's courtesy.

3

country. Early in the afternoon  
of July 11<sup>th</sup>, I received the  
following:-  
"Viceroy's Yamen,

Canton, 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1900

My dear Mr. McWade:

As H.E. the Viceroy  
is not going to leave Canton,  
he directs me to write and  
ask you to inform Captain  
Knox that H.E. will not  
keep his war-ship any longer  
for his convenience and sends  
his heartfelt thanks to you  
and the Captains for the  
kindness and trouble in pre-  
paring the war-vessels to con-  
vey H.E. to Swatow with  
comfort and safety. With sin-  
cerest regards to Mr. McWade,  
the good Captains and your  
noble self, Believe me,

Yours sincerely  
(sd) George Mark

Shorley

11

Shortly after its receipt I handed the above letter to Commander Harry Knox, Commanding the U.S.S. "Princeton" and he promptly made preparations for departure, sailing early in the following morning as soon as the tide served. His intention is, I understand, as soon as he coals at Hong Kong to proceed thence to Amoy, Swatow and other contiguous places where the presence of an American gun-boat is necessary on account of feared or threatened disturbances by the natives of those places.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> instant I received the following from Consul General Goodnow, Shanghai:-

"Wire when how Victory came back."

To the above I immediately wrote the following reply on the same



5

Same date, but on account of alleged "trouble with the wires" my telegram was not transmitted to him:-

"American Consul,  
Shanghai

Have positive assurances from Yamen that Viceroy will remain. Princeton sailed today. McWade"

The Chinese Telegraph Administration notified me that evening through its Superintendent in Shanghai, that the wires were down. This interruption to the wires has happened so frequently of late, especially in the case of important dispatches, that I have become suspicious of the integrity of said "Administration". After a delay of 24 hours I succeeded in having my reply accepted for transmission and sent on

6

on its way. Just after it had been sent I received the following from Mr. Goodnow:-

"Sincerely hope Viceroy remain Canton preventing trouble there"

I communicated the contents of Mr. Goodnow's telegram to the Viceroy and in consequence was visited that afternoon by Dr. George Mark, who informed me that a mandate had arrived from Peking commanding Viceroy Li to proceed there with promptitude "to settle important matters". I remarked that this was a remarkably sudden change of base and inquired "if the mandate had arrived at the Viceroy's Yamen, or if its contents had been known to him or to Dr. Mark before the Viceroy had caused him to

7

to transmit the letter which  
 he had written before the Prince-  
 ton's departure assuring me  
 that the Viceroy would remain  
 in Canton? " Dr. Mark declared  
 that no knowledge of the edict  
 or of its contents had reached  
 either the Viceroy or himself.  
 He added that he had just  
 engaged quarters on the Chinese  
 steamship "Anping" for His  
 Excellency and suite. Numer-  
 ous alterations would have to  
 be made in the cabins of that  
 vessel to accommodate the Vice-  
 regal party. He pledged him-  
 self to notify me as early  
 as possible of the date fixed  
 upon for departure. I there-  
 upon telegraphed to Consul-  
 General Goodnow as follows:

"Chinesean Consul, Shanghai  
 July 13, 1900

Viceroy will sail on 'Anping'  
 for Hong Kong, then Shanghai,  
 then

8

then Taku. Date departure undecided. McWade."

At the same time I cabled the Department as follows:-

"Secstate, Washington. July 13, 1900. Viceroy engaged two Chinese Steamers 'Anping' leave North, date departure undecided. McWade"

At my instance a meeting of the foreign Consuls, not the merchant Consuls, was called.

It was held that evening, Friday, July 13, 1900 and there were present, Consul General Crespo of Portugal, Consul Hardonin of France, Scott of Great Britain and Ireland, Kallen of Germany and McWade of the United States of America. Crespo presided and McWade was Secretary. After an interchange of opinions on the destructive condition

9

condition existing in the  
Two Kwoogs, and the meas-  
ures taken to protect for-  
eigners and foreigners'  
interests, it was resolved  
on motion of Consul McWade  
to notify Viceroy Li through  
Consul General Crespo, the  
dayen of the Consular Corps,  
that the Consuls would call  
on him in a body, officially,  
at ten o'clock Monday morn-  
ing, July 16, 1900, "to pay their  
respects to him prior to his  
departure". The words in  
quotation disguised the real  
object of our visit.

On Saturday evening  
Consul General Crespo re-  
ceived a reply stating that  
owing to the pressure of  
very many important mat-  
ters on his time, etc, the  
Viceroy could not meet  
us at the time or date in-  
dicated.

10

dictated but would gladly confer with us at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning July 15, 1900.

The following is a memorandum of that interview or conference:

Present. Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Marquis Tsung, Dr. Marto, Mandarin Kung; Consul General Crespo, Consuls McWade, Hardouin, Scott and Kallen, and Vice-Consuls Smith of the United States, Trogman of Great Britain and Ireland, Lange of Germany and Guillis of France.

After the customary interchange of courtesies, Consul General Crespo, expressed on behalf of himself and his colleagues regret at His Excellency's proposed departure.

Viceroy:—This is the second Imperial

Imperial Mandate which I have received, recently, ordering me to Peking and I cannot disobey it.

Consul McWade: When do you propose to leave us?

Viceroy: - I start from Canton on Tuesday afternoon. I have an engagement with Governor General Blakely at Hongkong on Wednesday morning, 18<sup>th</sup> of July, at 10 o'clock.

Consul General Creepe: - Whom does Your Excellency leave in charge?

Viceroy: - Governor Tak. I have also given instructions to the high provincial authorities that the means adopted by me for keeping order here are to be continued unchanged during my absence. Although I am going away, I still remain Viceroy of these Provinces and on all important matters you will be able to communicate

12

communicate with me by telegraph.

Com. Gen. Crespo:- Does Your Excellency think that there will be disturbances in these Provinces?

Viceroy:- I feel sure you can rely upon order being maintained.

Consul. McWade:- I, and, I think I may safely say, my colleagues hoped that Your Excellency, knowing so well the actual condition of affairs here and in the Two Kingdoms generally, would remain in Canton as you promised, thus ensuring the maintenance of order not only in this but also in the adjoining Province. We are all aware that the settlement of the difficulties in the North is, of course, most important, but we should remember that there are also foreigners here, and



and foreigners interests as well that must be protected. I feel that that protection can only be best secured by Your Excellency's continued presence in Canton.

Viceroy:- I cannot disobey this mandate from the Capital.

Consul McWade:- Pardon me, but I think I have a right to ask on behalf of my Government, by whom was this Mandate issued?

Viceroy:- It comes from Peking.

Consul McWade:- Yes, but by whom was it issued?

Viceroy:- By the Empress.

Consul Hardouin:- The friendly assurances given by my Government to Your Excellency were based upon the assumption that Your Excellency would remain here. It is possible that

14.

that those assurances may now be withdrawn.

Viceroy: - I do not know what the position will be then. But I am forced to go. A joint Memorial is being prepared by myself and my colleagues of the Provinces South of the Yangtze, including Yunnan, in which Governor Yüan, of Shantung, will join; and it is to be forwarded by him to Peking. Its purpose is to beg the Throne to ensure the safety of the Foreign Ministers and their Suites - and, presumably, of other foreigners in Peking - by having them conducted away from the Capital and brought to a place where they will be in safety.

Consul M. Wade: - Permit me to suggest to Your Excellency that we would like to be furnished

15

furnished with copies of that Memorial. It is evidently an important one and its contents would assuredly interest the civilized world.

Viceroy: - I am making hasty preparations for departure, the document is lengthy, and I have not sufficient time. I must ask you to trust my statement.

Counsel Mr. Wade and his colleagues assured His Excellency of their confidence and explained that their desire was to obtain a copy of such an important document for transmission to their respective Governments. No doubt whatever was entertained of His Excellency's good faith. Finally it was agreed that the Viceroy would send a copy of the Memorial to the British Consul, - who, he said, is an old friend -

16.

as an act of friendship but not officially, and he could, in turn, transmit a copy to his colleagues.

Counsel Hardouin:— Your Excellency should remember that in this present crisis all of us are absolutely united. The peril of our Ministers and the necessity for securing their safety is enough to ensure this.

Viceroy:— I wish to assure you all of my friendly sentiments for the Foreign Powers. I think I can give my assurance also that there will be no trouble here.

Counsel Scott:— It will be well if that proves to be the case. Disturbances here would be disastrous to China.

Counsel Hardouin:— If Your Excellency can ensure the safety of our Ministers you will earn the gratitude of all foreign

17

foreign nations. But about Yunnan - now that Your Excellency is going - how can you exert your influence over the Governor to compel him to keep order in that Province?

Viceroy: - Although I am going away my influence with that official remains. I am, as it were the Doyen of the high Provincial authorities. I am the Viceroy of the Viceroys, and, if I am not mistaken, I have as much power and influence as the Viceroy of India.

Consul Scott: - You have much more power.

Viceroy: - I think then that the Governor of Yunnan can be relied upon and I beg that you will communicate this answer to the Governor of Indo-China.

Consul Hardouin: - I shall certainly

18

certainly do so.

Viceroy:— I have received communications from M. Delcasse and Lord Salisbury, identical in tone. Each of them declare that his Government will hold the heads of the Chinese Government answerable in their own persons for the lives, presumably of their nationals, lost in Peking or for any injury done to their respective Ministers there. I transmitted those notifications, word for word, to the Peking Government over a week ago.

Consul Scott:— In how many days can Your Excellency get a communication through to Peking?

Viceroy:— It would have to go first by way of Pao-tung fu and then by my couriers. But interruptions to the wires are

19

are frequent. You should also remember that there is a heavy pressure on the telegraph - so much extra business, largely on account of the troubles, and I ought not to expect that my messages should always take precedence. Others' rights have to be respected.

Counsel McWade: - Taking those interruptions into consideration how many days are usually consumed in sending your messages to Peking, official or otherwise?

Counsel Hardoin: - Has Your Excellency received a reply from Peking to those notifications?

Viceroy: - A reply could hardly be expected to that. Of all the Viceroy<sup>s</sup> and Governors in China I am the only one who would dare to send, word

20

word for words, such a shameful message as that. Remember that, And, gentlemen, I would ask you to communicate this fact to your respective Governments as a guarantee of my sentiments in this crisis. I agree with you that the Peiking Government has acted very wrongly and in sending on to Peiking the strong messages from Mr. Delcassé and Lord Salisbury I gave open expression to my displeasure and disapproval. This, surely, will be to your respective Governments a better proof of my good faith than the Memorial of which you desire a copy.

Counsel McWade: — We keenly appreciate those sentiments, Your Excellency, and so will the people everywhere. The Memorial itself, however, will



21

will be a historical document  
apart from everything else.  
Viceroy: - Very well. I depend  
on the Foreign Powers to assist  
me in the furtherance of my mission.  
It has a two fold object - first  
saving the lives of the Foreign  
Ministers and having them  
conducted to a place where  
they will be safe; second ar-  
ranging terms of peace between  
my country and the foreign  
nations. Now will you kind-  
ly send a message to your  
Admirals or Senior Naval  
officers who are at Taku and  
in that vicinity, saying that  
I am en route to Peking, ask-  
ing them to give me safe  
conduct and that I shall  
not be interfered with, and,  
also, asking them to be lenient  
with the poor people in the  
North.

Consul Scott: - Those who  
indulge,

22.

indulge in hostilities must  
take the consequences <sup>and</sup> accept  
the fortunes of war. Now  
combatants will, of course,  
be kindly treated.

Viceroy: - Naturally, gentle-  
men, a feeling hostile to China  
prevails among your people  
at present. Do you think that  
they will revenge themselves  
on me?

Consul Hardouin: Your Excel-  
lency can rest assured that, if  
you go determined to save the  
present perilous situation,  
you will be heartily welcomed.

Viceroy: - If the Foreign Min-  
isters are safe, negotiations  
will be easy. Their safety is  
assured if they are still un-  
harmed when our <sup>Joint</sup> memorial  
arrives. If they are dead  
(here His Excellency shrugged  
his shoulders in a deprecating  
way, concluding in a low  
tone

23

lose of voice) it is hard to say what will or may happen.

Council McWade: - If they are still safe they must have been helped by the Peking authorities?

Viceroy: - Yes - you are quite correct in your suggestion. To live they need food and water and those things must have been furnished by the Peking Government - and that probably was the result of my telegram sent a week ago, accompanying the cabled communications from M. Delcassé and Lord Salisbury.

Council Kallen has informed the Viceroy that the new German Minister Preikert von Munster would soon arrive in Shanghai.

Council Scott: - I think your Excellency will be well  
received

24

received in Hong Kong.

Council Mr. Wade: - We all wish Your Excellency success in this mission and are exceedingly sorry that you feel it your duty to leave Canton in this crisis. As you intimate, however, that the lives of the Foreign Ministers in Peking are in peril and you can save them, I feel that it is our duty to wish you all success.

Council Scott: - It is the most important mission which Your Excellency has ever undertaken and its success will add lustre to Your Excellency's name.

Viceroy: - I shall require the help of the Foreign Powers. Councils Hardown and Scott (in chorus) That has already been assured to Your Excellency.

Viceroy: - I have not received any

25

such assurance.

Council Haddon: - Your Excellency will recollect, I think, that assurances were given.

It was pointed out to the Viceroy that he himself had personally stated to some of the Consuls present that several Foreign Powers had asked for him to be sent to Peking and that this was in itself an assurance. His Excellency admitted the accuracy of this observation and requested the Consuls to tell their respective Governments that he looked for their support in his negotiations.

The Consuls then cordially said "good bye" to His Excellency, who expressed regret at his inability to return their visits and his enforced departure from Canton.

At once, on my return  
to

26

To the Consulate, I cabled the Department as follows:-  
 "July 15, Viceroy leaves Tuesday for Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking. Declares object save foreign Ministers' lives, arrange peace terms. He transmitted to Empress cables. Declares Salisbury threatening retaliation if Ministers massacred"

I telegraphed at the same time to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai a verbatim copy of the foregoing cablegram.

On the following day, Monday, July 16, I received the following instructions from Consul General Goodnow about 3<sup>30</sup> p.m.

"Urge Viceroy again remain Canton, preservation peace there most important."

I

27

I promptly requested an interview with the Viceroy, stating its object and was informed that he would receive me the following morning at ten o'clock on board the Chinese Steamer "Anping".

At that hour I called upon him accompanied by Commander McLean of the U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria" and in the strongest possible way, consistent with diplomatic usages, urged him to remain in Canton. He replied that "it was really impossible for him to do so. He had been commanded to leave for Peking by an Imperial Edict and he dared not disobey." He spoke feelingly of his sincere friendship for the American people, of his personal regard for myself and, whilst deploring the critical condition of affairs in

28

in Canton and the Two Kongs asserted that his temporary successor, Governor Tai, will safeguard all foreigners and preserve the peace.

In the early morning I had received private information from a reliable source that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang had received an edict from Peking, last night, appointing him Viceroy of Chihli, and commanding to proceed there forthwith. After the Viceroy had concluded his assurances, I intimated that I had heard a report that he was likely to become Viceroy of Chihli. He finally admitted that he had received such an edict and would obey it. "I was Viceroy of Chihli for 34 years", he said "and in all of that time that place was in peace



29

peace and prosperity and there was no rebellion. Now it is infected with robbers and I must go to clear them out."

I suggested that the robbers and pirates in the Two Kwongs had not yet been cleared out and again urged him to remain in Canton, pointing out the fact that the Foreign Powers look to him to preserve peace and protect all foreigners in these two turbulent provinces. He insisted that he could not stay, that he dared not disobey the mandate which compelled him to leave. He was unable, he continued, to say who would really succeed him as Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwang Sui, all that he knew regarding the matter was that his temporary successor

30

is Governor Tak of Kwang  
tung

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant  
Robert M. McWade  
U.S. Consul.

2D, ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
To War, Navy and the  
Cabinet for information.  
Ack.  
AUG 24 1900

No. 24  
AUG 23 1900  
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Only 18<sup>th</sup> 189, 1900

Mr. R. M. Wade  
To the Department of State.

Subject: To War, Navy and  
the President, Aug. 27, 1900.

AUG 23 1900

Crisis in China

Abstract of Contents.

Makes report in continuation of his Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 23 regarding the condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity

Consular Bureau.  
AUG 24 1900

No. 24

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1891.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my (Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 23) regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Viceroy Li Hung Chang sailed from Canton on the Chinese Steamship "Anping" about 4 o'clock P.M. yesterday (July 17<sup>th</sup>). Only Dr. George Mark, the Viceroy's Chief Interpreter and physician, Marquis Tsung, another Interpreter (whom I have reason to believe is in the pay of the British Government) and the immediate officers and attendants of the household accompanied him

*Confidential*

him. His bodyguard of 100 soldiers was accommodated on the lower deck of the "Anping". The Chinese steamship, "Tushun" conveyed the "Anping" and had on board 150 of his soldiers. He proceeded direct to Hong Kong there to keep his engagement with Governor-General Blake at ten o'clock this morning.

As soon as the vessel sailed I called the Department as follows:--

"Viceroy Li sailed today Hong Kong. Received edict last night appointing him Viceroy Chihli commanding immediate presence there. I protested against departure; urgently requested him remain preservation peace protection foreigners. Replied dared not disobey edict. Two French gunboats arrived." (I duplicated the above to)

(3)

to Consul General Goodnow, asking him at the end of my despatch "have you received any authentic news from Peking?"

The following is a translation of one of the numerous incendiary placards posted in Canton's streets by the Boxers and other turbulent men. It was found near the Chapel of the American Scandinavian Free Mission in Sai Nam in the Sain Shui District. The Sain Shui Magistrate's name was appended to the placard but he declares the use of his name a forgery.

A sample placard is herewith marked Exhibit "A" :—

"Proclamation issued by the Sain Shui Magistrate Lu, on the 15<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> year K.S. to the effect that Canton is at present unsafe. The foreigners and native

4

native converts of Fat Shaw city have already moved to Hong-Kong. Rumor reports that the city of Canton is already given to the English by the Government. Viceroy Li is unwilling to give it up and as a consequence trouble and quarrels have ensued. The Chapel on the Southwest of Yuh Sui street must be moved off immediately this night or we will surely have it burned down tomorrow morning."

I (also) enclose herewith copy of the joint Memorial sent the Throne by Li Hung Chang and other Viceroy's, together with a translation of the same (Exhibit B)

In conclusion I have the honor to report that a general feeling of unrest pervades Canton and that the exodus of the "gentlemen" and wealthy Chinese increases daily.

3-

daily. The shopkeepers have removed the English signboards from their premises in fear of trouble or an uprising which may occur at any moment. I have warned the Missionaries to leave for Hong Kong, Macao or some other place where they will be safe until peace is restored. I have no confidence whatever either in the integrity of Acting Viceroy Tak or in his friendship for foreigners. He has the reputation of being an opium eat. It is currently reported, however, that his occupancy of the Viceroyalty will be brief and that he will be succeeded, as Viceroy by the notorious Kang Yi. The latter, I learn, was in Canton about four months ago and succeeded in squeezing over 200,000 Taels out of the wealthy Cantonese.



6

Cantonese, which he carried  
up North and distributed  
amongst the Boxers, of whom  
he is asserted to be a most  
earnest encourager and  
backer.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant  
Wm. M. McNa  
United States Consul

Two enclosures

Enclosed to Mr. McWade's No.  
of July 18, 1900.

Exhibit "A"

欽加同知銜調署三水縣事長寧縣加三紀錄十次呂房  
出示曉諭近來省城士氣未佳佛山番人及建  
教老迂往香港南本省係京城先割入英人李  
傳相未忍交割故有爭端西南教堂即晚移  
開如不迂明天放火焚之決不妨寬倒遵國  
法

光緒廿六年六月十一日

側貼

告白假示

在三水縣西南毓秀街陳姓祖祠

Enclosure to the McWade No. 214  
of July 18, 1900

Exhibit B

Translation. Draft of pro-  
posed Joint Memorial by:-

Viceroy of Two Kwang Pro-  
vinces (Canton)

" Two Kiang Pro-  
vinces (Nanking)

" Hu Kiang Pro-  
vinces (Wuchang)

" Fukien & Chekiang.

Governor of Anhui.

Viceroy of Szechuan

" " Shensi and Kansu.

Governor of Shan Tung  
(Copy furnished by H. E.  
Li Tung Chang)

" We have read with  
respect the telegraphic de-  
cree issued by Chinese  
Ministers to Foreign States,  
obtained by us from telegrams  
of Chinese and Foreign origin,  
which sets forth the embarrass-  
ments to the Government  
caused by the rebel distur-  
bances and foreign hostilities,  
and

## 2.

and the efforts made to protect the Foreign Legations. Henceforth all the nations will see that our Government had no intention to lightly engage in hostilities (and only did so when it was) found to be unavoidable, and their anger and resentment will as a matter of course be at once appeared.

After having respectfully considered the sentiments indicated in this decree, we have decided to ask that they may be enlarged on in five ways.

We would ask :-

(1) That a decree be issued ordering Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors, to continue the usual system of affording - protection to foreign merchants, and missionaries, so as to show that although

3.

although hostilities are in progress, non combatants are still under the Government's protection, and to display more clearly the heaven like mercy of the Sacred Throne.

(2.) The lightness or severity of the measures of the Foreign Powers will depend solely upon the fate of their Ministers. We hear that the rebels disobey Edicts, and continue to attack the Legations. Foreign Papers state with reference to the assassination of the German Minister, that the Emperor of Germany has made his troops swear revenge. All the Ministers abroad have telegraphed, and all the telegrams from foreign sources state, as do also the Consuls General in Shanghai,

4.

Shanghai, that the one thing of paramount importance is the safety of the foreign Ministers, and if China can only save them, there will be room for discussion on all matters, and the other nations will be able to make terms of peace for us.\*

\*Presumably

(3.) We would also beg that a clearly worded Decree be issued, expressing the deepest and most sincere regret on the part of the Chinese Government for the assassination of the German Minister, and that a letter (in the same sense), be sent to the German Emperor.

Then we can wait for other countries to mediate for us, (with Germany). Also let, we pray, letters be sent to the American and French Governments, so as to show the

5.

the desire of China to strengthen friendship with them and treat all nations with equal consideration.

(4.) We also beg that a Decree may be issued ordering the Chun-tien Prefect, and the Chihli Viceroys to find out, apart from the results of military operations, what foreigners and missionary establishments have suffered through this outbreak of rebellion, to make a list of losses to life, and property, and then apply for an Edict granting charitable compensation; as a proof of the Throne's merciful kindness, and unwillingness to have guiltless people involved to their detriment.

(5.) We would also ask that a Decree be issued to

6.

to the Viceroy, and Governors, and the high military authorities of all the Provinces, saying that if any disorderly criminals or mutinous soldiers are really annoying or harming the well conducted people, committing arson, assassination or acts of robbery, they have permission to suppress them as opportunity offers, and report measures taken to the Throne.

This is the policy always hitherto adopted to bring peace upon the land and hold off those from outside.

The Capital must first be pacified, and the people's minds will then be quieted. Military discipline must be rigidly enforced before the morale of the troops can

7.

can be raised.



茲擬會廣東兩江兩湖閩浙皖川陝山東諸帥銜電奏稿云  
恭讀華洋電傳六月初三日寄出使各國大臣 電諭詳示  
匪亂肇禍外衅相迫及力保使館情形從此各國共知 朝廷若  
非萬不得已不肯輕戰之本意自可忿怒頓釋恭釋此次  
諭旨之意擬請推行者五事一請明降 諭旨飭各省將軍  
督撫仍照舊保護各省洋商教士以示雖已開戰其不預戰事者  
皆為國家所保護益彰聖朝如天之仁一各國舉動之輕重專視  
各使之存亡聞匪徒並不遵 旨仍然攻擊使館查洋報德使被

戕 德主已誓師報復各駐使來電及各國洋電上海各領事語均  
謂今日惟以救使為第一重大事中國若能救使將來諸事方有可議  
別國方能排解一請明降 諭旨將德使被戕事切實惋惜並致  
國書與 德主以待別國排解並請致美法兩國國書以見中國  
意在敦睦一視同仁一請明降 諭旨飭順天府直隸總督查明  
除因戰事外此次匪亂被害之洋人教堂等所有損失人命物產開  
具清單請 旨撫卹以示 朝廷不肯波及無辜之思義一請  
明降 諭旨飭直省境內督撫統兵大員如有亂匪亂兵實係擾

害良民焚殺劫掠准其相機剿辦一面奏聞從來安內乃可攘外必先  
令京畿安謐民心乃固必先能紀律嚴肅兵氣乃揚云云

*Long*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 25 9 13 AM 1900

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

WU T Hq Wa 24 Govt.  
Canton,

SecState,  
Washington.

Viceroy <sup>Tak</sup> ~~knk~~ notified me last night receipt  
cablegram Peking all foreign ministers safe 22 instant  
will be transferred Tientsin special escort.

McWade.

Rec'd 1:40 A.M.

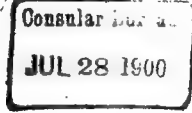
July 25, 1900.

*See despatch 7-25, July 25  
from Canton*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

*July 25*

*Cons Bureau  
Confirm*



Cons Bureau

100. 25.

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China), July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1900, copies

Mrs. A.M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

act 15 Sept. 14/00 + War.  
to President + War.

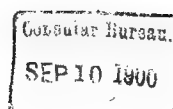


Subject:

Crisis in China,

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of 100. 24. 100  
the present crisis in China.



No. 25.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 25<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: •

In further continuation of my No. 24 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the afternoon of July 19<sup>th</sup> 1900, I received a communication dated July 18<sup>th</sup> 1900, from Acting Viceroy Sat formally notifying me of his receipt of the official seal of Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and of the peace and protection of foreigners so. I enclose, herewith, a copy of said communication, marked Exhibit A.

Acting Viceroy Sat received my formal reply the following morning, assuring him of the friendly feeling entertained towards China by the United States of America and <sup>giving</sup> cordial assurances of appreciation of his plans for maintaining law and order and safeguarding all foreigners. I also said that I desired to pay him the official call,

usual on occasions of this sort, and asked him to name a convenient date and hour. His answer, received the next day is as follows:

"Your Honor,

(Acknowledged receipt of your letter kindly assuring me of the strong friendship existing between the United States of America and China), I have the honor to say that I appreciate it very much, as you wish to honor me with a call, I shall be most happy to receive you on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> moon at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Governor's Office."

On July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1900, I received the following assurance from Acting Viceroy Li of the safety of the Foreign Ministers in Peking:

"Your Honor,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received reliable reports from Peking dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon stating that the Government is still trying her best to protect the Legations. All the Ministers are safe with the exception of the German Minister, who was assassinated by "Boxers." I expressly send you this information so as to keep your mind in rest."

B.

I promptly acknowledged the receipt of that pleasant information. On the morning of July 28, 1900 I received from Acting Vicary Tak a communication alleging the receipt by him of an "Imperial Edict" looking to the protection of foreigners and of the issuance by himself of a proclamation based thereon. The latter is a somewhat interesting document. I enclose herewith a copy of his communication and of the accompanying Proclamation, marked Exhibit B.

On Monday afternoon July 28, 1900, Sung, the Mandarin in charge of Shanmen called at our Consulate and handed me the Chinese copy of an Imperial Decree just issued. This "Imperial Decree" is notable from the fact that it officially recognizes a state of war existing between China and the Foreign Powers, and orders the Viceroys and governors to "fortify" their districts and look after their sea-coast defenses. Herewith is a copy of translation of the said Imperial Decree, marked Exhibit C.

About 10 o'clock on the night of July 24, 1900, a messenger from the Viceregal

Yansen arrived at our Consulate with the following communication:-

"Your Honor,

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a telegram from A. E. Yuaw, the Governor of Shantung saying that he is in receipt of a letter from his friend at Peking, dated the 11<sup>th</sup> day stating that the Imperial Guard has captured, on the 12<sup>th</sup> day a man carrying a message for troops for the Legations. A. E. Yueng Lee begs to send a letter to all the ministers inquiring into their health through this messenger. The English minister replied that all the ministers are safe and wishing for peace. Afterward an officer named Mou Sui was sent by the Young Li Yawen to call on the ministers, and they all came out to receive him. Suggesting to have the matter presented to the throne, on the following day, to send in provisions first and then to send a guard under Soanellan Kun to escort them to Peking. By this telegram and all the Decrees stating fairly that nothing had happened to all the ministers and foreigners at Peking, I am exceedingly glad of it and will forward you this information,

5.

so as to keep your mind at rest."

Immediately after reading the document I penned the following cablegram, addressed to State, Washington, and also forwarded a duplicate copy thereof to Consul-General Goodson, Shanghai:-

"Viceroys Tak notifies me tonight receipt cablegrameking all foreign ministers safe ~~twenty-second~~. will be transferred Chintain special escort. Mcwade."

I was unable however to have the message transmitted that night, because the Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration refused to receive it, on the ground that "he did not send telegrams at night". I succeeded in having it forwarded at six o'clock this morning.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade

U.S. Consul.

Three Enclosures.



Exhibit A.

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc Wade

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received Imperial Decree as Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs. His Excellency Li has turned over the official seal of office to me on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon. My great desire is that henceforth all the affairs should be mutually carried out by us so as to show the friendship between the two countries. On account of the rebellion up North, which is not yet pacified, the minds of the Kwang Tung people are in agitation. I have already issued proclamation warning them not to be in fear and also ordered the local officials civil and military to find out and arrest the bad characters who are spreading false rumors and causing trouble must be severely punished. I have now again instructed the higher military authorities and the local officials both civil and military to strictly order their soldiers, runners and constables to keep up a special guard and to honestly suppress all kind of troubles under their charge. All foreign people, missionaries and native converts must be constantly guarded and protected without fail, in order to pacify the localities as well as to quiet the minds of the people.

With Compliments to

22<sup>nd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> yr. H. T.

18 July 1900.

G.

燒河面 杀番鬼 同心协力 大快  
人情 官東包庇 一体同征  
預早 言知 各顧前程

Exhibit B.

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc Nade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon an Imperial Decree dated the 21<sup>st</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon instructing that all the foreigners and missionaries are to be protected etc. I have issued a proclamation informing the people and given strict orders that officials both civil and military are to honestly protect all the foreigners, missionaries and native converts; and their property in the cities, villages and market towns under their charge without fail.

Enclosed herewith a copy of proclamation.

With Compliments.

26<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Yr K. S.

22<sup>nd</sup> July 1900.

Proclamation issued by Acting Viceroy Tak.

I have issued a proclamation informing the people that I have received on the 24<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Yr K. S. a telegraphic Imperial Decree dated the 21<sup>st</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Yr K. S. reading as follows:- "The hostilities between China and foreign powers in progress is caused by the quarrels of Natives and native Converts. After the Capture of Taku fort it actually became a war. The Government is still

still unwilling to cease friendship with  
 foreign nations. Decrees clearly worded  
 have continuously been issued orders  
 that the Legations are to be protected  
 also instructing the provincial author-  
 ities to protect the missionaries. Since  
 hostilities are not yet pacified and  
 there are a great many foreigners in  
 China, they should be protected. In-  
 structions have been given to the Tar-  
 tar Generals, Viceroys and Governors to find  
 out the number of foreign people and  
 missionaries in different ports, Prefec-  
 tures, Sub-prefectures and Districts  
 they are to be honestly protected accord-  
 ing to Treaty without fail. During the last  
 moon we were very sorry to hear that  
 a Japanese Secretary named Ohama  
 was murdered and soon after  
 assassination of the German Minister  
 at Peking was deeply and most sin-  
 cerely regretted on the part of the Gov-  
 ernment; strict orders were given that  
 murderer must be arrested and de-  
 stituted. The Shun Tien Prefect and  
 Viceroy of Chili are to instruct the  
 subordinate officers to investigate  
 thoroughly apart from the result of  
 military operation at Tien Tsun where  
 foreigners and missionaries have  
 their lives and the damages done to  
 their property through the out-break  
 the rebellion. After the investigation  
 are clearly made out then the matter  
 will be put in action. The Viceroy

Governors and high military authorities are to suppress all the disorderly and mutinous characters who are really annoying and injuring the law-abiding people, committing arson, murders and robbery, so as to pacify the localities". I now inform you soldiers and civilians that you must understand that the hostilities already in progress up North is caused by the "Boxers" and this trouble is not the desire of the Government or it is thought off by foreign nations. Friendship is still preserved in all provinces between the Chinese and foreign people and business is carrying on as usual. All the foreigners and missionaries in every treaty port, prefecture, sub-prefecture and district, the local authorities of which are to follow up the Decree and act according to treaty that is to honestly give them protection. Should there be any unlawful characters who intentionally disobey the Decree by spreading false rumors in order to tempt people to co-operate with them to make trouble they are to be detected out, arrested and decapitated. If there be any disorderly characters or members of secret societies who under false pretext try to stir up people for the purpose of raising a rebellion must be at once exterminated and every place should be strongly guarded with soldiers for that purpose. As trouble caused by rumors and soldiers may

may lead into injuries so they are  
to be severely punished according to  
military discipline if found out. Every  
one must obey this proclamation as  
not to offend it.

## Exhibit C.

An important Imperial Decree issued on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon saying that we have lost Tien Tsin and great precautions are taken in Peking. No peace can be obtained without going through a war. In the time of Chung Chow an agreement was made that no murder can be inflicted upon Ministers from abroad. It is a month since the Minister of Germany was assassinated by Boxers and strict orders have been given for the arrest of the murderer. We are trying our utmost to preserve the lives of the other Ministers and they are still in safety; for fear that the Viceroy and Governors may misunderstand the intention of the Decree - relying upon the safety of the Ministers as a ground for making peace and taking no heed whatever to prepare for attack and defence. The neglect of fortifying the districts under their jurisdiction will bring endless calamity. The Viceroy and Governors are to pay all attentions and to urge on the preparations for the coast attack and defence and they are to take the consequences in case of any territory being lost entirely through their delay and mismanagement.

*"Canton"*

*Cons Bureau*



Xenia, Ohio. July 24, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D.



Sir:-

As my leave of absence expires on the 27th instant, I have the honor to request instructions from the Department respecting me returning to my post, at Canton, China, as Marshal of the Consular Court, under the present conditions in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Frank R. Mowrer*

Marshal of the Consular Court,  
Canton, China,  
now Xenia, Ohio.

*If Mr. Rockhill, as Special Diplomatic Agent to China, will be accorded a Secretary or attaché I desire to apply for the position. In this, I feel that I have the support of Senators Hanna & Foraker. —*

*Frank R. Mowrer*



As Reply

No. 26.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1900

Mrs. R. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Allowance for Watchman,  
Chow & boat Coolies & Gif.

Abstract of Contents.

requesting that an allowance may be  
granted for services of Watchman, &c.  
as per Def. Cr. 16 of June 18, 1900,

Accray that you will  
have seen by instructions  
of June 25<sup>th</sup> last  
that your request  
has been granted &  
allowance  
made as desired  
A. H. L.  
A. H. L.  
6 Sept 1900

No. 26.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 25<sup>th</sup> 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The anxious nature of my previous dispatches concerning the crisis in China is surely a cogent argument endorsing my request for assurance for Watchman, Official Messenger, Chair & Boat Polio, and Quarantine gig, as far as Chong 16 of June 18, 1900.

The yamens of the Viceroy, Governor, Prefect, Hoppo, and of the Nam Hai, Sun ii and other local magistrates are far distant from each other. Official messengers, the majority of a grave character, are daily becoming more numerous, the necessity in very many cases of immediate replies from those dignitaries being urgent, and there is no local or other delivery, except by means of the official messengers attached to each yamen.

All other Councils here, including

even the Portuguese representatives have their watchmen, messengers, Camelarig, chair and boat coolies. They need them for the proper conduct of the business of their respective Consulates. and, I submit to you most respectfully, that I need such service very badly indeed.

For the good of the Consular service in the Two Kingdoms I urge you, most earnestly and respectfully, to grant my reasonable and business-like request.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert H. M. Wade

U.S. Consul.

Approved Aug 7 1900

John Woodman

Cy. 250

*Long*

*July 28*

*Copy to Cons Bureau  
Infirm*

STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

9 17 AM 1900

RECEIVED



*Confirmed.  
July 30, 1900.*



U.S. Cons.

Canton, 18,

*(Received July 28, 1900)*

Secretary,

Washington.

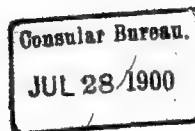
Secretary State declares foreign ministers safe well

28 July.

McVale.

2:30 A.M.

July 28, 1900.



*Ans Parker*  
Consulate General  
Canton, China

No. 27.

SEP 5 1900

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, July 20<sup>th</sup> 1900

Mr. A. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

*Adm. Supt. 13/00 ✓*  
*Present. Mr. + May*

3d ASST. SECRETARY  
SEP 5 1900

Subject:

*Quinn in China.*

Abstract of Contents.

*In further continuation of Ref No 55.*

Consular Bureau.  
SEP 10 1900

No. 27

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 25. concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On July 27, 1900, having learned through private and reliable sources that Viceroy Li Hung Chang had wired three times to Commander Lui to start with his gunboat Fook Po for Shanghai and there to await further orders, I wired to Consul General Goodnow notifying him of Lui's departure that afternoon. I also informed Consul General Goodnow for obvious reasons, of the intimate relations existing between Viceroy Li and Commander Lui.

It was currently stated among the

2.

the Chinese that Viceroy Li, having failed in his mission in Northern China would return to Canton. The departure of the gunboat Fuh Po at this time lent a certain amount of significance to the report. I felt that, if the report was true, Viceroy Li had prevaricated when he assured me that all of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, except Baron Von Ketteler, were alive and well. My relations with Dr. George Mark, who is Viceroy Li's physician and confidential secretary being of a somewhat cordial character I telegraphed him asking "if there was any truth in the report?" I received no answer. I sent a copy of my telegram to Consul General Goodnow. I am satisfied, however, that Viceroy Li will not come back to Canton for some time.

On Friday July 28, 1900 I received the following instructions  
by

3.

by cable from Washington:  
 "American Consul, Canton. Have  
 Smith report to Rockhill at Shang-  
 hai August twenty fifth, for duty.  
 Cridler".

As Mr Hubbard T. Smith had  
 already left Canton I telegraphed  
 and also wrote to him that after-  
 noon, embodying Mr Cridler's in-  
 structions in both telegram and letter.  
 It is due to the good service of the  
 State Department and to Mr Smith  
 that I should herewith bear strong  
 testimony to his sterling worth and  
 exceptional ability. This is the  
 time, now that he has left Canton,  
 that I should do it. I have had  
 a long and varied experience of  
 men in the various relations of  
 life, and in many countries.

Nowhere have I met a more capable  
 "all-round" Consular official than  
 Mr Smith. He is courteous, genial,  
 well-educated, intelligent, obser-  
 vant and patriotic. Indeed I  
 am



4.

am convinced that he is one of the best-equipped men, mentally and otherwise in the <sup>art</sup>Consul and diplomatic service. The State Department can make no mistake in reposing its utmost confidence in him.

On Friday morning July 28<sup>th</sup> 1900 according to previous arrangement I had a long conference with Acting Viceroy Tak, at his Yamen. I was accompanied by Commander McLean of the Don Juan de Austria. Numerous complaints from missionaries who are located in different localities in the Two Kwangs, many of them at a considerable distance from Canton and exceedingly difficult to reach, except by special runners or couriers, were at first discussed. I had already brought these complaints to H. E.'s attention in letters, containing the chief points of the complaints.

5.

complaints, etc. He gave orders to his subordinate officers to have redress made in each case, guards sent to protect chapels and missions and special proclamations forwarded to the Tao-tai and local mandarin at Nodda, Hainan, Swatow, and other disturbed localities. He expressed his warm appreciation of the consent of President McKinley to act as mediator between China & the Foreign Powers and eulogized his eminent statesmanship, sagacity and broad humanitarian views. By his action he said China owes a debt of gratitude to the great American nation, which her people will always evince by every means within their power.

He then informed me that he had received a telegram, late the previous (Thursday) night from the Governor of Shantung notifying

6.

notifying him that on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July: U. S. Minister Conger and all of the other Foreign Ministers in Peking were alive and well. The telegram also assured him that the Dowager Empress was furnishing all needful supplies of food and water to the Foreign Ministers.

I expressed my delight at his news and thanking him, for it, told him how gladly it would be received in the United States. I requested him to forward a message, from me to Minister Conger. He at first demurred, stating that he had no control over the wires or over the special couriers, and, besides feared to take the responsibility. I was persistent and after a great deal of talk on both sides, he finally agreed to send my message by special courier to the Governor of Shan-tung and to ask him as  
a

7.

a personal favor to forward it to our Minister. Then I handed him the following:

"Hon. John Conger, U. S. Minister, Peking. Please telegraph or message me by courier or otherwise your condition and that of other Foreign Ministers at Peking. Anxiety about you intense: Robert M. McWade U. S. Consul."

He objected to sending the message "in that foreign language" and asked me to send it to him in cipher, with the names and addresses of Minister Conger & myself written in Chinese characters. I agreed to do so and on my return to the Consulate wrote him, as follows, enclosing the message as above noted.

"His Excellency Tak,

Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs  
Canton,

Your Excellency:

Enclosed herewith please find

8.

find the message which you  
kindly promised me, to day,  
to forwarded it once to United  
States Minister Conger at Peking  
through the Governor of Shanghai.  
Through your courtesy I expect  
a prompt reply. Assuring you  
of my profound regards.

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wady

U. S. Consul

One enclosure"

馬主 京、美 國  
欽 使 康 格

Polarity therewith outdone min-  
eral mend calvinist credible  
outdone oviparous leopard con-  
gratulation and that of oviform  
fourthly misquide apprentices  
accessorily joshua intolerant.

Mc Wady

Consul, Canton

默 為 德

9.

Simultaneously with the dispatch of my letter and its enclosure to Acting Viceroy Tak I cabled as follows to Washington:

"Viceroy Tak declares Foreign Ministers safe, well, twenty-fourth July. Mc Wads".

For the information and guidance of Commander Mc Lean, of the Don Juan de Austria, I have succeeded in obtaining, from a reliable source, facts and figures, giving the disposition of the Manchus, Black Flag, and other soldiers in Canton and suburbs. It is herewith enclosed, marked Exhibit A.

In case it should be needed by the Navy or War Departments I enclose another copy, also marked Exhibit A (Dup:)

The 5000 "On Young" street police are really soldiers, armed with rifles, and revolvers of the

107.

the <sup>latest</sup> ~~best~~ and most approved types.

General Lo Yi, the Black Flag Chief, waited on Acting Viceroy Tak, last evening, and peremptorily refused to start for Peking, either by land or water, unless he had 20,000 soldiers placed under his command.

As His Excellency cannot by any means, spare even the half of that number Lo Yi is likely to remain here for an indefinite time. And, he is far from being a desirable neighbor.

An attempt by Loon Mon and his ruffianly following, to set fire to and blow up the Man Shui Temple on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of 6<sup>th</sup> moon (the Emperor's birthday) was frustrated through its fortunate discovery by one of the local Magistrates. Eighteen packages of gunpowder were subsequently

11.

subsequently found stored underneath the Temple, knowing that all of the officials of Canton, military and civil, would, according to the usual custom, be in the Temple, performing the ceremonies incident to the celebration in honor of Kwang Shui's birthday anniversary the plotters intended to kill them all, at ~~one~~<sup>one</sup> stroke and then massacre the foreigners.

Soon Mou and his followers have, somehow, escaped arrest thus far.

For the purpose of inflaming the minds of the rabble, printed slips in size like the tradesmen's printed "dodgers" or circulars at home - asserting that the foreigners have been badly defeated in the North and calling on all Chinamen to arise and exterminate the foreign devils are circulated



12.

circulated in considerable numbers through Canton's streets and bye-ways. Here is a specimen of the latest "placard" posted on the walls of houses, shops, etc.

Enclosed is the original (marked Exhibit B.) just as it was torn from <sup>the</sup> wall of a house, in the interior of the city:

"Burn Shameen.

Kill the foreign devils.

With one heart exert yourselves.

All men will be pleased.

The Magistrates protect the foreigners; they should be treated as them.

Having informed you, make due preparation".

Our arrangements for defence in case of attack by night or day, are in charge of Commander McLean of the Don Juan de Austria, & he is supported by three small gunboats.

13.

gunboats.

The "Redpole", of the British and "The Comete" and "Avalanche", of the French Navy.

As a precautionary measure, the ladies and children, with the exception of four women, have all been transferred to Hong Kong. Cases of "blue" "pusak" among the men ~~are~~<sup>are</sup> exceedingly rare and we are all prepared to meet any condition, however dangerous, that may confront us.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

# Exhibit A

## Active M. Force.

as the Center.

General direction.

South. Fort in center of Macao reach (3 miles) 100 men.

" West side " " " " 100 "

" East " " " " " 100 "

Guards associated with above forts scattered in small groups (or stations) along Western Bank of river & extending across to Western suburbs of city 1000 "

West. Old Fort (Lui Pan Loi) near river in Western suburbs a short distance beyond Shamun yard of 50 "

In scattered military or guard stations throughout Western section or suburbs 1000 "

N. & W. Camp outside to the N. West of city (Pak Han Cheung) 1000 "

N. & E. Camp outside to the N. East of city outside little North gate 1500 "

second camp 2 miles further than main camp. West & East 500 "

Two small forts near North gate, a guard of 50 in each 1000 "

(Note these forts to be occupied by "Bannermen" in case of war)

Scattered forces in small stations in Northern section of city (a few N. West section) 1500 "

Scattered forces in Southern portion of city (near river -) 1000 "

Back of Tiurays Yamun in N. E.

Section in large guard stations. 1000 "

East. Guard stations outside East gate 500 "

Fort to S. E. (near Pagoda -) 100 "

In small camp near Pagoda fort and extending to Honan 1500 "

2.

|                                |             |     |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| In small stations on Honan     |             |     |
| Extending to Macao reach       | 1000        | men |
| Vietnam regulars (located in   |             |     |
| the city "Yuk Pin")            | <u>2000</u> | "   |
|                                | 14000       | "   |
| Add                            |             |     |
| Regular city guard (Bannermen) |             |     |
| on the river -                 | 4800        |     |
| Additional Manchuk soldiers    |             |     |
| in city.                       | 1000        |     |
|                                | <u>5800</u> | "   |
| Guard total                    | 19850       | "   |
| Above exclusive of all "Yang"  |             |     |
| or single street police        | <u>5000</u> | "   |
|                                | 24,850      | "   |

# Exhibit A Imp:

## Active - M. Force

is as the Center.

in direction

South Port in Center of Macao reach (3 miles) 100 men

" " West side " " " " 100 "

" " East " " " " 100 "

" guards associated with above forts scattered in small groups (stations) along Western Bank of river extending across to Western suburbs of City 1000 "

West Old Port (Lui pan tai) near river in Western suburbs a short distance beyond Chamber Guard of 500 " In scattered military or guard stations throughout Western section or suburbs 1000 "

N. & N. Camp outside little N. W. of City (Pak Han Ching) 1000 "

N. & E. <sup>camp</sup> outside to the N. East " " 1000 "

outside little North gate Second camp 2 miles further than main camp, North East 500 "

Two small forts near North gate, a guard of 50 in each (whether 100 " forts to be occupied by "Bannermen" in case of war)

Scattered forces in small stations in Northern section of City (a few in North West section) 1500 "

Scattered forces in Southern portion of City (near river) 1000 "

Back of Tienroya Yamen in N. E. section in large guard stations 1000 "

East Guard stations outside East gate 500 "

Fort to S. E. (near Pagoda) 1000 "

In small camp near Pagoda

*At Kien*

|                                                       |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| fort and extending to Kouan                           | 1000 men        |
| In small stations on Kouan (extending to Macao reach) | 1000 "          |
| Viceroy's regulars (located in the city "Luk Pin")    | <u>2000</u>     |
| Add                                                   | 14000 men       |
| Regular city guard (Bannermen)                        |                 |
| or Ki Ku's -                                          | 4000            |
| Additional Manchurian soldiers in city -              | 1000            |
| Guard total =                                         | <u>5000 men</u> |
| Above exclusive of all "On Jung" or single Ch. police | <u>5000</u>     |
|                                                       | <u>24000</u>    |

*Consular Bureau*

No. 28.

Consulate of the United States,  
*Faustou, China, August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1900.*

Mrs. *Robert M. McWade,*  
To the Department of State.

Subject: *Aus. to President*  
*Mar. Navy. Sept. 17, 1900.*  
*Crisis in China*  
*Warmed par. to*

Abstract of Contents.

*Continuation of Vol. 27 with 4 Enclosures.*

Consular Bureau.  
SEP 15 1900

No. 28.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 3<sup>rd</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 27, concerning the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

Almost all of the 129 missionaries in the Two Kwongs, to whom I addressed letters, etc, counselling them to take prompt measures looking to the safety of themselves and all nationals in their respective localities, have wisely and cheerfully followed my advice.

At my instance Viceroy Li and Acting Viceroy Tak have placed guards over the vacant mission stations, chapels, and schools.

It should not be forgotten that some of the missionaries are charged by



by the natives with being among the chief causes of the uprisings and disturbances.

Exhibit A furnishes a case in point. It is a flagrant instance of missionaries wilfully disregarding and disobeying the advice and injunctions of the authorities. I am, indeed, glad that these foolish men are not connected in any way with any of our American Missions; but I regret to add that since their disappearance in Loi Tone I have been unable to learn anything concerning their fate. I fear that we may never again hear of them. The inhabitants of Loi Tone are savage outlaws who divide all authority, local, or imperial. They are bloodthirsty, cruel, and fanatical.

Rev. Wm. J. Leverette's letter from Hoikow, marked Exhibit B, is forwarded because of sensational and untruthful reports concerning the condition of our nationals in

## 3.

in Nodda, Tam Chow and Hoikow. All of our people have left those places and are now in safety in Hong Kong. Indeed all of our missionaries, male and female, are with exceedingly few exceptions either in Macao or Hong Kong, both of which are safe and well-protected by Portuguese, English and other troops and warships. To reach some missionaries who were zealously spreading the Gospel over the mountains and far in the interior special runners had to be dispatched, in several cases the distances being so great that it took the runners from 8 to 14 days to reach their destination. Considerable help has been given to me in that direction by Dr. J. M. Swan, of the American Missionary Hospital, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Kerr, of the American Hospital for the Insane and others.

4.

I enclose also Exhibit-C, from Rev. J. M. Foster, and Exhibit-D, from Acting Viceroy Tak, concerning existing conditions in Swatow and vicinity. His Excellency Tak's letter shows his promptitude in acting on whatever complaints I bring to his attention.

Rev. Mr. Foster's letter tells its own story and is enclosed for reasons similar to those quoted in Rev. Mr. Leverett's case.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

Exhibit A.

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul M. Wade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a petition from the Acting magistrate Cheung of Ting Ou District reading as follows:—"On the 25<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 26 Yr. K.S. a German missionary named B. presented a local passport No. 37 officially chopped by Lu Chung Tai Tao-tai of Kiang Nam Bus Fong on the 20<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Yr. K.S. Another German missionary named D. presented on the same day a local passport No. 12 officially chopped by the Lin Chow Prefect on the 13<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 26 Yr. K.S. both arrived here from King Shan District. I immediately questioned the missionary interpreter where the missionaries wish to go traveling? he replied to travel about the District and then go to Lai Tone. I therefore explained fully that the atmosphere of Lai Tone is very heavy and the water is poisonous even the natives dare not venture in, as the people of this place are of a lawless class; for fear it may cause trouble, and told said interpreter tell the missionaries that they must act according to the instructions written in the certificate and not to go there, but the interpreter did not reply. In accordance with the Treaty soldiers and runners were ordered off by me together with the military stations to give them protection to travel in the District and also instructed the runners that if the missionaries want to go to Lai

2.

Lai Tone, they must try to stop them. According to the report of the runners Bu etc stating that on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of 5<sup>th</sup> they escorted the missionaries in their mt about the District city and arrived at the market town of Shan Chuk Wat and stayed there over night, and for the next three days we arrived at the market town of Tuen Cheong, Nam Lu and Lan Mo respectively and everything has been very peaceful as far as that, but from Lan Moon the missionaries wish firmly to go to Lai Tone to get into Ng Che Shan etc. We tried again and again to prevent them from going there, but they would not listen to us and immediately gave us cards to go back and they started for Lai Tone. I know Lai Tone covers an area of several hundred li and is bounded by more than ten sub-prefectures or Districts, the atmosphere and water in are very poisonous, many people in this District that went into the inland parts of Lai Tone came out with sickness besides its people is a set of outlaws and raise trouble readily. The missionaries started from Lan Moon for this locality, the distance from the city to Lai Tone is about three days travel even if I wish to overtake and stop them, it would be too late. I fear these missionaries should be by chance came out from Lai Tone safely more travelers will probably follow, and the local authorities are unable to stop

## 3.

stop them, certainly no protection can be given them and will not know where and when they will come out, as Lai Tone is bordered by more than ten Sub-prefectures and Districts, the local authorities in charge do not know of these missionaries going in and coming out from those places, should anything happens to them who is to take the blame?, so I thought it would be better to have the matter reported before trouble happens then after it is done. I now beg to have the matter informed to the different Consuls, henceforth foreigners who travel in King Chow they must act up to the instructions written plainly in the certificate not to go to Lai Tone, and if they do not take their advice & meet with trouble the local authority will not be responsible. My chief intention is to prevent the arising of trouble, I am awaiting for instructions how to act.

Referring to foreigners who apply for certificates to travel in Kwang Tung, it is clearly stated that they are not to go to Ho Nam, Yew Pi and Lai Tone, because the nature of the people there is barbarous and taking no notice of the proclamations and orders issued by the authority. The foreigners who hold inland traveling certificates have always been acting according to regulations, but now the magistrate had petitioned that missionaries B. & D. refused to take advice, actually have gone to Lai Tone, if anything should happen to

4.

to them who will take the blame? so it is not right on their part to do so. I have the honor to request you to instruct people henceforth when traveling in Kchow, Kwang Tung province they must act according to the instruction clearly written in the certificate not to go to town, Yew Pi and Lai Tone so as to prevent trouble; and if they should go at their own will, the local authorities will not be responsible for not giving them protection.

With Compliments,

4<sup>th</sup> y<sup>o</sup>. 26<sup>th</sup> yr. K. S.

29<sup>th</sup> July 1900.

Exhibit B.

Hoihow, Island of Hainan,  
July 30<sup>th</sup> 1900.

R. M. McWade Esq.  
U. S. Consul, Canton, China.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your communication of the 27<sup>th</sup> instant, I have the honor to inform you that all of our nationals living in the District of Tam-chow left No-doa on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> instants and arrived in Hoihow early on the 28<sup>th</sup> instant. Dr. and Mrs. Vanderburgh and children, Mrs. Melrose and Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Patterson are expecting to leave by the first steamer for Hong Kong.

I am glad to say that the Chinese officials at No-doa were all very kind on our leaving and solicitous for our safety. The Tam-chow magistrate lending his own chair coolies for Mrs. Vanderburgh's use, and sending along a guard of soldiers and a letter to the Ching-mai magistrate, asking him to further us on our journey, and assist in getting boats when we reached the river at his town. Dr. Vanderburgh secured the boats without his aid, but he sent around asking of our wellbeing and if he could assist us.

The natives about No-doa, not knowing of the affairs in the north, seemed to think that the disturbance at No-doa was finished. A goodly number of petty robbers were caught. Some of the Triad leaders were out on parole as it were,



(2.)

that they might see how many of the followers they could bring before the officials, before judgement was meted out to themselves, and in order that chance clemency might be shown them.

What will be done with them we do not know. Before we left no one had been beheaded, but the officials on our leave repeatedly asked us to inform our Consul that beheading would take place on the second of the seventh month.

The District Magistrate 王 and the 前營 營官 吳 accepted the responsibility of looking after our premises. 龍哨官 of the 前營 is specially detailed to live on our compound for its protection.

The officials stated that the reason the robbers caught had not been executed sooner was on account of the Emperor's birthday.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
(sd) William J. Leverett

Exhibit C.

Swatow, July 30<sup>th</sup> 1900.

To  
Robert M. McWade Esq.  
U. S. Consul  
Canton.

Dear Sir:

All is moving quietly here so far as outward appearances are concerned. The Community seem quite sure that everything is all safe, and rather resent any effort to consider the uncertainties of the situation. Yesterday I went to a large fishing village not far from here and had a good day; services well attended, no serious disturbance, and, as I was leaving, a good audience near the wharf while waiting for our own boat.

Saturday night a man came down from Ung-Kung with notice that matters were bad; the man said the chapel had been injured, or rather that some buildings on the compound had stones thrown on the roof and some other damage done.

We sent up a more trusty man to see for himself and to bear a letter to the local Military Mandarin asking him to exert himself in behalf of law and order. I asked the English Consul regarding the case and the situation in general. He would not give any opinion that would bind himself, but he evidently thinks that if the foreign men stand by the stations the people are likely to be peaceful. All the women of the English Mission have come to the

(2.)

the port however. He said that he has sent an urgent despatch to the Tao-tai requesting that he keep order put out proclamations himself, not <sup>sim</sup> distribute such documents for others port. He said it would be of great advantage in the present juncture if you would address the Governor, the Viceroy, and urge him to issue prompt and imperative instructions to the Tao-tai that he do everything in his power to preserve order and protect life and property. Mr. Hurst says, and no doubt he is right: "The Tao-tai does not know which way to jump; if Enan is to succeed he wishes to be his man; if the foreigners are to win, he wishes to be in the foreigner's good graces" At heart he is a bad anti-foreign Mandarin.

I have just seen your last letter to Rev. Mr. Kemp; we appreciate your solicitous interest in our safety. My passage is taken for my wife and children on the "Viceroy" and I am now writing for Mr. Speicher's family to I hope to have our boxes packed by to-morrow and shall get away as soon as practicable. I remain,

Respectfully Yours,  
(signed) Rev. J. M. Foster

Exhibit D.

From Viceroy Tak to Consul McElwade

Your Honor: -

Having referred to your former letter informing me that there are Boxer drills in Choa Chow Fu, Swatow, and that no efforts had been made to disband them and my proclamation had not been posted up by the local authorities. I have the honor to inform you that immediate telegraphic instruction had been given to arrest all those who engage in Boxer drills.

According to telegraphic reply from the Lieutenant-General, Faotai and Prefect stating that after an increase of soldiers being put in the prefectural city of Choa Chow the minds of the people are gradually quieted. Swatow at present is peaceful and there is no Boxer drills in the vicinity; as to Your Excellency's proclamation not being posted up the reason being they have not yet arrived here, but we have already given telegraphic orders instructing the Ching Hoi Magistrate and the military stations to have those engaged in Boxer drills arrested and to post up the proclamations as soon as they receive them and to find out and report by wire of the present conditions of the surrounding localities. According to the Magistrate's telegram, saying that there are no Boxer drills in Swatow, the natives and native converts are in a peaceful state. I am the Magistrate here and it is my duty to pay special attention to all matters etc. I

I have the honor to state that I have found out that the local authorities at Swatow are constantly keeping up the orders especially to guard and protect the places and to search out and arrest the bad characters. An addition of men had been stationed for that purpose and I think there will be no trouble. No one dare to run the risk of losing his life by engaging in the Boxer drills. Kindly inform the missionaries not to listen readily to false rumors afloat, which will put them into doubts and agitation.

With Compliments,  
 5<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Yr. K.S.  
 30<sup>th</sup> July 1900.

*Consular Bureau*

No. 80.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1890.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

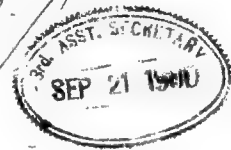
To the Department of State.

*Presidential and High  
Ranking  
Sept. 26.*

Subject:

Crisis in China.

*Ans. Sept. 28, 1900.*



Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 28, and  
enclosing copy of a communication received  
from Acting Viceroy.

Consular Bureau.  
SEP 27 1900

No. 30.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China Aug 4<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 28. concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:-

I enclose for your information the copy of a communication which I have just received from Acting Viceroy Tak, in answer to my complaint, embodying a report from the Rev. Wu J. Le-rault, a copy of which was enclosed in my No. 28. to the State Department.

This letter is cumulative evidence of the promptness which characterises H. E.'s official action with regard to all of my communications and of his invariable

variable courtesy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul

One enclosure



From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> moon informing that you have received a letter from Rev. Leverett of Hainan stating that there are disturbers in that locality and twenty robbers have been caught there etc.

I have already informed you before that I have sent telegraphic instructions to King Chow General, Taolai and Prefect to have the matter investigated and to honestly give protection to the foreigners, missionaries and converts. I have just received a telegraphic reply from the above officials reading as follows:-

"Since last 5<sup>th</sup> moon we have given our attentions in regard to protection of the converts according to Treaty. Your Excellency's has formerly ordered us to instruct the subordinate officers to keep the places well guarded etc. The localities are in a quiet state and there are no disturbers nor twenty robbers have been caught there in. We will order the subordinate officers to try their best to have the place pacified and to preserve peace between foreigners and Chinese so as to keep Your Excellency's mind at rest. We now beg to have the matter informed to the U. S. Consul and ask him to instruct the missionaries not to readily listen to false rumors afloat, which will put them into agitation".

I have the honor to say that I will continuously give orders to the officials civil and military to keep up a special guard and protect the localities with fail.

With Compliments,

8<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> yr. K. S.

2<sup>nd</sup> Aug. 1900

No. 571.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Sept 5th 1900

Mr. R. M. McWade,  
To the Department of State.

Subject: *Credit in China.*

*Informally sent to the  
President and to Secretary  
Hay, Root, Long & Grey.  
Sept. 26. aak*

*Ans. Sept. 28, 1900*

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
Asst. by subject. aak  
SEP 26 1900

3d ASST. SECRETARY  
SEP 21 1900

Abstract of Contents.

*In further continuation of No. 50*

Consular Bureau  
SEP 27 1900

No. 3/.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China Aug 5<sup>th</sup>, 1905.  
~~189~~.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 30. regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report herewith:

I have just received the enclosed communication marked Exhibit A. from Acting Viceroy Tak in relation to the condition, etc., of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. I view all of such communications with grave suspicion, especially when I bear in mind the fact that I have not yet received a reply from Minister Conger to my dispatch which I was assured, as per the following official note, by Governor Guan Shi Kai of Shantung, had

had been forwarded to him:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc Wade.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your message in Chinese on the 6<sup>th</sup> day present-moon to be forwarded to Minister Conger. The message has been sent at once to Governor Yuan of Shan-tung asking him kindly to devise means to have it reach Minister Conger.

I have just received a telegraphic reply dated the 7<sup>th</sup> inst: at noon from said Governor saying that the U. S. Consul's message has been despatched off to Minister Conger through the Tsung Li Yamen."

Men of considerable experience and of some standing here all agree that as a rule, we must not expect to obtain the truth on important matters from Chinese officials.

## 3.

It is confidently asserted in business circles and I have not heard of a single attempt at denial of the accuracy of the assertion - that "they can't speak or act the truth and this characteristic should always be borne in mind when dealing with them." My own practical experience with them is that the Consul who confines himself to conferences with them will be surely fooled by them. Information ought to be zealously sought in all quarters, especially from a Consul's own constituents or nationals.

In these days of exaggerated rumors, falsifying telegrams, and more than suspicious delay in the transmission of alleged messages from Foreign Ministers in Peking it does not do to accept the most authoritative-looking statements without

4.

without the utmost caution.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McNamee  
U.S. Consul

One Enclosure

Exhibit A

From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc.Wade.

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a telegram from Governor Yunnan of Shantung dated the 10<sup>th</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> moon stating that an Imperial Decree was issued to the Privy Council on the 8<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> moon reading as follows:- "The recent hostilities already in progress between China and foreign powers is caused by the natives and native Christians living in the vicinity of Peking. The foreign Ministers at Peking are to be protected. Minister Wong of the Tsung Li Yamen has frequently sent in letters enquiring into their health and assuring them not to be alarmed. As the minds of the natives at the Capital are not yet pacified and for fear of the Minister's safety, so had consulted with them, to assign soldiers to escort them out to Tien Tsin temporary so as to free their minds from agitation. The Privy Councillor Yung Lu was immediately instructed to select first the most trustworthy and reliable officials civil and military to prepare a strong body of soldiers to protect the Ministers on their way, and they are to wait for the day fixed upon by the Ministers for the departure from Peking. If any bad characters who are found out to be watching for the opportunity to raise trouble or commit robbery, they are to be immediately done away with. Before the Ministers leaving Peking, should any dispatch from foreign Government



Government reach us, the matter should  
be at once acted upon by the Tsung-  
Yamen without delay, in order to show  
our openheartedness and good tre-  
ments extended towards foreign people

With Compliments,  
11<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> Yr. H.S.  
5<sup>th</sup> August 1900

No. 22.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 27, 1900.

*Cris Bureau*  
AUG 30 1900.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
Ask + file.  
SEP 26 1900

Mrs. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

3RD ASST. SECRETARY  
SEP 21 1900

*Not informally sent to the President and to Secretary May, Ross, Long and Gifford Sept 26.*

Subject:

Crisis in China.

*Aug 6 from Dept 128, 1900.  
See letter from Mrs Foster dated Sept 12, 1900*

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of my No. 21.

re looking of American Baptist Mission's property located in C.

Consular Bureau.  
SEP 26 1900

No. 32.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, August 9<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 31 about the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of Aug 7, 1900, I received the following telegram from Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck American Baptist Missionary Union, Hing Kung, Swatow District:  
"Mc Wade, Canton, Hing Kung mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Tso Tai, Groesbeck."

Immediately after reading it I addressed the following communication to Acting Viceroy Tak:  
"His Excellency Tak,

Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,  
Canton.

Yours

Your Excellency:

I have the honor, herewith, to report to you that I have received the following telegram from the Rev. Adam F. Grosbeck, American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow:

"Mc Wade, Canton, Hong Kong mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Taotai, Grosbeck".

Will you kindly oblige me by telegraphing to the Taotai ordering him to have the looters severely punished, the place restored and all damage done by the looters paid to the Rev. Adam F. Grosbeck. This is a case that, I suggest, requires prompt and decisive action.

With assurances of highest esteem,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
Robert M. Mc Wade,  
U. S. Consul

after

3.

After forwarding that complaint etc. I wrote to Rev. Grosbeck as follows:

"Rev. Adam F. Grosbeck.

Swatow.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I have just received your telegram, reading as follows:

"Mc Wade, Canton, Ung Kung mission looted leaders known have Viceroy wire Tsolai, Grosbeck."

I have promptly notified Acting Viceroy Tak to telegraph the Tsolai ordering him to have the looter's severely punished, the peace restored, and payment made to you for all damage done to the Mission property. Pray keep me posted on all developments in your locality so long as you remain there. It is my duty, however, to advise you in the present critical condition of affairs there, as well as at other near-by places to take

4.

take immediate measures for the safety of yourself and all of our nationals in your district. These are perilous times. When you have please notify me of your address &c.

Very truly,  
Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

On the following day Aug 8, 1900, I received the following reply from H. E.:

"From Acting Viceroy Sak to Consul McWade, Aug 7<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your letter informing that you have received a telegram from Rev. Groesbeck of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Swatow, stating that the Ung Kung mission has been abolished.

I have the honor to inform you that telegraphic orders have been given to the Taolai and Prefect

5.

Prefect of Choa Chow to instruct the magistrates and military stations to have the looters arrested and severely punished and to find out all the damages done by them paid. This mission should be well guarded and protected by the magistrates etc. as they are responsible to see that nothing of this kind will happen again."

This morning, August 9, 1900, I received the following details from Rev. Grosbeck of the raid on his mission:

"Swatow China Aug 7<sup>th</sup> 1900.  
Hon. Robert M. Mc Waddy,  
Canton,

Dear Sir:

I wired you today that our mission premises at Tung Kung had been looted and asked you to have the Viceroy stir up our Paolai. Unless the offenders are speedily brought to justice, the

6.

the affair will certainly grow & the native christians be plundered and also other of our chapels will be destroyed. Excepting my library which the rioters attempted to burn, everything in the house, our furniture, doors, windows, floors were destroyed or carried off. The intention to burn the premises was prevented by the close proximity to other buildings.

About ten days ago the houses were stoned. I informed the officials by formally entering complaints and also by going in person and giving them all necessary information, even to the names of the ringleaders. There were no arrests made and hence encouraged by the inaction of the officials, last Sunday night the rioters came in force and stripped the houses of everything.

I



4.  
I will give the leaders' names  
to the Taitai and ask him  
to see that they are punished.

The loss at present is hard  
to estimate. As I get ad-  
ditional information I will  
write you. No one was in-  
jured. Two, a woman and  
child are missing. Swatow  
quiet.

Yours respectfully,  
Adam F. Grosbeck

In reply thereto I quoted  
H. E.'s letter and concluded  
as follows:

"Canton, August 9<sup>th</sup> 1900  
Rev. Adam F. Grosbeck,  
Swatow,

x        x        x        x  
      x        x        x  
x        x        x        x

As this communication to  
you was about being for-  
warded to the Post Office  
I received your letter, dated  
August.

8.

August 4<sup>th</sup> 1900 giving details of the looting etc. which I have filed with your telegram and Acting Viceroy Tak's official assurances of reparation etc.

I am glad to hear from you that "Swatow is quiet".

Please act on my advice about your personal safety and that of all our friends and nationals.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
R. M. Mc Wadley  
U. S. Consul

Thus, Sir, you can readily see how missionary Grosbeck's complaint was, as is my invariable rule, in all cases, promptly taken in hand, complaint lodged with the proper authority, and demand preferred for the punishment of the criminals and reparation for

9.

for the damage done by them. Permit me also to ask your attention to Acting Viceroy Taki's promptitude.

Another case illustrative of the manifest-desire of those in authority in Canton to make prompt reparation for damage done to mission chapels, stations &c. occurred a few days ago. At the American Scandinavian Mission Chapel at Fouam, immediately opposite to Shamene, a native convert incensed his native hearers by denouncing the Boxers & other secret-anti-foreign societies. A wordy wrangle followed and the affair culminated in the "congregation" rushing out of the building and smashing the chapel windows with stones. The convert escaped unhurt.

On the morning after the occurrence

10.

occurrence General Li, who has entire command of the military forces in Canton and its vicinity, called on me. He was accompanied by his Staff. He expressed his regret over the affair and assured me that "whatever damage had been done would be immediately repaired." He "deplored the fact that many of the native converts instead of preaching Christian doctrines make trouble and raise disturbances among the natives by needless criticisms of Chinese matters".

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.  
U.S. Consul

*No. 55.*

*2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,*  
*Ack & file.*  
*SEP 26 1900*

*Consulate of the United States,*  
*Shanghai, China, August 17th, 1900,*

*Mr. Robert M. McWade,*  
*To the Department of State,*

*Subject:*  
*China in China.*

*Abstract of Contents.*  
*Continuation of No. 51.*

*Consular Bureau.*  
*SEP 27 1900*

*Ans. Sept. 28, 1900.*

*Ref. info. sent to the*  
*President and to Secretary*  
*of War, Post, Long & Griff.*  
*Hart Sept 26.*

*Ans. Bureau*  
*SEP 20 1900*

No. 33.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China August 10, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 31 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received the following telegram, this afternoon from Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck, American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow:-

"Mc Wade, Canton.

Three more chapels demolished houses chapel looted preacher life attempted official action can repress. Groesbeck".

At once I forwarded the following communication to Acting Viceroy Tak:

"His Excellency Tak,

Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your

Your Excellency:

I have just received the following telegram from the Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck:

"Mc Wade, Canton,  
Three more chapels demolished  
houses chapel looted preacher's  
life attempted official action  
can repress. Groesbeck".

Now, this outrage, following closely  
on the heels of that one which  
occurred at the same place on Aug:  
7<sup>th</sup> 1900 shows that the Taotai  
and other officials there are  
either disobeying your telegraphed  
instructions to them or are  
unable to carry them out. In  
any event strong measures must  
now be used. I therefore demand  
the immediate arrest and severe  
punishment of all the participants  
in both outrages. I also demand  
prompt and ample reparation  
for the damage done to the chapels  
and mission houses and for  
the

3.

the personal and other property destroyed or stolen. I also demand the severest punishment for those guilty of attempting to take the preacher's life. Swift justice must follow these crimes. I will be pleased to receive notification of your action thereon.

With assurances of my high esteem,

I am, Excellency,  
Your obedient servant,  
Robert M. McWade,  
U. S. Consul

At the same time I telegraphed to the Rev. Grosbeck as follows:

"Reverend Adam Grosbeck,  
Swatow.

Have demanded Viceroy immediate severest punishment all participants in outrages.

Send promptly full amount damages. Leave there as soon practicable. McWade".

I have also written to the Rev.  
Grosbeck



4.

Groerbeck informing him of my demand on H. E. and quoting my letter to that dignitary.

The situation in many parts of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is so alarming that I have felt it to be my imperative duty again to instruct all of our Missionaries to leave at once for either Hong Kong or Macao, both of which are safe refuges.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. One No  
U. S. Consul

No. *B4*

*Cons Bureau*  
*By Secretary*  
*Cudde*  
AUG 20 1900  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

*Shanghai, China, August 14th, 1900*

Mrs. *Robert M. McWade*  
To the Department of State.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY  
SEP 29 1900

Subject:

*Chinese Certificates*

*Ans. by form*  
*79 recd. Oct. 1, 1900.*

Abstract of Contents.

*re having visited 27 Certificates*  
*issued by the Chinese Superintendent*  
*of Inferior Customs.*

Consular Bureau.  
SEP 29 1900

No. 84.

Consulate of the United States, . .

Amoy, China; August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1890,

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to inform you that after due examination of the applicants I have visaed Certificates issued by the Chinese Superintendent of Imperial Customs at this port to the following named members of the exempt class about to depart for the United States:

Wang Hoo Sang, Student,

Luai Toun, . . . . .

Sun-tu, Qiday, . . . . .

Lee Sing, . . . . .

Luai Tse, . . . . .

Chow Chai, . . . . .

Chow Tsin Chong, . . . . .

Young Tai, . . . . .

Lu Sang, Traveller,

Sun Sing, . . . . .

Choh Shie, Merchant

Luai Hooing, . . . . .

Tsung Ming Ho, Traveller,  
 Hui On Kuei, Merchant,  
 Wu Chung Kiet, Student,  
 Low Kien, Merchant,  
 Ho Son,  
 Choy Soy Kuen, Student,  
 Choy Wang Kuen,  
 Choy Joo Ling,  
 Choy Pak Kuei,  
 Chung Chew, Merchant,  
 Ho Tsing On,  
 Wong Kuen,  
 Yip Cheong,  
 Kuei Kie,  
 Wong Seong,

I have notified the U. S. Consul at San  
 Francisco of my action and sent him a  
 description and photograph of each person.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant  
 Robert A. Lee Ward  
 U. S. Consul.



*Get Bureau  
Confirm*



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Canton, August 11, 1900.

Received 6:52 A. M.

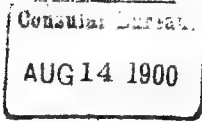
*Consistent Aug 13*

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Conger dating August tenth Tsinan answering  
my message says besieged by Imperial Army; situation  
desperate; our loss sixty killed, one hundred wounded;  
some sickness, but general health good; will hold on  
indefinitely whatever the result.

McW A D E.

Received... 9... o'clock...  
Deciphered By  
Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk  
9:30... o'clock... M...  
Copies delivered to  
Harris to press by Mr. Adair  
in his office



No. 35

*One Bureau*  
*certified*  
*with thanks with No. 36.*

U.S. Consulate General  
- AUG 28 1900 -  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,  
Shanghai, China, August 15th 1900.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY  
SEP 29 1900

Mrs. Robert M. McWade;  
To the Department of State.

Subject:  
Crisis in China.

*Ans. to President,*  
*Secretary, Oct 2, 1900.*  
*H. C. [unclear]*

Abstract of Contents.

Further continuation of No 35, & report  
regarding affairs in Swatow.

Mr. Chilton

7 manifolds, usual  
Office of the distribution

Third Assistant Secretary.

OCT 1 1900

Dear Chas

Another series of  
Chinese despatches from  
Mr. McHade, No. <sup>35136</sup>  
~~34800~~  
in continuation of the

Crisis Series -

You may desire 7 copies  
of them as heretofore.

Also 1083 from Mr. Shan  
at Amoy.

What number of copies  
can you use of this?

W. D. L.

No. 35.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China Aug 15<sup>th</sup> 1900<sup>1899</sup>.

Honorable David J. Still,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 33, concerning the present crisis in China I have to report as follows:

On August 11<sup>th</sup> 1900 I received the following letter from Rev. J. M. Foster, Swatow: -

"Robert M. Mc Wade Esq.  
U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

The same steamer which brought Mr Spicker & myself from Hong Kong after seeing our wives and children off on the S. S. "Victoria" yesterday noon brought your favor of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant.

We thank you for your kind prompt interest in interviewing the Acting Viceroy in our behalf -  
Probably



Probably none of us are deceived as to the real animus of H. C. Tak. He is generally mistrusted by the Chinese and our Taotai is notably unfriendly to foreigners. The inaction of the local Mandarins at Tung Kung is an example of what the officials everywhere wish to do. After the roughs stoned our premises some weeks ago they did nothing; when the Catholic premises were attacked last Sunday they slammed the door in the face of the women who were sent to get help from the Yamen. On this the rowdies stripped the earrings and other ornaments from the women and being unchecked took heart to loot our American Mission houses. The officials doing nothing they returned on Monday and took tiles & rafters off the roof, window doors and their frames out of the walls & pried up

## 3.

up the tiles from the floors.  
 What next? They will want  
 blood next and at other places  
 roushs will take Ung Kung as  
 their model and we shall see  
 plunder and pillage all along  
 the line. Mr Strick German  
 Consul asks for the name of  
 the ringleader. He is writing  
 a strong despatch to the Faotai  
 and wishes to demand this  
 fellow's head. We have not  
 yet given it as we do not feel  
 absolutely sure of the man's  
 identity. Mr Strick has done  
 this before & watched the head  
 come off a Military A. B. who  
 headed a much less aggravated  
 attack on a German Mission  
 station. We do not feel any  
 thirst for blood but know  
 that unless this is taken up  
 and vigorously pushed and  
 satisfactorily settled the whole  
 region will be endangered.  
 We

4.

We hope this may be effected and are sure you will do all in your power.

We agree with others in the port, or they with us, that the presence of a gunboat in the port is a desideratum; the Germans have none available and the English are stripped or nearly so at Hong Kong.

We hope that an American boat will come as early as possible. It will give what we lack now an official of our Government to look after interests here.

Five ladies and five children have left for Japan or the U.S. and more may go soon. I have settled as Mission Treas, with all to the end of fiscal year and we are taking precautions such as we can.

As yet I cannot feel right to resist the pleadings of the Chinese

5.

Chinese or my own impulses to stay and bring every influence possible to bear that we may be protected and the lives & property here be spared.

In great haste.

Respectfully yours

J. M. Foster

Like some others, who have not had any direct personal contact with or experience of H. E. Tak, the Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs. Mr. Foster says he is "mistrusted by the Chinese". If that is generally the case I do not know it. I do know that he has invariably acted promptly and energetically when called on by me in reference to Missionary and other complaints.

Again, Mr. Foster asks for the presence of a gunboat, forgetful of the fact that the U. S. S. "Princeton", commander Harry Knox,

6.

Knox, remained at Swatow for some time, recently, and then left for Amoy. It is an impossibility to have gunboats placed permanently at every treaty port.

I waited upon H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak early that evening and discussed the entire situation, with him. He repeatedly assured me that every possible effort is being made to have the peace preserved and all foreigners protected in Kwangtung, Kwang-si and Yunnan.

He said that he had ordered a formal reply to be sent me concerning my letter in the Rev. Grosbeck case.

On returning to the Consulate I was handed his communication. It reads as follows:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc Wade.

Your Honor:-

I

7.

I have just received your letter informing that you are in receipt of a telegram from Rev. Groesbeck of Swatow, stating that at Yung Kung three more chapels demolished, mission houses looted etc, asking to have the matter immediately settled and to notify you of my action.

I have again given telegraphic instructions to the Taotai and Prefect to instruct the military stations and magistrates to have the heads of offenders of these outrages arrested for thorough investigation and decapitation, so as to give warnings to others and at the same time to find out and to make good all the damages done. The civil and military officials and gentlemen are responsible to honestly keep the chapels well guarded and protected, and not to have

8.

have any more trouble of this kind again; and to report the particulars of the measures taken. As soon as I receive reply from them, I will inform you."

On the same date Aug 11, 1900, I received the following telegram:

"Mc Wade, Canton, Jaoping city and other chapel's houses looked no protection granted list case determined pressure imperative. Foster."

To which at once I replied:-  
"Rev. Foster, Swatow."

Wire immediately full particulars, Lodge with local authorities emphatic protest. I will act energetically and promptly.  
Mc Wade."

The next morning Aug 2, 1900, I received this response:

"Mc Wade, Canton.  
At Huipusan pretended official proclamation posted read  
by

9.

by Tong Kwan elder Tuesday night his villagers looted three families women begged passing mandarin protect coolies pushed away no help this reported led to dismantling Shupuson Jao-ping chapels much looting nearly all mission property Jao-ping district now wrecked fault local authorities. Foster."

Late on the 13<sup>th</sup> August 1900, I received the following letter from Rev. J. M. Foster:

"R. M. Mc Wade Esq.

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir:

A ship is just in from HongKong and returns immediately. I have just time to inform you that the trouble of which I have just wired you began after the HongKong looting by some 48 hours, and, in the same way. A placard was posted by a fish peddler, which purported



10.

purported to be an official declaration that all chapels should be destroyed. Native Christians either plundered or killed or both. A prominent man of a village near by 中壘 saw this and said "This is an Imperial order 黃蕉. You Christians must be punished now."

This village people came that night and did a little plundering. Some women one over 72 tried to plead with the Military Mandarin who was just returning to his Yamen, for help. His out runners pushed them away knocking the eldest down and said they were "cut off from official help".

This incident was reported as proof that the officials approved the looting and it went on right merrily. Now, with, a possible exception, all our

11.

our Mission property in the Foo-Ping District has been looted.

They chose this point cleverly for a beginning. It is in the North Eastern corner of the Province and away from the port. Gunboats could not go up this river.

If this is not repressed and it has gone on during the week right up to the Magistrate's doors unchecked, it will spread like a prairie fire and sweep this Province.

Happily the English had the cruiser "Mohawk" available and sent her up. Were the "Austria" or "Princeton" here she could go up near enough to do much more good.

This is too important a port to throw away. For our American Citizens to leave at this time would precipitate matters throw thousands of dollars worth of property

12.

property at the feet of the mob  
and make us the butt and  
execration of all. It would  
leave our native Christians  
wholly unprotected. We feel  
that we must stay as long  
as we can. We thank you  
for your solicitous regard  
for our safety and hope you  
will help us have a gunboat  
here to replace the "Mohawk"  
at least. The appearance of  
a U. S. ship along with her  
would help just now amazingly.  
In haste.

Respectfully yours,  
Jill. Foster.

The above stations are connected  
with this mission center -

Loss will be \$2,000, I fear, Foster.  
His Excellency sent a confiden-  
tial messenger, Lee Chee, to me  
about 11 am. next day (Aug 14, 1900)  
asking me, in view of my later  
information to see General Wong,  
whom

13.

whom he had ordered to proceed forthwith to Swatow and decapitate and otherwise punish the ringleaders and members of the mobs participating in the attacks on the churches and converts, etc. Accompanied by Commander McLean of the U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria I called upon General Wong.

Our conversation was a long one, embracing the various conditions in the different districts. He felt that if the missionaries would only stop work temporarily — or until the people's minds had become somewhat pacified — and take a short rest or vacation at some safe place, there would be no rioting or looting and none of the missionaries would be hurt.

I informed him that the missionaries had all been instructed  
to

14.

to that effect. It was understood, however, that some of them are so zealous in spreading the Gospel that they are practically speaking almost regardless of personal consequences.

They continue to visit and teach the natives, no matter how menacing the threats made against them. There are others too, who refusing to recognize the signs of danger, so abundant and apparent on all sides, and hoping that "the trouble" in their especial locality or in a nearby village or district "would soon blow over" and they would not be molested decline to leave their posts or to discontinue preaching etc. It is among these classes of missionaries that we find gentlemen whose chapels, and houses are attacked & looted and whose native preachers  
and

15.

and colporteurs are too often maltreated, particularly in far interior places.

General Wong towards the end of the conference officially notified me that he had been instructed by H. E. Acting Viceroy Tak to take an early steamer for Swatow and on his arrival there to behead the ringleaders and principal criminals, to punish severely the minor offenders and to compel the prompt payment to the missionaries of all damage done to the mission and other property under their charge.

On returning to the Consulate I telegraphed as follows to the Rev. Foster:

"Rev. Foster, Swatow,  
Keep cool, collect facts, await important letter. Post Kemp and Grosbeck, McWade".

I also addressed the following communication

16.

to the Rev. J. M. Foster :-  
Rev. J. M. Foster,  
Swatow.

Rev. & Dear Sir :

I have just left General Wong's Yamen. He leaves here early tomorrow for Swatow and carries a note from me, addressed to Revs. Foster, Kemp, and Grosbeck, asking you and them to give him full facts about the recent outrages. Please confine yourselves to solid facts. I know you will be dignified and conservative - but, above all things keep cool. Give General Wong the names of all the ringleaders. They will be beheaded before the chapels. He will see that full reparation is made for all damage done by the ruffians who attacked our mission, chapels and stations. I have your telegrams of the 11<sup>th</sup>

17.

11<sup>th</sup> instant, your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, and that of Rev. Adam F. Groesbeck to all of which this letter is a comprehensive reply. God keep you all safe & Post-me about developments and be sure to keep in touch with General Wong who goes invested with full authority to punish by death and otherwise.

Always yours,  
Robert M. McWady  
U. S. Consul

Alarming reports coming to hand, through Chinese and other sources, to the effect that all of the American and other Mission chapels were being destroyed and the lives of the missionaries in & near Swatow threatened by the excited natives. I decided, after a conference with Commander McLean and Mons. Hardouin, the



18.

the French Consul here, to send  
 - H. E. Tak concurring - a  
 representative to that locality  
 to get the full and true facts.  
 H. E. Tak named a Chinese  
 representative, I named Lieut-  
 enant Amistead Rust of  
 the U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria  
 as the American, and Mons  
 Hardoin named Vice Consul  
 Guillion, as the French repre-  
 sentative. All three sailed  
 this morning, August-15<sup>th</sup> 1900,  
 in the French gunboat "Comete"  
 and were strictly enjoined to  
 confine themselves to a thorough  
 and exhaustive investigation  
 and statement of the entire  
 facts, the matters of punish-  
 ment, reparation etc. being  
 in the responsible hands  
 of General Wong. On their  
 return I will promptly forward  
 their report to the Department,  
 after taking such action thereon  
 as

19.

as circumstances will warrant.

The frequency of the attacks on the churches, of the assaults on native teachers and native Christians and the all-too-evident cowardice of many of the local officials in the interior as well as in very many of the outlying districts so worried Mr. E. Sak that his conferences with the Pun H. and other important magistrates and military officials were held several times daily.

As a result of these conferences the Pun H. Magistrate addressed the following communication to me and to the other Consuls in Canton:

"From Pun H. Magistrate to Consul Mc Wade.

Your Honor:-

On receiving proclamations issued by the Viceroy and Governor instructing that the Missions are to be protected. I have accordingly

20.

accordingly had the proclamations posted up in different places and also instructed the officials, gentlemen and military stations under my jurisdiction to keep up special guard and protect the missions. The minds of the Kwang Tung people are naturally agitated and many of them are unemployed and troublesome. Since the trouble raised by the "Boxers" up North more attention had been taken to keep the localities guarded and protected. The chapels of the different nations have their dates fixed upon for preaching the gospel with the intention originally of doing good and many come to attend the service; but if anything is said that is disliked by the hearers it will undoubtedly cause trouble. If we wish to have peace prevailed among the

21.

the natives and native Christians we must try to prevent trouble before hand than after it is done. I will beg the Viceroy to inform all the Consuls to request the presidents of the different missions to instruct their missionaries at various stations to stop the preaching of the gospel temporarily.

I now have the honor to request you will kindly inform the presidents of the missions to instruct the missionaries at different places to cease the gospel preaching for the present, and when the trouble up North is pacified; then recommence their usual work in order to prevent trouble".

On receiving the foregoing I communicated with H. C.

Tak asking his views. He replied as follows:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul

22.

Consul Mc Wader.

Your Honor :-

I have just received your letter stating that you are in receipt of a communication from the Pnn U magistrate, requesting you to instruct the missionaries to stop the gospel preaching temporarily, and you wish to have my views on the subject.

I have the honor to say that now it is the very time that the minds of the people are in agitation, if the missionaries are willing to stop the preaching for the present it would be very good and I approve the idea of the Pnn U Magistrate. I wish you would have the matter consulted over."

The following note arrived from the Pnn U, at the moment when H. E.'s runner handed me

23.

me his reply :-

"From Jm U Magistrate to  
Council Mc Wade.

Your Honor :-

Acknowledged receipt  
of your communication regarding  
the discontinuation of gospel  
preaching for the present. I feel  
exceedingly thankful for your  
willingness to co-operate with  
me in all attempts to preserve  
peace. Orders had been given  
to my subordinates to cooperate  
with the district watchmen  
raised by the villagers to keep  
all the chapels constantly guarded  
and protected. When you took  
charge of your office I often  
desired to call on you, but my  
numerous duties had prevented  
me from doing so. As soon  
as I have time I will appoint  
a day to pay you my official  
call."

It will be seen from the  
foregoing

24.

foregoing that H. E. Tak favored the temporary stoppage of the missionaries' work and at the same time the temporary transfer of the missionaries to safe places of refuge.

The following lengthy communication which I have just received - August 15<sup>th</sup> 1900 - shows that other counsels have prevailed with him. Outside of the fact that the document shows a change of mind on his part as regards the continuance of our missionaries labors, etc., it also shows how earnestly and consistently he is working to protect foreigners generally and to preserve the peace. We should give him proper credit for his strenuous and persistent endeavors in those directions:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McSwade.

Yours

25.

"Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I hear there are false rumors still afloat and in case of any negligence on the part of the local authorities from keeping the places guarded and protected. I fear that the bad characters will seize the opportunity to tempt others for an uprising, so I have again given warnings to the officials under my jurisdiction both by dispatches and wire instructing them to co-operate with the gentry and elders to honestly have these rebellious characters prevented; and the foreign merchants and missionaries well guarded and protected. I herewith enclose a copy of my telegraphic instruction and a copy of my dispatch to you and request you to inform the missionaries not to readily listen to



26.

to false rumors, but to advise and teach the native converts to mind their own duties, to live with the civilians as usual, and not to bear any ill feeling against them or to be frightened in any way. If any wrong had been done to them, they can complain to the local authority to have it righted.

---

A copy of my telegraphic instruction to the lieutenant-general, Paolai, Prefect and Sub-prefect, as follows: -

"The minds of the Kwang Tung people are naturally agitated, after the hostilities up North are in progress, many false rumors being afloat and I have already issued proclamation strictly to have them prevented and given them warnings with the aid of a copy of the Imperial Decree, and instructed them  
at

27.

at different times to make all efforts to protect the foreign merchants and missionaries, but not to advise the missionaries to leave their stations and return to Canton, so as to prevent their minds from agitation. It is my intention to have the localities quieted and the good protected.

Warnings had been repeatedly given to the local officials civil and military and they ought to take thought of the present trouble, to show out their natural good heart, to exert all their strength and to take up their duties faithfully, but the false rumors are still not yet entirely stopped the minds of the people are in agitation and the natives and native christians are in doubt, which is really through the local authorities for not having

28.

having taken proper attention in advising or to strictly act up to instructions. All the chapels, missionaries and converts under the jurisdiction of the Paolai, Prefect and Sub-prefect should give immediate orders to their subordinate officers civil and military and the officers of the military stations to keep the chapels etc, well guarded & protected, and to instruct the gentry and elders that they are responsible to tell their young people decidedly not to readily believe in false rumors or to make any foolish remarks as it will offer the rebellious characters a chance to tempt them into an uprising.

Officials, gentry and people who dare to look upon this proclamation as otherwise, and should any trouble happen they

29.

they will be severely punished.  
As to the proclamations if any  
place has not yet been posted,  
it is most important that  
runners should be sent at  
once to have them posted up,  
and to report immediately by  
wire of the measures taken.

---

A copy of my dispatch to Lieu-  
tenant-General, Paotai Prefect,  
Major General, Sub-prefect &  
Magistrate, regarding that  
warning should be strictly  
given to the people are as follows:-  
Imperial Decree had been con-  
tinuously received instructing  
that foreign merchants and  
missionaries in every province  
should be carefully guarded  
and protected according to Treaty.  
Copies of the above Decree have  
been forwarded to them, and  
I have also issued proclamations  
at various times instructing  
to

30.

to have all the bad characters who spread false rumors under false pretext to make trouble to the native converts, but in reality to raise a rebellion, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. The merchants, missionaries and their property under the jurisdictions must be protected as usual and not to advise missionaries to leave as it will put them into doubts. Although I have repeatedly given instructions to entirely have the false rumors stopped, but they are still in existence, and that shows the negligence on the part of the local authorities for not carrying out my orders, and even some of the officials after received my orders are still advising the missionaries to leave for Canton, which is simply showing their ignorance and

31.

and laziness, thus incurring no responsibility. They ought to know that foreign people are to be protected exactly the same as our own people, and if anything should happen the Secret Societies and rebellious characters will take the advantage to rise, and the localities cannot be prevented from being in confusion and disturbance. The foolish set of people when hearing of false rumors generally get together and discuss over it, so it is the duty of the local authorities to be firm and quiet when giving their advice and teach them so as to gain confidence of the people by their calm appearances. Should there be any lawless characters, who intentionally make up rumors for the purpose of raising an uprising, should be searched out, arrested and

32.

and decapitated as a warning to others. The gentry are the heads of villages, it is much easy for them to restrain the young folks and to advise and teach the villagers than the authorities, so they should be reprimanded to constantly prevent all kind of trouble growing out, When hearing of any reports they are to at once have the matter explained and stopped. If the whereabouts of bad characters are known, they should immediately report to the authority to have them arrested and punished. I now will forward an order to the Taotai, Prefect, Sub-prefect and Magistrate, and as soon as they receive it they are to at once instruct their subordinates to co-operate with the civil and military officials and officers in charge of soldier stations to honestly act up to my

33.

my order, and also to co-operate with the gentry and elders to restrain the young people, to teach the villagers and to devise means to prevent false rumors. Henceforth should any false rumor be spread by bad characters they must be searched out arrested and decapitated as a warning showing the consequences. All foreigners, missionaries and converts under their charge are to be usually protected, it is not necessary to advise missionaries to leave their station and return to Canton as they can go or remain as they please and all the matters regarding natives and native christians should be attended to without delay and must have peace prevailed among them so that they may live together as usual, let no trouble be raised between them on account of small matters, let



34.

let no agitation happen to them on account of false rumors. It is most important that the local authorities should keep the places pacified and the minds of the people quieted. Let nothing that will cause fear and doubt be known to them. The officials and gentries are held responsible for the least negligence on their part, and they are to act according to this order. As to the proclamation, I hear that some of the places have not yet had it posted, they must send off runners at once to have them posted up in cities, villages and market towns without delay, and to report of the measures taken and the conditions of the localities."

You will please note that the early part, or beginning  
of

35.

of his lengthy communication is dated "8<sup>th</sup> August-1900" and that the document reached me on the 15<sup>th</sup> August-1900.

The delay in transmission was caused by his desire to have all of his telegraphed and other official instructions in the hands of those to whom they were addressed before his letter would reach me. Another significant fact to be noted in his proclamation, etc is that he doesn't want any more missionaries in Canton at this time. He knows that Canton is a most serious problem.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant

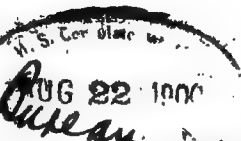
Robert M. McHardy  
U. S. Consul

86



Consulate of the United States,

Hankow, China, August 15<sup>th</sup> 1900



ACK by subject with thanks  
with no 35 -

Mrs. Robert M. McNamee,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. to President  
Mar & Navy. Oct. 2, 1900.  
11 copies to Mr. Adams

Abstract of Contents.

The continuation of my No 27, and  
acknowledge the receipt of a Cifler despatch  
from Minister Ogawa, Peking.

No. 36.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, August 15<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 27 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1900, the following cipher dispatch from U. S. Minister Cuyler (at Peking) dated Peking, Augt 10, 1900, 8.50 a.m.

" American Consul, Canton,

|        |       |       |       |          |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 02482  | by    | 11415 | 01576 | 20975    |
| 06790  | our   | 18665 | 20988 | 12781    |
| our    | 11153 | 24006 | 10000 | 20836    |
| but    | 09953 | 10741 | 17441 | will     |
| 10954  | 15610 | 11738 | 28801 | the      |
| 19083, |       |       |       | Cuyler." |

I at once forwarded by cable, a copy of that dispatch to the Secretary of State and to the Hon. John H. Woodrow, our Consul-General at Shanghai prefacing my cable with the words:

" Cuyler dating August tenth Peking

" answering my message says: "

Early that evening, Aug 11<sup>th</sup> 1900, I received the following communication from Acting Licoy Pak:

" From Acting Licoy Pak to General Will Wade,  
Your Honor:

I have the honor to inform you that I am just in receipt of a telegram from H. C. Sheng, Chief Director of the Telegraph administration saying that he has received a communication from the Young Li Yamen dated the 12<sup>th</sup> day (August 6<sup>th</sup>) stating that Imperial Order has been received instructing that the foreign Ministers and Consuls are permitted to communicate in cipher messages, but since the Peking telegraph lines are interrupted they can send their messages to the telegraph station at Suwan and from there forward to Peking by special courier. It makes no difference about the number of words in the message, besides the regular fee for the message and extra fee of \$3.00 for the special courier. The Chinese and foreigners are to be immediately informed of it and to act accordingly.

With Compliments to, 16<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1900.  
Learning yesterday from a private source that the troops of the Foreign powers had made such

S.

successful assaults on the walls of Peking  
that in two days at the outside they would be  
able to enter the Imperial city, I wired to  
U.S. Minister Ogden as follows:

"Post me daily condition self, nationals,  
home information. Command me  
everything. McWade."

I did not however think the information  
reliable enough to be cabled to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade.

U.S. Consul.

Cons Bureau

121, CHINA

No. 87.

Consulate of the United States,

Panton, China, August 21st, 1900,

Mrs. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. Oct. 16, 1900



Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 86.

Consular Bureau,  
OCT 15 1900

No. 37.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China August 21, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of  
My No. 36, concerning the present  
crisis in China I have the honor  
to report as follows:—

"His Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak,  
in response to my representations,  
by letter and otherwise, as to the  
laxity and worse of some of his  
officials, has informed me today  
through his confidential Interpreter  
Mr. Kung, that "he has removed  
the Ching Hoi Magistrate and four  
others (Kwai Lin, Wo Ping, Loi Ky  
and Ting) and that 5 assistants  
have been appointed to 5 other  
Magistrates to attend to inside  
duties and to remain constantly  
at their posts, where missionaries  
live,



live, to protect their lives and property and those of their converts, so that the Magistrates shall have time to go about and attend to outside work amongst the people and to preserve law and order".

H. E. asks "that Missionaries be requested to so control their converts as to keep them so far as possible in good terms with the natives".

Please note that I have used Mr Kung's report "word for word". All of the Mandarins whom H. E. has removed from office either openly countenanced the Boxers and their depredations or refused to give the native Christians, their chapels, mission stations and houses the protection which the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Acting Viceroy Tak solemnly guaranteed to me on numerous occasions.

Chapel

3.

Chapels were burned or looted in their respective districts, convents robbed and beaten and at times their lives were in danger. In all cases, I am glad to be able to add, I have succeeded in inducing H. E. to order prompt reparation to be made for all damages to and for property <sup>whether</sup> real, personal, and otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McHardy  
U. S. Consul

*Cons Bureau*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

SEP 5 10 28 A



*Informally sent to President & Secy Mayfield Root - Sept 5.*

*Confirmed Sept 5 1900*

WU 5 UA WA 28 Govt.

Canton, Rec'd Sept. 5, 1900.

SecState,

Washington.

Viceroy Tak received Emperor's edict to-day.

Emperor blames himself allowing matters reach present cris (crisis?). Commands all viceroys, governors maintain peace; protect foreigners; converts, all hazards.

McWade.

10:08 A.M.

100. 38.

Consulate of the United States,

San Francisco, August 21st 1900.

Mr. Robert M. M. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re. Trial of Richard T. Lewis,

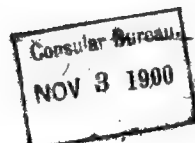
Ans. 100. 5. 150



Draft of Consul  
M. Wade for 487.79  
Report in full of all  
expenses in the case  
paid July 27, 1900.  
T. H.

Abstract of Contents.

acknowledging receipt of \$487.79, enclosing  
copy of letter forwarded to others re delay in  
payment of above mentioned trial.



No. 38.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Aug 21, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's No 5. of July 5. 1900, enclosing for my information "copy of a letter from Mr E. B. Ward and others, of Canton, and the Department's reply, relative to the delay in the payment of the expenses of the trial of Richard Foulmin, which took place in December, 1898".

Reference to my No 17. June 25. 1900, with two enclosures, will furnish the latest facts concerning the expenses, etc, still due and unpaid in the above mentioned trial.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
Robert H. McNamee,  
U. S. Consul

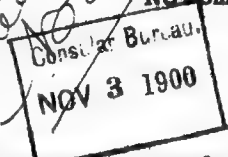
*Approved.  
Cridler*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

*Consul Canton  
instructed as  
directed herein.  
5,1500.*



November 3, 1900.



Mr. Cridler.

The expenses in the ~~Toumin~~ murder case referred to by Mr. McWade, in his dispatch herewith, have not been paid by Goodnow, Bedloe or Smith.

The original vouchers, McWade says, were forwarded to the Department by the late Vice Consul at Canton, Mr. Williams.

It does not appear from the records of the Department that Mr. Williams' dispatch enclosing the vouchers has ever been received.

The claims amount to \$487.79 United States currency.

They are legitimate charges and such items as are usually allowed in similar cases.

I cannot, under all the circumstances in this case, see any escape from the settlement of them. I suggest, therefore, that Mr. McWade be instructed to pay the claims and draw on the Secretary of State for the same; supporting his draft by an account and vouchers for payment in full of all claims against the Government on this account. (Emergency Fund, 1899.)

Respectfully,

*Harrison*

No. 39.

Cons. Bureau  
Explanation of  
factory incidents

Consulate of the United States, closed under

factory, fiction, Aug 26, 1900

Mr. Robert H. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Requesting duplicates of dispatches Nos 1, 2 & 4  
from Consul Wade for the Department's files.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's No. 6  
and report that copies of these dispatches have  
been lost and unable to furnish duplicates thereof.

Consular Bureau  
SEP 27 1900

No. 39.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Aug 22, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of the State Department's No. 6. acknowledging receipt of my dispatch No. 5. of May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1900, reporting my assumption of the duties of my office on May 26, 1900. You add that "dispatches Nos 1-2-3 and 4 have not been received from you and duplicates thereof should be sent to the Department."

In reply I have the honor to report that "dispatches Nos 1.2.3. and 4" were letters and telegrams forwarded by me from the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, immediately after my confirmation.

Unfortunately the copies of these letters and telegrams have been lost,



lost, through no fault of mine  
and I am utterly unable to  
furnish duplicates thereof. My  
No. 5, dated from here was in  
regular sequence.

I hope that this explanation  
will be satisfactory and assure  
you that I regret the mishap.

I am, Sir,  
your obedient servant,

Robert H. Wade  
U. S. Consul

No. 40.

Mr. Ruxton  
SEP 18 1890

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 10<sup>th</sup>, 1890

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Ans. to Mar.  
Oct. 27  
3rd ASST. SECRETARY  
OCT 25 1890

Subject:

Rifles & Ammunitions for the  
Canton Artillery.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Ref. No. 10,  
also cable despatch, and the receipt  
of Ref. No. 40, on Sept 5<sup>th</sup> from Manila,

OCT 26 1900

No. 40.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, September 13<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:  
I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions, No. 10, dated August 2, 1900, notifying me that twelve service rifles, calibre 30, with ammunition therefor would be furnished by the War Department for the better protection of this Consulate.

I have also received your anxious cable reading as follows:

"American Consul,  
Canton.  
Orders      Cabled      Manila  
~~15807~~      ~~02421~~      ~~8~~      ~~24680~~  
send      rifles      you      requested  
~~20477~~      ~~19692~~      ~~24097~~      ~~19252~~  
Quidlex."

On September 5<sup>th</sup> I received the arms and ammunition referred to and am having a proper "stand" constructed for them. I hope that I will not require to use them.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
Robert R. Mc Trade  
U. S. Consul.

*Cons. Bureau*  
Consulate General  
NOV 3 1900

No. 41.

Consulate of the United States,  
(Canton, China), Sept. 21st, 1900.

Mrs. Robert M. McAdams,  
To the Department of State.

Subject:  
re Crisis in China.

Clus. by form  
To War & President  
Nov. 7, 1900.  
5 copies to Mr. Ades

Abstract of Contents.  
In further continuation of No. 37.

Cons. Bureau.  
NOV 6 1900

No. 41.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1900,

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my  
Op. 37, concerning the present Crisis in China,  
I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following  
communication from His Excellency acting  
Viceroy, Sak:

"Your Honor:

I have the honor to inform you  
that I am just in receipt of a telegram from  
Lao Tsiang fu, saying that the Privy Council  
had received on the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> (Yuan Kwang Hui)  
Sept. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1900, an Imperial Edict from the  
Emperor reading as follows: "Under order  
of the Emperor Dowager I am temporarily at  
Tai Kwang fu. I have appointed Yung fu, Su  
Tung, Quai Kwong, Sheng Li, Yu Tak, Chien  
Shun, Set Shen, Or Kuet Tau, Vor Tung and  
Chun Lue Loou to remain in Peking as

Minister of Affairs and ~~also~~ instructed Liung Ching and Yuet Hong to return to Peking to Co-operate with Li Hung Chang to consult with the different Powers for a settlement of the present difficulty. The hostilities are really caused by the "Boxers" and it should be brought to an end now, and in order to have this accomplished all the "Boxers" must be exterminated. Boxers are mostly located in Chili. Since Li Hung Chang has not yet taken charge of the duties of the Viceroy of Chili, the acting Viceroy of said province named Ting Shung is held responsible. I, therefore, instruct him to order the civil and military authorities to have the matter vigorously investigated and have the trouble rooted out. If the "Boxers" are still collecting together for carrying out their outlawries, defying the authorities and daring to attack the Imperial troops, the Commanding Officers of the troops are held responsible for not having their done away with, in order that this trouble may cease and the people may enjoy peace. This should be acted upon without fail." I have sent copies of said Edict to all the Officials.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,  
Robert M. Mc Wadg

U. S. Consul.

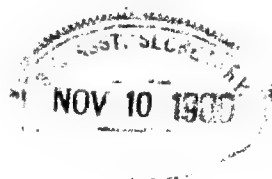
Cons Bureau



42.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Sept 24<sup>th</sup> 1900.

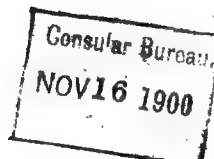
Mr. R. M. McWade,  
To the Department of State.

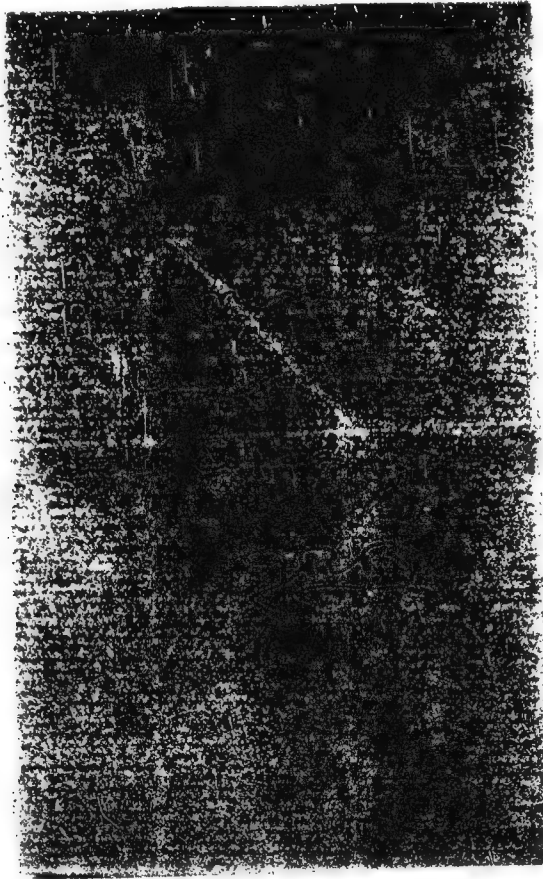


Subject:  
re Crisis in China.

copy from to  
Pres. + President  
Nov. 17-1900.

Abstract of Contents.  
enclosing copy of Report forwarded to  
Hon. W. W. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner,





Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chilton

Here are the copies  
I distribute them in accord  
ance with Mr Adair's  
suggestion Adair



Chief Clerk's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Nov. 12, 1900.

Mr. Mosher:

Can you have  
these copies made?

J.R.B.

Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chilton

Here are the copies  
I distribute them in accord  
ance with Mr Adair's  
suggestion Adair

Dear Chas  
Do you wish copies?  
Epsa. Love Mary  
Cridler

Dear Cridler

NOV 2 1897

Thanks. The usual number,  
7 - send two officially to Mr.  
Cortelyou and the Secretary  
of War, - the rest to me.

Wm  
C

No. 42

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 24<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 41  
concerning the present crisis in China I  
have the honor to report that I have forwarded  
the accompanying report to the Hon. W. W.  
Hodgins, U.S. Commissioner.

The translations of the late Imperial Edicts  
and proclamations which I have made and  
incorporated in the report are of some interest  
in as much as they show the means used by  
hostile literati and mandarins to excite and  
inflame the minds of the people against foreigners.  
In another and subsequent letter I will dwell  
upon the frustrated incitements to murder and  
pillage and will quote thereon the action of  
A. C. Acting Mayor Sak.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.

One Enclosure.

U.S. Consul.

61.

September 22<sup>nd</sup>

Hon: W. W. Lockhart,

United States Commissioner,

Shanghai.

Sir:

I have received through the Hon: John Goodnow, U. S. Consul General of China, your letter of instructions dated Shanghai, Sept 7<sup>th</sup> 1900 reading as follows:

"John Goodnow Esq.,

U. S. Consul General, Shanghai,

Sir,

In order to comply with the instructions of the Secretary of State directing me to report on the general condition of affairs in China, especially in their relation to American interests, I have to request that you will send instructions to the various Consuls of the United States in China, directing them to transmit to me here at the earliest possible date, reports on the general condition of their Consular Districts, setting forth fully the steps taken by the local officials for the protection of American Citizens, lives and property; the disposition of the people towards the foreigners and any other information which

which they may deem it important the Secretary of State should be furnished of for a proper comprehension of the present situation.

I have, &c.

Signed W. W. Lockhart.

U.S. Commissioner."

In reply to the foregoing I have the honor to report that affairs in my Consular District, embracing Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, embracing an area of over 170,000 square miles, with an estimated population of over 20,000,000, are generally in a disturbed and unsatisfactory condition. Since the departure of Ch. B. Li Shung Chang from Canton, several months ago, the situation has been critical on frequent occasions especially in Kwangtung, chiefly through the well-known turbulence of the natives of that Province. When Li Shung Chang, in obedience to an alleged Imperial Edict, turned over the Viceregency to Ch. B. Tzu Lou, the Governor of Kwangtung, and left here for Shanghai ostensibly en route for the North, the two Kwangs were comparatively peaceful, peaceful and law-abiding, and piracy on the West River was apparently at an end. This condition was caused solely by the sad and inflexible way in which Li Shung Chang acted.

B.

meted out Chinese justice to all offenders. Pirates, murderers, robbers, and disturbers of the peace suffered death in various forms according to the degree of their crimes or received such severe punishment from branding, &c. that our men were terrified.

Scarcely however, had he sailed when piracy began anew on the West River and reports began to come in from different and distant points in the Concular District of attacks on Chapels, mission-stations, &c. The people generally, except the merchant class and the scholars, exhibited open and decided hostility to all foreigners, particularly the missionaries, male and female. At almost all of the seven (7) treaty ports, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Shantou, Shaochow, and Hakoi, existing wars, manifestations of the anti-foreign sentiment of the masses became more frequent. Threats of "killing the foreigners" were freely indulged in, but, for a brief spell, there were no acts of personal violence. As the news from the North spread southward inflammatory placards or posters began to be sold on the streets of the various cities and villages at a cash apiece. The ignorant masses were only too ready to accept the

the ~~former~~ denunciations of the 'foreign devils'  
and to obey their exhortations to burn, destroy,  
and pillage the chapels, &c.

Noting the changed aspect I counselled  
all the missionaries to retire, with their wives  
and families, to ports of refuge, such as Macao  
and Hongkong. Whilst advising them to abandon  
their fields of labor, temporarily, I instructed  
them to do so gradually and quietly so as to  
avoid all appearance of fear and at the same  
time keep their converts from being alarmed  
or panic-stricken. My advice was largely followed  
and as a result none of our missionaries have  
either lost their lives or been maltreated. Some  
of their converts, I am sorry to say, have been  
beaten. But no lives have been lost. I applied  
to H. C. Acting Major Tak for guards for the  
protection of the mission chapels, hospitals, asylums,  
and schools, which he promptly granted. I  
did this so that those places being under the  
care and custody of Chinese soldiers or guards  
no appeal or disclaimer could be made against  
any claim for damages or indemnity on our  
part if any or all of those buildings were in any  
way damaged or looted.

Walter

5.

Within the past six weeks the promiscuous  
 and disorderly of increasing fraternization among  
 the young men, from the students and foreign-looking  
 missionaries is evident and influences the minds  
 of the people that they are drawn and attracted  
 and they are more of chapel and mission houses  
 as centers, at any time, (near domestic things  
 (the people have been drawn) from that (some  
 churches) and around other houses. As soon  
 as such men were expelled from the I. formerly  
 and the I. of the people, and some are  
 investigation, punishment of the same people,  
 and information for the same people and people  
 alone. It is not fair to put to him, that  
 I know, say that at all times I have known  
 him and perfect willingness to work in  
 the future to want any more, and to have perfect  
 investigation and punishment. He is surrounded  
 by many and foreign missionaries, civil and  
 military, who make great efforts to him concerning  
 the perfect investigation of complaints  
 of serious crime. He has above almost felt  
 that he was afraid to exercise his authority as  
 strictly as circumstances demanded. I  
 remember, however, that he is only an acting mayor  
 and



and feels that he may be called to account for his pro-foreign exterminiation by an anti-foreign movement.

Quanton is the key to the southern situation and a glance at its present conditions and population may be of interest to you. It is the greatest treaty port in China and is built on the banks of the Yangtze River. It is the Capital of Kiangsu, has an estimated population in the city of 1,000,000 and in the suburbs, banks, and on the river of about 200,000. Here reside the Viceroy, Governor, Custom General, Magistrate or Superintendent of Customs and other important civil and military officials. For the protection of the foreign element and the preservation of peace there are now anchored in the Yangtze River, five small gunboats - one American, two British, one German, and one French.

In Quanton and vicinity house and street robberies, clan fights, and outrages of various kinds are of daily occurrence. It is stated on evidently good authority that there are, at this date, over 50,000 men out of work and with no prospect of employment for them in the near future. The bankers refuse practically to do any business

7.

business in the way of loaning money to manufacturers and others, who are thus compelled to stop operations and discharge their workpeople. This army of idle men and women, thronging the streets, and awaiting with the lazy and vicious vagabonds with whom Canton is infested is an added menace to the safety of the foreign element and to the maintenance of law and order. Some of the mandarins and of the so-called literati are increasing the danger of the situation by the printing and circulation of abominably inflammatory "proclamations" and alleged Imperial edicts. Up to within a month ago these vile things were circulated through the medium of irresponsible officers and others, the dread of arrest and possibly severe punishment deterring others from participating in their distribution. The refinements of some officials and the openly avowed anti-foreign sentiment of the remainder wiped out that fear, and the result is that these most dangerous incitements to murder and pillage are now not only freely posted at the street corners but are also distributed in large numbers in dwelling-houses, shops.

shops, factories, and even in one instance in a Christian Chapel. There are several translations of two of the latest 'proclamations':

"Imperial Decree had been received on the 27th of 3<sup>rd</sup> month stating that a memorial presented by Li Sheng Sheng saying that over 20,000 foreigners had been lost during the late battle in Shantung. It is really done by bravery as well as good faith. Li Sheng Sheng is awarded with a two-eyed peasant father, Ma Yu Quan with a yellow jacket and Liang Sheng with a title of one of the six lords. 100,000 Taels had been sent to Li Sheng Sheng from the Board of Revenue to be awarded to the soldiers as an encouragement, and instructing to pass for the redemption of Shantung and Taku. Another Decree had been received on the 28th of 3<sup>rd</sup> month stating that a great number of foreign soldiers arrived at Shantung relying upon their superior arms and ammunition marched into the capital. Fortunately Li Sheng Sheng has displayed his tricks by purchasing to be defeated to afford the enemy to follow as far as the Yellow River river and by breaking the banks of said river its water overflowed the surrounding places and saving of the foreign soldiers

9.

soldiers were drowned, and some were blown up by extensive fires and some were killed by the China troops, consequently the whole force was nearly exterminated. Li Fung Shing should be immediately and specially rewarded for his action. The breaking of the banks of the Upper Tung river had also drowned many of the natives living there about. The government was compelled to do so at that time. Orders had been given to open the grain depots for the benefit of the suffering natives and to have the banks of said river rebuilt.

2. "Yesterday the Harkar funeral and the Acting Governor received by telegraph an Imperial Edict dated the 8th of the 8th moon, as follows:- In the 20th year of Kungyeh the small country of Japan revolted against the great Chinese Empire, and when we should have beaten Japan, the ignorant officials gave them the victory and humbled China, thus causing outside nations to despise her and also causing the people and rulers of China to burn with righteous indignation. In the present war fortunately we have gotten a great victory, thanks to the spirit of our ancestors who

restored

shattered the people and reduce to the same level  
 and one ruined, or that one flower more is  
 remained and one dignity restored. Now in  
 ruins of the present victory we ought to reflect  
 destroy all the evil foreigners, enduring hardship  
 for a moment that we may enjoy everlasting  
 peace. But the laws of China are benevolent,  
 and remembering that the various nations have  
 done business with China these many years, and  
 that those who are settled here have families and  
 property, and that if all these are killed we  
 will lose the favor of heaven, therefore we  
 (the Emperor) order it, let, and all viceroys and  
 governors near the sea, to inform all countries  
 immediately telegraph their respective governments  
 of China's great victory and of their own humiliation  
 and that if they are to continue to do business  
 it must be according to the treaties.

We also order Tung Shu Sheng to drive out all  
 foreigners and if they are unwilling to go to put  
 them to death.

Now make this Edict, with the following, know,

1. The nations combined will pay an indemnity  
 of \$4,000,000,000,

2. All territory taken from China before the  
 Japanese

## 11.

Japanese, were to be open to the trade of all  
nations.

2. The Emperor to have jurisdiction over this  
new people, but matters between Chinese and  
foreigners to be judged according to former treaties.

3. Commercial privileges to be granted to all  
nations, and the right to protect the government  
to all. Chinese Christians who report our name  
to be forgiven.

4. All trading ships from China since the  
Japanese to be retained within 5 months.

5. Along the coast must be retained up.

6. I the Emperor, although without water a great  
and yet receiving the blessing of improvement,  
have been enabled to the throne. My power,  
like the power of the summer's sun, to melt  
the winter's ice, continuously the prince  
ought to control and increase. Foreigners  
from the four quarters of the earth, love it and  
use and make games of war. In the quiet of  
the night my sun is touched with fire  
up and with the dragon and the sun.  
When the time I lost the throne till now,  
although not commencing to the people  
my order, yet their hidden sorrows have  
long

long been clearly known to me.

Continually do I hear from every Province through Viceroys, Governors, the Civil Boards, and the Sun Chieh, what they say. Chinese and foreigners who are on friendly terms with each other are both alike foreigners and are not my people.

The Classics say, the wealth is not to be compared to earthly profit, nor earthly profit to peace among men. I hear that the people have been imposed upon. Does not my heart ache and is not my head sick?

Unfortunately, trusting Heaven for protection, the Koreans thought to do valiant deeds. The army officers learned of them to punish them alone. At Tientsin several engagements have been fought. The Chinese nations have had their bravado entirely brought down. Now it is known that the thousands of salaried officers are not worth a single Korean. Officials who for generations have raised fears and honors are not worth a petty officer in the army (i.e. who has joined the Koreans).

Now, know well, ye soldiers, people, and everybody

18.

complaints in each Province, that although the foreigners have been, yet in the future if they desire any country or wish to become your most common there before the local officials and drive them back. If they are unwilling to go, tell them and have no more.

Amoy. 26 Apr. 6 P.m. 20 day.  
Ran by Imperial Order. Office place at  
Legation. Jio-feng District, out of the  
Magistrate.

The (the Magistrate) like the people here.

But felt to be forced at this moment.

— This Imperial Decree was posted  
by Jio-feng Magistrate throughout district  
on day following the posting of the Chinese  
Chiefs, as at Amoy.

A mob of over 1000 persons, as Chinese under  
arrested demonstration at the (the) (the) (the)  
Yuan, last Sunday night, moving him  
as usual suspicion that he has, since then,  
considerably increased the number of his slaves.  
The same night another mob of persons attacked  
the dwelling of an assistant teacher of  
Chung.



Tung Wah College and denouncing him because he was a Christian; removed and burned all of his furniture, books, clothes, &c. Two instances of J. M. Customs had a similar experience that night because of their supposed Christianity.

Foreigners cannot, with any safety traverse the city or a considerable portion of its suburbs without addition unless escorted by armed soldiers. And the presence of the military escort, however large, doesn't deter the natives from assuming the hatred foreigner visit just as it is and the usual cry of "kill the foreign devil!" assuming matters are not improving fast in this turbulent city of a characteristically turbulent Province.

My conclusions, summarized, are as follows.

1. Acting Secretary Tak, a kindly old man, with a pro-foreign leaning, is doing his utmost to control the situation as to safeguard the lives and property of all foreigners. He issues proclamation frequently, declaring that the foreigners and their property must not be molested, that the force must be preserved and that arrest and the severest punishment must not be used to disturb the peace or interfere with the foreign Christian or the Christian converts or their places of worship.

at

15.

At my instance he has reported and measured, from office, from ambulations by water, foreign, it registers and is binding to the commission and this committee arranged the various and other important matters to attend the steps and accounts.

2. The corrupt officials — and I don't believe there is a thoroughly honest and patriotic man among them all — that the foreign, patriotic, the commission, and the commissioning and visiting inspectors are generally but very of opening the people's eyes to their actual condition of moral and physical existence.

3. Universal system of organizing, function by all officials, civil and military, from the highest in power down to the runner for the Yamen, has brought the masses of the people to such a state of mind that they are almost glad to witness any uprising or disturbance.

4. Open fights are of common occurrence among the nations and result frequently in considerable loss of life and destruction of property.

5. Nearly all local officials within easy reach of the fact protect our missionaries and other foreigners and their property. A. B. has more difficulty

- in another way officials at a distance.
6. The steps taken for the protection of American citizens, their lives and property are:
- (a.) Instructions by A. B. to consuls and military officials.
  - (b.) Consul's duty and power to inform citizens at first regarding the power.
  - (c.) Remission of consular fees.
7. The Chinese, as a rule, have a feeling that is akin to hatred of foreigners. In Canton, however, they were at times to be seen aiding foreigners but the rest of the province. In that and other districts they pass messages to other authorities.
8. The reports have come from Foreign Affairs of reports, rumors, disturbances or feelings of any moment.
9. According to the Chinese report with me and presented to A. B. the action among the Chinese ministerial officials and houses and persons property of consuls and not consular officials in the Province of Hunan. If the goods had been sent at Canton the damage would be even twenty times that amount and the lives of our foreigners would be in absolute peril. This process is not simple.

17

10. If the nature of the villages, the gardens, orchards and houses of the towns and cities were half formally reserved for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the lives of foreigners and their property in their respective localities then would be for disturbances and no feelings in Southern China.

11. Business is very easy at a small scale throughout Szechwan, and the very life of a thing for the latter maintained by China and foreigners alike as they say "in a wilderness of things upstart". So far as the trade facts in any Szechwan district are concerned they are all admirably suited and adapted for an extensive commerce with the outside world. With Chinese refineries and etc among the bustling cities, towns and villages a most profitable trade in all branches of industry could be easily built up. Such on a permanent and satisfying basis, is all that is wanted to set the wheels in motion.

The introduction of Christianity is necessary for China is a fruitful source of trouble.

I assume you are of course familiar with  
the Chinese authorities and the nature of  
their is a continuous incident.

Yours, Sir,

Yours Obedient Servant

Respect Robert M. McHenry  
U.S. Consul.

*[Redacted]*  
OCT 8 1900  
CHAI, CHINA.

448  
OCT 10 1900  
CHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 24<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Mr. *R. M. McWade*

To the Department of State.

*By Mr. [unclear]  
to War  
& to President  
Nov 17-1900*

SEC. ASST. SECRETARY  
NOV 10 1900

Subject:

*Opium in China.*

*Abstract of Contents.*

*In further continuation of Despatch No. 42,  
reporting the circulation of inflammatory placards,  
and posters, and replies from the Viceroy regarding  
the printing, publishing & circulation of false  
edicts, &c. &c.*

Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Chilton.

Please make the  
usual disposition of  
these copies in accord-  
ance with Mr. Alder's  
usual request -

Alder

No. 43.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China September 24<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 42, about the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

The recent wide circulation of inflammatory placards and posters and the bold distribution in the streets, houses, shops, etc., of many of the villages & towns of Kwangtung of false Imperial edicts, so excited the natives against foreigners generally that riotous uprisings & disturbances took place in various localities. Chapels, mission-stations and houses, schools, etc., were attacked, looted and destroyed and many Christian converts were badly beaten, and



and robbed of their personal property. In too many instances the civil and military mandarins either openly encouraged or secretly connived at the commission of these outrages and the escape of the malefactors. I brought these matters to the attention of His Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak in a forcible communication to which I received the following reply:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul Mc Wade,

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your letter dated the 25<sup>th</sup> of 8<sup>th</sup> moon regarding the false edict etc. all the malefactors complained of should be openly and most severely punished and the damage done to property and persons should be promptly paid up etc. etc.

Regarding the late false edict, instructions had been given to the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have the

## 3.

the printers of said edict arrested and he reported that he has already caught them and now held in custody for trial and punishment. The lawless characters have really become very troublesome in different localities. After H. E. the former Viceroy Li left Canton, I have given orders to the officials of all the guard stations to have all the malefactors captured, over one hundred of these had been arrested and handed over to the head quarters of the police stations at Canton, they were tried and decapitated, besides these many others were arrested in various districts, had been reported to me and I have given orders to have them beheaded right on the spot. The above is known to every body and it is not that I do not inflict severe punishment on them. The minds of the Kwang Tung people is noted to be easily led

led into agitation. Several months ago for the purpose of preserving the interest of both foreigners & Chinese I constantly issued proclamations instructing the local authorities to honestly protect the merchants, missionaries and converts and to assign more soldiers to station at different places for protection. Trouble happened to Christians caused by wicked men either informed through you or reported by the local authorities I have always given immediate orders to have them arrested and punished.

The damages done to chapel and the property lost by the converts I have always instructed the local officials to have the matter investigated and the damages made good. I am sure that you know that my intentions always have been friendly with foreign Powers and to have  
they

5.

the localities pacified, but since the present difficulty is not yet settled and the minds of the people are in an alarming condition, if matter should be pushed on too strongly it will surely cause trouble, then it will be difficult to remedy, as to the looting of property, chapels and converts, strict orders have been given to the local authorities to carefully examine into the matter, I do not think it will be difficult to come to a settlement. I now ask you to tell the missionaries to think of the trouble and difficulty for preserving the common interest carrying out between you and me, they need not be alarmed and believe the unfounded reports from the converts, should any trouble happen they must find it out first & then report to the local authority to promptly act into the matter and

6.

and to try to have it smoothed over in order that peace may prevail among the natives and converts".

Reports of fresh attacks on mission stations and of the promiscuous distribution of more virulent anti-foreign bogus "proclamation" continued coming to me from near-by and, at times, isolated districts. The result of personal investigation and exhaustive inquiries satisfied me that although H. E. was steadfast in his friendship and was straining every nerve to preserve the peace and protect our nationals and other foreigners, the anti-foreign feeling was growing rapidly in almost every direction. This sentiment was being gradually but surely fanned into a flame by such edicts as I quoted in my No. 42, which were, day by day, more & more openly

7.

openly distributed. Again I wrote to H. E. on the subject, demanding the prompt punishment of all parties concerned in their printing and dissemination. This is his reply:-

"From Acting Viceroy Tak to Consul McWade.

Your Honor:-

Acknowledged receipt of your communication of the 29<sup>th</sup> of 8<sup>th</sup> moon regarding the printing publishing and circulation of false Edict caused by malefactors, requesting to have them arrested and severely punished and to issue proclamation to that effect etc. I have already instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have those who printed the false edict arrested and he reported that he has caught some of them and they are held in custody for trial and punishment as already reported to you.

as

8.

As you requested me to issue proclamation I have already instructed the subordinate officials to act accordingly. I have now again issued proclamation declaring that the five demands in the false edict are unfounded, made up by bad characters, the people are not to believe in such false reports, as they may cause doubts and lead them to trouble. When my proclamation is printed and stamped I will send you a few copies. As to the lawless characters, telegraphic orders have been given to all my subordinate officers to strictly have them arrested and severely punished. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my telegraphic instruction to all the officials."

---

"A copy of telegraphic instruction forwarded on the 29<sup>th</sup> of 8<sup>th</sup> moon to the Dao-tai's, prefects, etc.

It

9.

It is really provoking to hear the robberies which had been repeatedly done recently in the different districts even as far as robbing several houses at a time, setting fire on them and carrying away people, only a few of these offenders were caught & handed over to the authorities—if the local officials have been more attentive in searching and arresting the robbers out, certainly they could not have been so desperate. I now give orders to the Tootais, Prefects and Sub-prefects to immediately have copies of said telegraphic instruction despatched off to their subordinate officials to at once devise means to have the robbers searched out and arrested. In a month time all cases concerning robberies must be finished up. Nothing will be said for those robbers who are



10.

are killed by the authorities whilst resisting arrest. If any one who is caught in the act of robbing and found arms about him, or the notorious robbers with evidence proved against them, the local authorities are to have them tried & decapitated on the spot; their statements are to be reported in within three days and if they are captured through giving a reward, they should also be severely punished according to the law. By this strict new orders the local authorities must try their utmost to have the robbers captured and if they are able to have the robbery cases finished quickly or succeed in arresting the well known robbers either by giving rewards or by information, they will be surely and amply rewarded. The local officials will be degraded

11.

degraded and heavily punished if they are still found to be negligent and ineffective in their duties and the Tao-tais and Prefects who control over these authorities are also to be degraded. The gentry & elders are responsible to find means to have the robbers bound up and handed over to the authority or point out to the authority to have them captured. As soon as the trial is over and proved to be robbers, they also will be rewarded, but if they dare to give the robbers protection they are to be immediately punished to the full extent of the law. The Tao-tais, Prefects and Sub-prefects are to instruct their subordinate officers to issue proclamation to that effect, to take measures accordingly and to report by wire.

In previous dispatches

9

12.

I reported that on account of the critical condition of affairs I had notified the missionaries especially those in Kwangtung, to abandon their fields of labor temporarily and seek refuge with their wives and families in such safe ports as Macao and Hong Kong. Several of them, full of zeal in their work and unmindful of their personal safety, have lately returned to their respective missions, only to find in almost every case that their return was inopportune. In fact I have been constrained through the exigencies of the situation to send the following self-explanatory letter to ~~those~~ <sup>those</sup> missionaries:-

"I have received the following communication from the Pun  
in Magistrate:

Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform  
you

13.

you regarding the preaching  
of the gospel in Che Loi street,  
Canton city, which very nearly  
got into trouble sometime ago,  
although constant guard was placed  
there for the purpose of suppressing  
and dispersing bad characters.  
Since the present difficulty up  
north is not yet pacified, special  
precaution had been taken to  
protect the localities, & I have  
written to you asking to inform  
the missionaries to discontinue  
the gospel preaching for the pre-  
sent and you kindly replied  
that you would do so. Now  
the American chapel in Loi yan  
great street, Honam has re-  
commenced to preach the gospel  
and as the minds of the people  
at this present time are not  
yet quieted particular care has  
been taken to keep the localities  
guarded & protected. I now again  
request you to immediately instruct the

14.

the missionaries to cease the gospel preaching temporarily in order to prevent trouble arising.

In view of the present unsettled and somewhat critical condition of affairs I feel that his request is a reasonable one.

I have also received a communication from His Excellency Acting Viceroy Tak, which says:

"Your Honor:-

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a petition from the Nam Hoi Magistrate Poy stating that he has received a communication from the Hang Yang and Tsing Chuan Magistrates of Honam transmitted by the Sam Shui Magistrate Lew, saying on account of the present affair at Peking and Tien Tsin, the ignorant set of people had become unfriendly to the converts and constantly causing trouble among them; and that the

15.

the above districts are the centre of the public traveling roads, frequently traveled by foreigners, so far fear of their passing by here now will get into trouble. We would suggest that should any foreigners who wish to travel in Hang Yang district or to preach the gospel there, kindly advise them not to come here or to pass by the prefectural city for the present, in order to prevent trouble. The Nam Soi Magistrate writes I find that the natives of Hang Yang and Tsing Chuan districts are having trouble with the cowrite, measures are now taken to have the matter investigated etc, and if any foreigners go there to travel or to preach the gospel, trouble will surely happen. I therefore beg Your Excellency to have the matter informed to the different consuls, instructing their merchants and missionaries

16.

missionaries not to go to Hang  
Yang and Tsing Chuan districts  
or their vicinity to travel or  
to preach the gospel temporarily,  
so as to avoid trouble".

You will kindly oblige me  
by notifying our friends of the  
foregoing communications I am  
under the impression that the  
recent widespread circulation  
of alleged proclamations and  
bogus Imperial Edicts has ex-  
cited the minds of the natives  
to an alarming and in some  
districts rather dangerous extent."

What is true of the situation  
in Sonam holds good in almost  
every one of the mission fields  
in Kwangtung. So, feeling that  
it was best to use the "ounce  
of prevention" and "better be  
sure than sorry" I sent a  
similar letter to all our Ameri-  
can missionaries.

As I write, the following  
letter

17.

letter has arrived by special runner:

"To Hon. R. McElwade,

U. S. Consul.

Sir:-

I regret that I am obliged to report to you the looting of our chapel at Shek Lung 40 miles to the East of Canton. In addition fourteen houses occupied by native christians were also looted, the occupants escaping only with what they had on their backs. The trouble began yesterday afternoon about three P. M. and from our chapel which was the first place looted the mob rushed to the Roman Catholic chapel and also the residence of a Priest burning the residence of the latter to the ground.

There have just landed here at the hospital the christian refugees, including women & children thirty-two in all. They are penniless and with absolutely nothing.

They



18.

They report that the work of destruction was still going on when they left and that other refugees will be out here tomorrow.

I am sending a wire to Mr Beattie who is in Duacao and who will likely return tomorrow. In the meantime I report the bare circumstance to you without detail, and request that prompt action be asked from the officials, restoring order & giving protection to Christians. I am informed that the guard at our chapel connived at the destruction and looting that went on.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. Swan.

At the same moment I receive the following memorandum from Monsieur Bardonin, the French Consul:-

"Dear Mr Mc Waddy.

Pillaging Christians & Missions still going on. This morning a mission

19.

mission, that of Shek Lung in the district of Song Kuan, destroyed. Authorities have not interfered to stop. It seems that the mob began by looting Presbyterian chapel there. We had 30 houses, the residence of the latter and the chapel destroyed.

Yours truly,  
Hardouin

So, you see Presbyterian and Roman Catholic converts suffer alike, their only crime in the eyes of their fanatical fellow countrymen being the fact that "they are Christians!" Of course I will use proper measures in this as in all previous cases of a similar nature.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Robert M. Mc Wadg.  
U. S. Consul

*Cons. Bureau*  
*Mr. McNamee*  
Vice Consul General,  
No. 1900-  
CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

Caobon, China, Sept 24<sup>th</sup>, 1900,

Mr. L. M. McNamee,

To the Department of State.

NOV 11

Subject:

Additional Clerical help, large sized safe, and  
Electric lighting of the Consulate.

Abstract of Contents.

Appealing for funds for additional Clerical help,  
a large sized safe for money & documents, and  
for electric lighting of this Consulate.

*W. D. McNamee*

Consular Bureau  
DEC 3 1900

No. 44

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1893

Honorable David J. Mill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is with considerable reluctance that I appeal to you for funds for additional clerical help, for a large sized safe for the custody of money and valuable documents, and for the electric lighting of the Consulate. I would not do so were it not for the fact that the assistance &c: which I ask for is really an imperative necessity.

The accumulation of the claims of missionaries and Christian converts is so great that we—my assistants and myself—are left hard at work until late nearly every night answering, translating and copying letters and documents of various sorts, such as deeds, wills, &c: add to these the voluminous correspondence with the Viceroy, Tartar General, Hoppo, Prefects, Tatars and civil and military mandarins in different sections of my extensive Consular district, the preparation of <sup>local</sup> passports, invoices, &c: and you will have a fair idea of the vast amount of clerical work we

we have in hand). I assure you that I am very  
badly a competent type-writer and translator. I  
have a chance of getting a good man. His recom-  
mended by the Hon. Hubbard P. Smith, and his  
salary would be only \$550 per year.

A good safe can be bought for \$200 to \$250.  
Our work at night is hampered when we have only the  
light of kerosene lamps. This small so. these hot lights  
cause severe headaches and sometimes nausea. There  
is no gas manufactured here but electric lights have  
recently been introduced and this advent has been  
welcome indeed, for many obvious reasons. I have  
paid for the wiring, fixtures, lamps, &c. If you will  
kindly allow me \$200 yearly to meet the electric lighting  
bills it will be a courtesy that I will appreciate.  
Every Consulate in Canton, not excepting those of the  
Merchant Consuls is equipped with electric lights, for \$200.

If you will kindly grant my request you  
will help our work here materially.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

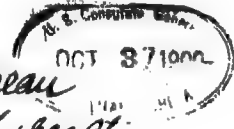
Robert M. McNa

U.S. Consul.

Safe & lights  
are badly needed  
J. H. H.

No. 115.

Cons. Bureau  
all by subject



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Mrs. M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

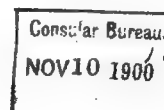
W.H.S.  
C. H. H. H. H.  
Nov. 12. 1900.

Subject:

re visit of German pathologist Dr. Koch.

Abstract of Contents.

That Dr. Koch left here a few days ago after a short visit to the large leprosy house. His visit was informal, not associated with his remarks in regard to malarial mosquito.



No. 40.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 1890.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The celebrated German pathologist Dr. Koch, left here a few days ago after a short stay. He visited the large leper house, situated just outside the old city of Canton. In this institution there are about one hundred and seventy small wards with four beds each, mostly well filled, there being about five hundred occupants at present. Each leper receives a stipend of 90 Cents per month (about 43 Cents of our money) for maintenance "for subsistence" from the Chinese government. There are also about four hundred (estimated) lepers living in junks and sampans on the lower reaches of the Pearl River, below the Tartar City, a suburb of Canton. So far as I can see or learn there is no attempt on the part of the authorities to confine these afflicted people to any particular locality. I have frequently met them in the streets. Two days ago a yelling mob of natives surrounded one of them, who had been, apparently, trying to cross the East Bridge to

to Shumou. Poor fellow! He was pitilessly and  
brutally treated. As he passed along an intelligent  
native, evidently well-to-do, remarked to me "Thin man  
hard heart!" Dr. Koch seemed quite interested in  
the various manifestations of leprosy found among  
so large a number of patients. His visit to  
Canton was informal and not specially associated  
with his researches in regard to the malarial <sup>unquiescent</sup>  
of which there is an infinite variety in this locality.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McMillan  
U.S. Consul.



46.

Consulate of the United States,  
Peking, China, September 26<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

China in China.

Ans. by form.  
To War & President  
5 copies to each  
Nov. 22. 1900.

NOV 20 1900

Abstract of Contents.

Further Continuation of No. 45, enclosing  
2 Proclamations from H.C. the Acting Governor.

Cons. in Bureau.  
NOV 21 1900

No. 46.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China Sept. 26<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

In further continuation of my No. 45 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:-

In No. 43 I quoted a communication from Acting Viceroy Tak in which he assured me of his intention, in answer to my urgent request, of promptly issuing "a strong proclamation" in reference to the printing and distribution of bogus edicts, the punishment of malefactors, etc., I received the promised proclamation today. It was accompanied by the following note:

"From Acting Viceroy Tak  
to Consul, Mc Waley."

Your Honor:-

Regarding the latest false "Edicts" made up by malefactors for the purpose of alarming the minds of the people, orders had been given to all my subordinates to have them immediately stopped and the Nam Hoi Magistrate had been instructed to have the printers of said Edicts arrested, and he reported that some of them have been caught and are held in custody for trial and punishment. Now my proclamation is already printed, stamped & copies of it have been forwarded to all the subordinate officials to have them posted up.

With Compliments.

3<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> inter month 26<sup>th</sup> yr H.S."

Here is a translation of H. E.'s proclamation, the original of which is enclosed:

H.

## 3.

A proclamation issued by Acting Viceroy Tak informing that the recent hostilities up North is really caused by the "Boxers". "Edicts have been continuously received lately instructing that vigorous measures be taken to have them rooted out. All the foreigners, missionaries and converts are to be protected as usual and if any trouble be fall them through bad characters they are to be immediately arrested and punished to the full extent of the law". Recently the lawless characters of Kwang Tung province actually dared to make up false Edicts foolishly ordering the persecution of foreigners, to have the converts found out for punishment and concluding with five demands.

4.

All these are utterly untrue. Their desires are to stir up the minds of the people for the purpose of raising an uprising as the ignorant class of people believed the false edicts to be nothing but the reality & the matter was passing from one to another and greatly discussed everywhere. I have given orders to the Nam Hoi Magistrate to have the printers of said false Edicts arrested and he reported that some of them have been caught and are held in custody for trial and punishment. Orders have also been given to all the subordinate officials to strictly have all those who spread unfounded rumors or stir the minds of the people to be arrested and severely punished.

For

5.

For fear that the soldiers, civilians and others are not yet aware of the true facts and are still disturbed by these unfounded reports I therefore issue this proclamation informing them that His Excellency Li has been appointed Minister with full power to act in all affairs, has arrived at Peking to co-operate with Prince Ching to consult the matter over with foreign powers and is determined to make peace. The persecution of foreigners, the finding out of converts for punishment and the five demands stated in said false Edicts are concocted by malefactors. All the foreigners, missionaries & converts are by Imperial order to be protected as

6.

usual and if any trouble should happen to them through bad character, the latter are to be immediately captured and heavily punished without any leniency. The law-abiding people must follow up according to the Imperial Edict that is to pursue to their duties, they must not listen to false rumors, or raise doubts or cause trouble as they will be severely punished.

Dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> moon 26<sup>th</sup> yr. H.S.

I am distributing the 200 copies of the above among the different mission stations etc in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and anticipate that they will have a beneficial effect - for several weeks anyhow. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McHardy  
U. S. Consul

2 Proclamations enclosed

# 頭品頂戴兵部侍郎兼署兩廣總督部堂德 爲

訓切曉諭事照得此次

諭旨痛加勸辦務淨根株所有洋人教士教民照常保護如有匪徒滋擾立即盡法懲治乃爲自近日竟有不法匪徒敢爲違

上諭妄稱驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款種種謠惑無非欲煽動人心乘機逞亂愚民無知不無信以爲真互相傳說以致各處騷然本兼署部堂昨經據南海縣

將刊刻偽諭之人拿獲懲辦並嚴飭屬文武密切查訪造謠惑眾之人嚴拘重懲誠恐軍民諸色人等未及周知仍爲謠言所惑爲此出示曉諭等須知

欽差全權便行事大臣李業已赴京會同

慶親王與各國議辦一切事宜和局已定目前驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款之

上諭係屬匪徒偽撰各處洋人教士教民均係奉

旨照常保護如有匪徒滋擾定即嚴拿重辦決不寬貸凡屬民務須慎

諭旨安分守業切勿聽信謠言妄生猜疑端滋事致罹重罪宜凜遵毋違特示

訓切曉諭事照得此次

諭旨痛加勸辦務淨根株所有洋人教士教民照常保護如有匪徒滋擾立即盡法懲治乃爲自近日竟有不法匪徒敢爲違

上諭妄稱驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款種種謠惑無非欲煽動人心乘機逞亂愚民無知不無信以爲真互相傳說以致各處騷然本兼署部堂昨經據南海縣

將刊刻偽諭之人拿獲懲辦並嚴飭屬文武密切查訪造謠惑眾之人嚴拘重懲誠恐軍民諸色人等未及周知仍爲謠言所惑爲此出示曉諭等須知

欽差全權便行事大臣李業已赴京會同

慶親王與各國議辦一切事宜和局已定目前驅逐洋人查辦教民並條列五款之

上諭係屬匪徒偽撰各處洋人教士教民均係奉

旨照常保護如有匪徒滋擾定即嚴拿重辦決不寬貸凡屬民務須慎

諭旨安分守業切勿聽信謠言妄生猜疑端滋事致罹重罪宜凜遵毋違特示

光緒二十六年閏八月

日示



*Cons Bureau*  
*35-1015*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

OCT 1 10 02 AM 1900

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

From

*Confirm*

*Canton*

*Adm*

Received

*9 30* 1900.  
M.



*Confirmed*  
*Oct. 2. 1900.*

*Wash.*

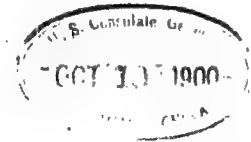
Decree just issued Emperor  
blames Imperial Ministers  
whole trouble Orders Tuan  
Kangxi and other officials  
degraded punished by Imperial  
Courts Emperor still blames  
himself but holds Tuan  
and others entirely responsible  
bloodshed

Consular Bureau.

OCT 1 1900

*McWade*

*Copy*  
*No. 47.*



Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

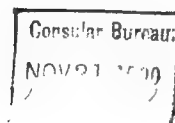
Mr. Robert M. McNamee

To the Department of State.

Ans by form.  
Subject: To President & Sec. of State  
5 copies to each.  
OCT 22 1900  
(Index in China).

Abstract of Contents.

Further continuation of No. 46, with translations  
of proclamations issued by Kwangchow Shih Prefect, and  
Wan An and Hui Li Magistrates.



No. 47

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, October 1<sup>st</sup> 189 .

Honorable David J. Hill  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of ref. 1146  
regarding the present crisis in China.  
I have the honor to report as follows:

For the further purpose of checking  
the publication and dissemination  
of inflammatory placards, and bogus  
proclamations the Kwang Chan Fu  
Prefect and the Nain Hoi and Sun  
H Magistrates have issued proclamations  
in their respective districts.

The Kwang Chan Fu Prefect has  
sole control of what is known as the  
Prefectural City of Canton.

His proclamation says:

"The Boers are allied to  
the White Lily Society. They  
profess to be the enemies of

Christianity, but that is only a pretext for raising rebellion. They say they have no quarrel with the people but only with the converts. The foolish believe this lie and look on approvingly while the Boxers are demolishing churches and killing converts. Before long it comes known that their real intentions are evil and injurious to the people. For two months they besieged the foreign legations in Peking, which, although only defended by two or three hundred foreign soldiers, yet they did not succeed in capturing. All classes have suffered, lives innumerable have been lost and an incalculable amount of property destroyed. At first the people were

3.

pleased. Now they are sad.  
The Boxers professed that  
by magic neither bullets  
nor the sword had power  
over them. Vast numbers  
have been killed in battle.  
They have been beaten  
many times and are now  
scattered, for they could  
not stand against foreign  
soldiers. Only a few missiona-  
ries have perished, whereas  
a vast host of Chinese have  
been slain. The recounting  
of these things causes a pang  
of sorrow. Investigate history  
for a thousand years and you  
will find that whenever these  
vile societies like the "Yellow  
Handkerchief" and "White Lily"  
have put their boasted arts  
to test they have been found  
wanting and destruction has  
come upon them. The boxers  
too are false and before long

they will be exterminated.  
 The rebels in Canton hearing  
 of the affairs in the North,  
 have taken the name Boxers,  
 hoping to rouse the hearts  
 of the people and create  
 disturbances. They do not  
 know that the Boxers are  
 confined to Chihli, and  
 it is impossible for them  
 to come here. Any attempt  
 to move to the South —  
 would be immediately  
 stopped by the war ships  
 of the western countries.  
 The rebels in Canton have  
 copied the methods of the  
 Boxers. First they give  
 out that they are opposed  
 to the converts and in that  
 way deceive the minds of  
 men. This is a great mis-  
 take, for the converts are  
 still Chinese and subject  
 to the laws, even if they have

11

become proselytes to the  
 religion of western countries.  
 The law will be promulga-  
 ted impartially to all  
 without any question of race.  
 If the converts have not  
 done anything worthy of  
 death why do you wish to  
 kill them? To burn houses  
 and kill men is a sign  
 that you have been deceived.  
 The real object of these re-  
 bels is plunder. Those rebels  
 in search of wealth will in  
 the end prove harmful  
 to the country. The Christian  
 propaganda is according to  
 treaty. In the sixth and  
 seventh months of this year  
 Imperial Edicts were pro-  
 mulgated calling on all  
 to protect the converts.  
 Why then did the Boxers  
 disobey this command?  
Investigation proves that

the rebels do not seek relief  
in the help of the Church,  
as frequently as formerly,  
and try to tyrannize over  
men. All may therefore  
swell in peace. If any  
 man fall into the snare  
 of the rebels such a one will  
 certainly suffer. The Kwong  
 Chau Tu makes this decla-  
 ration in terms of the  
 Imperial Edict. The  
 Councils, gentry and elders  
 to whom it is committed  
 must make it their busi-  
 ness to advise everyone and  
 explain its meaning—  
 and thereby protect the  
 lives and goods of the people.  
 You will see that the  
 rise of the rebels in  
 claiming that the sole  
 object of their organization  
 is to oppose Christianity,  
 is a mere blunder. They are



5

reality, anarchists; beginning  
with the converts they will  
afterwards attack real Christians.  
If you do not take measures  
to prevent them rising,  
the punishment for this  
neglect will come back  
on yourselves. You will  
see it in your burning  
houses and the outrages  
they will commit in your  
houses. Then it will be  
too late to repent. It is  
the duty of those who un-  
derstand to teach those -  
who do not. If you see  
placards tear them  
down and arrest the men  
who are distributing them.  
Rewards will be given to  
those who do this.

If the rebels set fire to  
buildings, no matter whether  
they are the property of con-  
verts or no, at once arrest them.

If you tell them no inquiry will be made. You must know that if you inquire any one you are really injuring yourself and that by helping others you are helping yourself. As the proverb says "The wise man takes note of the smallest sign, but the foolish passes on and is punished." Let every one exert himself and take heed to avoid the tricks and snares of these rebels and all will be well."

The proclamation of the Hun  
 U Magistrate reads as follows:

The land is not peaceful and the Boxers are the cause of this unrest. They have presumptuously taken the name of Righteous Harmony to cover their wicked and false sorcery.

6

They have declared that bullets cannot pierce their bodies and that they can escape the sword and spear. These professions have deceived the unwary, the foolish, and the Chinese youths who have enrolled themselves in immense numbers to do the business of the Boxers. This business is mainly the oppression and persecution of the Christian converts. The result is that war has broken out and great has been the slaughter of these Boxers. Their flesh and blood being thus scattered to the winds, where is the evidence of the efficaciousness of their magic? It has not received the slightest confirmation. The only thing we know that it has

injured the people. This is  
 very reprehensible. Although  
 Canton is a long distance  
 from the capital yet the  
 reports have reached here,  
 and the hearts of men are  
 afraid, and the rebels of  
 every place are taking  
 the opportunity of spread-  
 ing rumours and causing  
 trouble. We have repeatedly  
 received orders from the  
 Governor and Acting-Viceroy  
 Tak Tsoo to put out procla-  
 mations forbidding these  
 irregularities, to suppress  
 rebellion and to arrest all  
 concerns. At present there  
 are rebels in Canton  
 who are everywhere deceiv-  
 ing the people saying  
 the gods have given a rev-  
 elation praising the Boxers  
 and their ways. Red cloth  
 is the distinctive mark

7

and sin (of this order).  
 They are recommended to  
 copy and distribute these papers  
 as a sure means of avoiding  
 distress and calamity. Yellow  
 paper is to be used. Regard-  
 less of the result, and not  
 fearing punishment a  
 shop in Tai. San Kai  
 undertook to print one of  
 these placards. The man  
 was arrested. The Governor  
 and the Viceroy have given  
 orders to the military and  
 civil authorities to exert  
 themselves to bring all  
 breakers of the law to justice.  
 We have therefore issued  
 this proclamation to in-  
 form all soldiers and people  
 that Canton is distant  
 from Peking 7000 Li.  
 The power of the Boxers  
 has been broken. How can  
 they come here? There

rumours are the work of  
a few rebels.

The proclamation of the *Han*  
*Sui* Magistrate says:

"Recently wicked rumours  
have been running to  
and fro and consequently  
men's minds have not  
been at rest. The news-  
papers lent themselves  
to do this kind of work,  
and for that reason they  
have been suppressed.  
Certain men have been  
writing, printing and  
circulating anonymous  
placards and seditious  
sheets. This is cause for  
deep regret. It has come  
to light that the local  
office of the Peking  
Gazette has been printing  
and circulating these  
papers. The manager  
has been arrested and

8

after examination has  
 confessed his guilt. The  
 printing blocks have been  
 destroyed. "According to the  
 law of China the writing  
 or printing of false edicts  
 is a crime of the first  
 importance. If they are  
 distributed the man is  
 in danger of losing his head.  
 When the person has only  
 engaged in the circulation  
 the punishment is stran-  
 gulation. To interfere  
 with an Imperial Edict  
 by changing or interpe-  
 rating words, is also a  
 serious offence. The offender  
 is liable to a hundred-  
 strokes of the bamboo.-  
 Seeing the law is so seri-  
 ous will you dare to  
 disobey its commands?  
 "Because of the troubles  
 in Peking and the

Capital Li Hung Chang  
 has been appointed Lord  
 High Commissioner of Peace.  
 He has gone to Peking to  
 open negotiations with the  
 representatives of the Powers.  
 There is still a hope of  
 peace. An Imperial Edict  
 has ordered the extinction  
 of the Boxers, and this,  
 of course, must be obeyed.  
 The scattering of false ru-  
 mours is strictly forbidden.  
 We send forth this procla-  
 mation in the hope that  
 you people may each  
 attend to his own business  
 and avoid all idle words.  
 Any who disobey will be  
 dealt with according to the  
 utmost rigour of the law.

The so-called "manager" arrested by the  
 Kuan Hoi Magistrate is Chang So, of  
 the Hung Son Printing office, in  
 Canton. He is the printer and publisher



9

of an alleged local edition of the Peking Gazette. His malicious and seditious publications were circulated mostly among the inhabitants of the villages of Hong Lin, Luk Lai, Kanka Mai, Tong Lee, U Chung, Tai Fan, Lung Ngan, Mun Chuk, Tung Jan (in Ston Dak), Mak Chien, Tai Yap, Sai Ma, Satso, Lung Hong, and Lung Shan, all in Kwantung, very many of whom are justly reported to be thieves and rogues. His publications so excited and inflamed these people that they destroyed and looted Lutheran, Presbyterian Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, mission stations, and the dwellings of Christian converts, grossly ill-treated and assaulted and made homeless some missionaries, and several thousands of their converts. The sufferers were mostly Roman Catholics.

Instances were frequent among these inoffensive victims of merchants, farmers and physicians being despoiled of their goods, money and valuables to

the value of amounts ranging from \$20,000 to \$5000. Stripped of almost all their clothing, and penniless, yet heroic in suffering all for their Christian principles, they were driven from homes of comparative comfort, in some cases of almost absolute luxury, to seek refuge in Canton and Macao, where they arrived in a starving condition. Night and day, with their little ones by their sides, or carried on their backs they walked from ~~their respective districts~~ <sup>their respective districts</sup> ~~from where they were once their homes~~ until they arrived here, footsore, weary, hungry and destitute, suffering uncomplainingly and with a sublime confidence in the God whom Christian missionaries taught them to love and adore.

Today H. C. Acting Vicar Tak and Lee Chee, the Confidential Secretary of the Hopps, opened a subscription list for the immediate relief of the sufferers, Tak Son heading the contributions

10

with a donation of \$500.

In each case I am making vigorous representations to the Acting Viceroy giving detailed reports of the damages done to property, of the losses sustained by looting, of the names and addresses of the victims and of the names and addresses - so far as possible of the ringleaders and participants in the depredations.

I am endeavouring to have reparation made and punishment inflicted in each district where the outrages occur so as to simplify the transaction making it purely local and keeping it so far removed from national affairs that when the settlement "up North" is being arrived at the losses and damages etc. in my Consular District of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan will all have been arranged and paid for long before the conditions of the Southern Provinces come up for consideration and treatment.

Acting Viceroy Tak is, I am satisfied exerting every effort to maintain law and order, to protect foreigners and Christian converts and their property and to punish all malefactors. Decapitations, strangulations by the cangue and bambooings are of daily occurrence, and are made so chiefly by the circulation of the seditious lying placards and bogus proclamations I have referred to, and of grotesquely drawn and colored "pictures" of engagements by land and sea with the troops of the Allied Powers who are of course, always depicted as being slaughtered by the Boers and the Imperial "braves".

I am, Sir  
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

No. 48.

Consulate of the United States,  
Hankow, China, October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1900.  
To Secretary referring  
to our letter of Jan 23.

Mr. Robert C. C. Wade,

To the Department of State.

To Secretary  
November 22, 1900



Subject:

Heavenly Book King.

Abstract of Contents.

Informing date of Heavenly Book King  
to a Chinese subject.

Consular Bureau.  
NOV 21 1900

No. 118.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, (China), October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

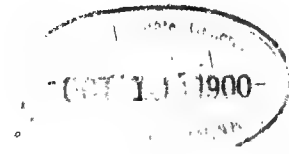
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Having reference to Vice-Counsel Smith's No. 154, of December 13<sup>th</sup> 1899, regarding the purchase of the steam launch "Took King" by the American Citizen Mr. Wong Leong, I have the honor to report that on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1900, Mr. Wong Leong sold the vessel named to the Chinese subject Young Lak.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul.



No. 47.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Oct 11<sup>th</sup> 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject: Ans. by form.  
To President

(Crisis in China)

5 copies to e. W. 20  
100.22, 1900

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 47, and  
confirming telegram sent.

No. 119.

Consulate of the United States,  
(Canton, China), October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 47 regarding the present Crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On October 1st, 1900, I received the following communication from H. E. Tak Hong.

Your Honor:

I am just in receipt of a telegram from H. E. Shing, the Chief Director of the Imperial Telegraph Administration saying that the Privy Council has on the 29<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> inst: month received two Imperial Decrees.

First:— Stating that the present crisis and hostilities has caused great disturbance and the root of it is really not the intention of the Government, but it was due fully to the Imperial ministers, who encouraged and protected the "Boxers" to make trouble with the Allied Powers, which has brought the Government into sorrow, and  
Even



"I have to be moved about and cannot free myself from certain blame. The ministers, who encouraged this trouble, without cause ought to be punished according to the magnitude of their crimes, namely: Prince Joy Shun, Prince Ho Chien, Joy Keet and Joy Yung are to be deprived of their titles, ranks and offices; Prince Tuan is to be entirely dismissed from his office first, and then to be handed over to the Imperial Clan Court to have his crime decided upon for punishment and to at once stop his salary. The Duke Joy Lee and Quort Song Shu's crime are to be strictly decided upon by the Court of Censors for punishment. Kang I, of the Board of Civil Office and Tsau Shi Kew of the Board of Punishment are also to be handed over to the Court of Censors and from there to the six Boards for decision as to punishment in order to serve as a warning to others. I took charge of the Throne from my ancestors and I am responsible for its preservation; but cannot take care and manage its affairs myself. It is known to the public that the court affairs were mismanaged and the ministers are held responsible, consequently they brought their punishment upon themselves.

Second

83.

"Second:- Stating that the German Minister A. G. Baron von Ketteler was murdered by soldiers, and expressing most sincere and deep regret for the occurrence. During his time in China all affairs managed by him have been justly and peacefully. The more I think of him the more I regret, so I had instructed the High Councillor Quau Hong to immediately go and offer a sacrifice in his honor. I have instructed the ministers of the North and South to give all necessary aid when his remains are taken to his country and on the arrival of same in Germany, Lieh Hoi Wan, assistant of the Board of Revenue is to offer another sacrifice there in his honor, to showing very deep regret for him, as well as the true friendship between the two countries.

(With Compliments, 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> in room, 26<sup>th</sup> X<sup>th</sup>."

Immediately after the receipt and translation of the foregoing I cabled to the State Department as follows, sending simultaneously, a copy thereof to M. S. Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai:-

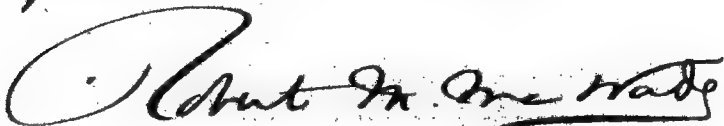
"Sec State, Washington.

Decree just issued Emperor blamed  
Imperial ministers whole trouble,  
Orders Tzuang Kang I and other  
officials degraded punished by  
Imperial Courts. Emperor still  
blames himself but holds Tzuang and  
others entirely responsible bloodshed.

Mowade."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert M. Mowade

U. S. Consul.

Mr. Bureau  
 43 Govt  
 Inform  
 TELEGRAM RECEIVED.  
 From Canton  
 OCT 8 10 58 AM 1900  
 Sec State  
 Wash confirmed Oct. 9, 1900.  
 Received Oct 8, 1900.  
 3rd ASST. SECRETARY  
 OCT 8 1900  
 Antisanchu  
 Five thousand breads  
 led by Yang and Sunwin  
 in rebellion defeated Imperial  
 troops occupy Shawan other  
 places between Mirsabay and  
 Deepbay moving southward  
 Natives reinforcing Tak order  
 today Admiral Ho General  
 Tung oppose them French  
 German warships here doubled  
 McWade

*Handwritten signature*



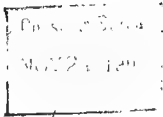
Consulate of the United States,  
Shanghai, China, October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1900

To Robert M. McMillan,  
To the Department of State.

Subject: *Ans. to form  
to President & Co.  
Series to Mr. Adams  
OCT. 22. 1900*

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No. 46,447, and enclosing  
copies of printed cartoons & placards with  
translations. 99; 99;



No. 50

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China October 10.<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Still

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

In further continuation of my  
N<sup>o</sup> 49 concerning the present crisis  
in China I have the honor to report  
as follows:

In my N<sup>o</sup> 46 and 47  
I spoke of the printing and distri-  
bution of lying proclamations, —  
 bogus Imperial edicts, and abomi-  
nable cartoons, designed to inflame  
the minds of the Chinese of all  
classes against foreigners, missiona-  
ries and laity alike. I quoted the  
proclamations issued at my urgent  
request by H. E. Acting Viceroy, Tak,  
the Prefect, and the Kuan Hoi  
and Sun ii Magistrates denoun-  
cing and ordering the arrest, and  
punishment of parties implicat

2.

in the printing and circulation of such documents, etc. In almost every case the circulation of those vile productions was followed by the wrecking and looting of chapels, mission stations and dwellings and attacks on and robberies of Christian converts and of those who were suspected to be so.

The Province of Kwangtung has always been turbulent and their dissemination in the agricultural and isolated districts, as well as in the densely inhabited cities and towns has not, by any means improved the reputation of its inhabitants "for peace and quietness."

To thoroughly understand or even to be able to form a fairly accurate estimate of their noxious effects on the natives it is necessary for the impartial observer to know

1. The dense ignorance of the Chinese masses.
2. Their remarkable credulity.
3. Their almost absolute and fanatical hatred of foreigners. They are so ignorant

and credulous that, today they are unaware of the result of the Japanese Chinese naval battle on the Yalu and even many of the merchants, not to speak of the skilled artisans and far from illiterate farmers who are engaged in the tea and silk industries, insist that China was there so victorious that Japan had to sue for peace and pay an enormous indemnity to obtain it. Such people laugh with derision at any foreigner who attempts to convince them of the present fall of Peking and it is as much as travelled and intelligent Chinaman's life is worth to hint at the bare possibility of the foreign troops having captured it. As to their hatred of foreigners their numerous cries of "foreign devil" "ocean devil" "kill the foreign devil" etc. that assail American or Europeans traversing their streets or highways leave no doubt of the sentiments of those who utter them.



The bogus proclamations and edicts, lying placards, fly-sheets and posters and last but by no means least the cartoons pandering to their ignorance, credulity and hatred of the foreigner.

They give birth to and fan the flame of their hatred until it reaches at times an ungovernable stage.

I have forwarded in previous dispatches specimen bricks of these so-called proclamations, etc.

I enclose, herewith, 13 cartoons, with duplicates, which are being purposely distributed by some of the literate and foreign hating mandarins.

I have numbered them separately and appended to each grotesque picture a translation of its accompanying Chinese explanatory characters.

These translations read as follows:

1. General Tung at Peking uses strategy against the Western troops. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon the western

8

troops arrived at Yang Tsin.

Their commanding officers ordered them to erect a bridge across the river and make an attack upon the enemy's camp. Generals Li and Tung having secretly placed the under mine torpedoes ordered their soldiers out to different directions to meet the enemy.

The western troops were badly beaten and half of them were killed.

2— The Russian Government is recruiting by force in Siberia. The Russians under the name of protecting their Minister were in reality trying to seize Tung Tsin fu, the result was that their troops were surrounded by our soldiers. Consequently they were obliged to raise troops by force (conscription) and by so doing have placed their whole country in a state of dissatisfaction. It is not advisable to always rely upon the military

6.

strength.

3— Firing upon the Russian man-of-war in Amur river.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon there were four Russian man-of-war scouting about the Amur river with dangerous intention, but General Shou had detected out their traitorous movements and immediately ordered his soldiers to attack them. The Russians were badly defeated and two of their man-of-war were sunk.

4— The assemblage of the Allied naval forces at Pien Bair and Taku.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon after the capture of Taku fort by the Allied Powers, another attempt was made to attack the Miao fort by the Allied Powers, but, fortunately, General Tung Gook, Cheong ordered his soldiers to return the firing and the

fight was undecided. Both sides suffered losses.

5— The English and French forces have a land battle with the "Boxers." On the 28<sup>th</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon the Boxers came out in full force from their nests to have a fight with the English, French and the other Allied forces. General Kip and his officers joined in with the Boxers. The engagement lasted for sometime and it was undecided.

6— General Shou attacking the Russian city at the Amur river. A telegram from Vladivostok states that after the commencement of the trouble between China and the Allied Powers, the Russians sent off a large division of troops to the Amur river, with the intention of watching the three Eastern Provinces which form the rear of the Chinese army; but their

8.

traitorous movement were detected out by General Shou, who with the sanction of the Government, took his forces out from Chai Shou Yee and attacked the Russian city named But Mah Kuk situated in a place called Kuk Sak Loo Koo.

7— The foreign troops were badly defeated at Shin Shin and Sek Chong by Boxers.

8— Gen. Tung and Kung training the soldiers in naval and military tactics at Shin Shin.

9— The trial and decapitation of the Russian and Japanese spies.

10— The great battle at Yang Tsun. The three Generals, namely Sung, Tung and Li, who were in command of Yang Tsun ordered 5000 Boxers to the front to meet the Japanese army that represented the van division of the western troops and commenced a severe fighting

with losses on both sides, Western officers brought to head quarters as Prisoners, for punishment.

- 11— General Tung by means of strategy badly defeated the western troops. Taku was unjustly captured by the Western troops.

- 12— By means of undermining torpedoes in Tien Tsin, General Tung gained a great victory over the western troops.

- 13— Minister Li personally superintending the army with which General Tung had defeated the foreign troops.

I also enclose another cartoon copies of which were widely distributed among the natives at Shek Lung immediately prior to the wrecking and burning there of the American Presbyterian Chapels and mission stations and the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of Presbyterian converts and the robbery of their money, valuables, furniture, clothing etc.

This cartoon purports to be "an Illustrated

10

news circular" and copies of it sold rapidly at 1 cash each. I mark it Exhibit A. Its translation reads:

A — On the 10<sup>th</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon the 'Boxers' living inside and outside of Pien Tsai city have totally destroyed the Chapels and the houses of the converts by fire. On the night of the 20<sup>th</sup> Dec Chin Lih was surrounded by "Boxers"; a great number of foreigners and converts were either killed or wounded and on the arrival of the foreign troops between 800 to 900 men were rescued. Now the English, Germans, Japanese and other powers have brought large armies and even of war to attack Pien Tsai and Taku. H. E. Sung co-operates with the "Boxers" to protect Pien Tsai. In the five northern provinces all the Boxers have to worship,

11

a certain idol and all those who joined them, are even not reaching thirty years of age and some of them are 26, 11, 12, and even 7 or 8 years old. All from 15 to 18 years of age are able to protect China by means of magic and smokeless powder. There is a specimen of the lying "news-placard" sold for 1 cash a piece at Lung Kong and its vicinity:

All foreign nations beg for peace. Powers are willing to agree to the ten demands of China.

- 1- They are to pay an indemnity of \$33,000,000 for guns and ammunition etc.
- 2- They are to pay a land tax for all places taken from China.
- 3- They are to deliver the Reformer Hong Yü Hai.
- 4- The various Consuls are to pay a tribute once in every three years.
- 5- The native Counts belonging to different denominations are



12

forbidding to make trouble.

The rest of the Surcoubs will  
soon be published.

And this "news circular" sold freely  
yesterday in 13<sup>th</sup> street, Canton, at  
1 cash each:

Young boys took up arms,  
Young girls knew military  
tactics are things which have  
not been happened for a  
thousand years past and the  
foreign troops are frightfully  
terrified by this. There are  
several thousand foreign  
soldiers, who are now surrounded  
and their provisions will  
soon be exhausted so they  
cannot hold out much longer.

During this present trouble  
8/9<sup>th</sup> of the soldiers of the seven  
foreign nations have been  
killed and they will never be  
able to succeed in securing the  
victory. The above seven foreign  
nations intention to beg for peace.

13

Peking is now in a peaceful and quiet state under the protection of General Fung's soldiers. This is really true news. Sometime ago some went into the villages to sell news, but they were all untrue and unfounded. All those that buy my news are specially requested not to add any false reports in it, as it may cause trouble, for China is now in a peaceful condition.

Although the Proclamations of the Viceroy and other subordinate officials threaten with severe punishment those engaged in the printing and circulation of such incendiary "literature" its authors continue to dispose of it openly in the streets and in the market places.

I am glad to be able to report that the inhabitants of Kwangsi and Yunnan are, comparatively, peaceful and law-abiding.

I am, Sir  
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae  
U. S. Consul

1. General Tung at Yang Shun uses strategy  
against the Western troops.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon the western troops arrived at Yang Shun. Their commanding officers ordered them to erect a bridge across the river and make an attack upon the Chinese camp. Generals Li and Tung having secretly placed the under mine torpedoes ordered their soldiers out in different directions to meet the enemy. The western troops were badly beaten and half of them were killed.

# 董軍門楊村設計西兵圖

七月十四日  
各處兵勇  
村西常勝軍  
士餘萬  
陰險奸猾  
總兵官  
出巡本  
戰十死其半

出巡本  
戰十死其半



1. The Russian Government is recruiting by force in Siberia.

The Russians under the name of protecting their frontier were in reality trying to seize Tung Tien fu, the result was that their troops were surrounded by our soldiers consequently they were obliged to raise troops by force (conscription) and by so doing have placed their whole country in a state of dissatisfaction. It is not advisable to always rely upon the military strength.



5. Sinking upon the Russian gun-of-war in Amur river

In the 18<sup>th</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon there were four Russian gun-of-war waiting about the Amur river with dangerous intention, Lt. General Shon had detected out their traitorous movements and immediately ordered his soldiers to attack him. The Russians were badly defeated and two of their gun-of-war were sunk.

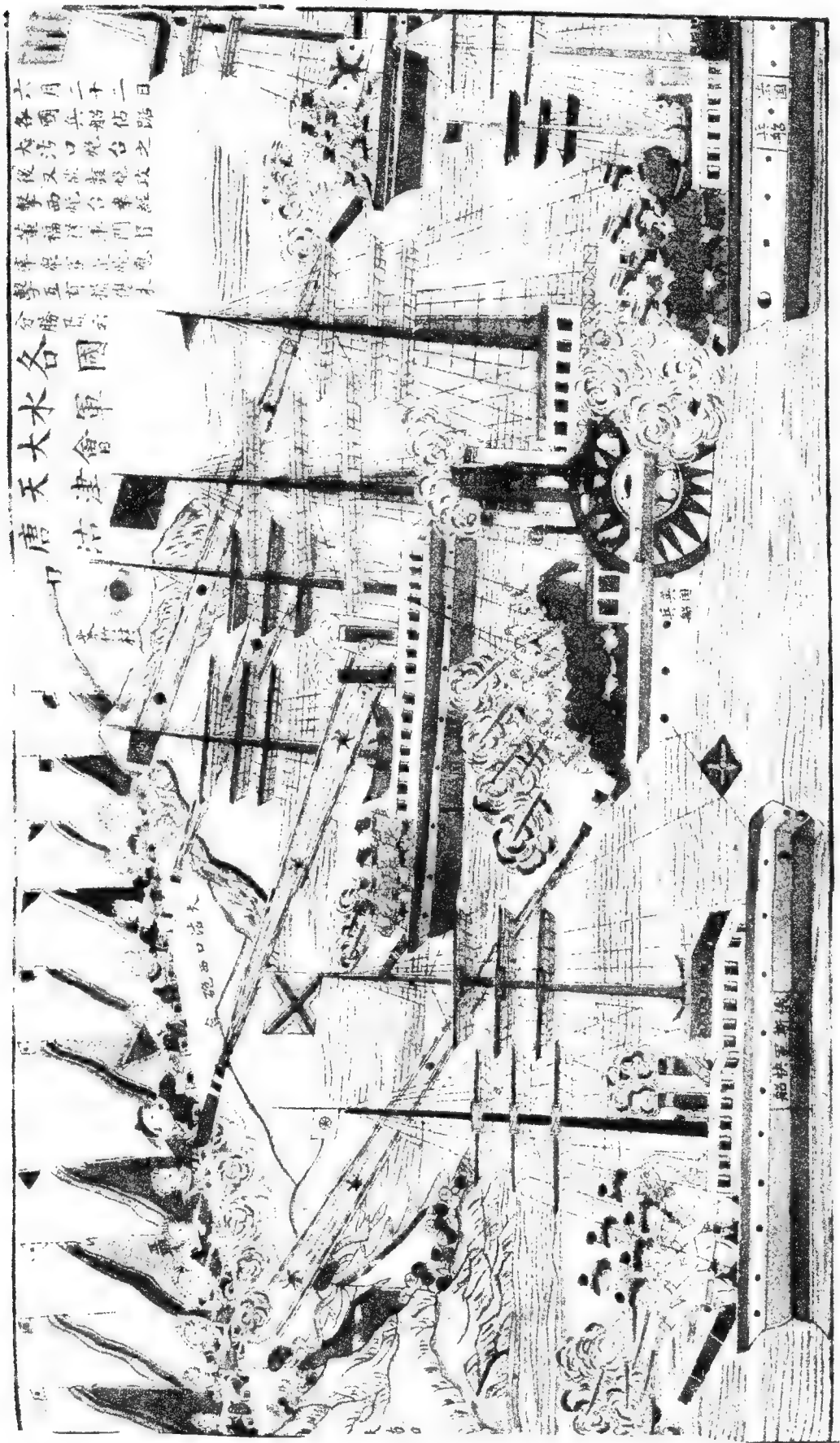




4. The assemblage of the Allied naval forces at  
Tinian and Saipan.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon after the capture of Saipan fort  
by the Allied Powers, another attempt was made to attack  
the West fort by the Allied Powers, but, fortunately,  
General Hung Tock Chong ordered his soldiers to return  
the firing, and the fight was indecisive. Both sides  
suffered losses.

and



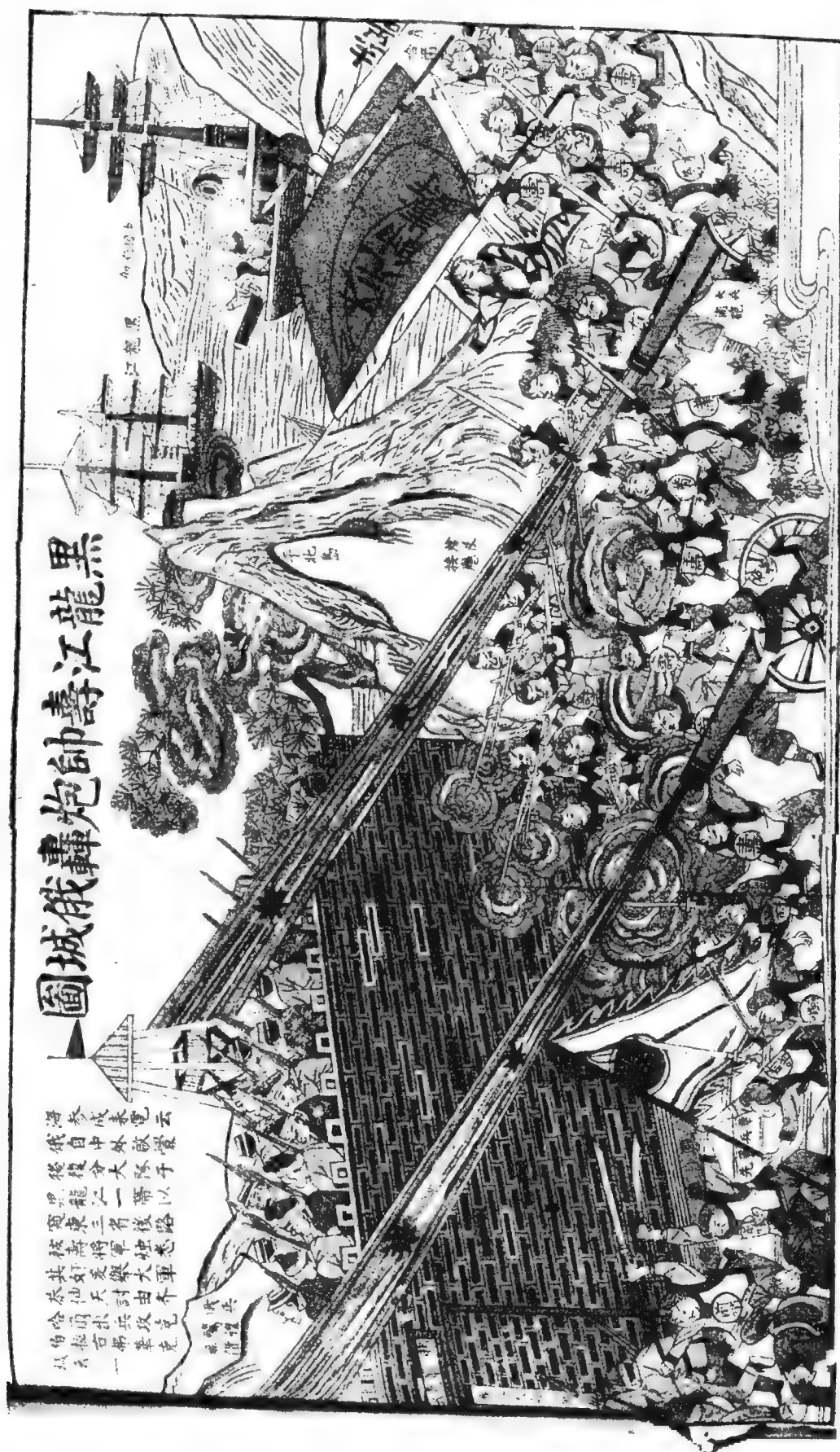
The English and French forces have a land battle with the 'Boxers'

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of 6<sup>th</sup> moon the Boxers came out in full force from their nests to have a fight with the English, French and the other Allied forces. General Nip and his officers joined in with the Boxers. The engagement lasted for sometime and it was un decisive.



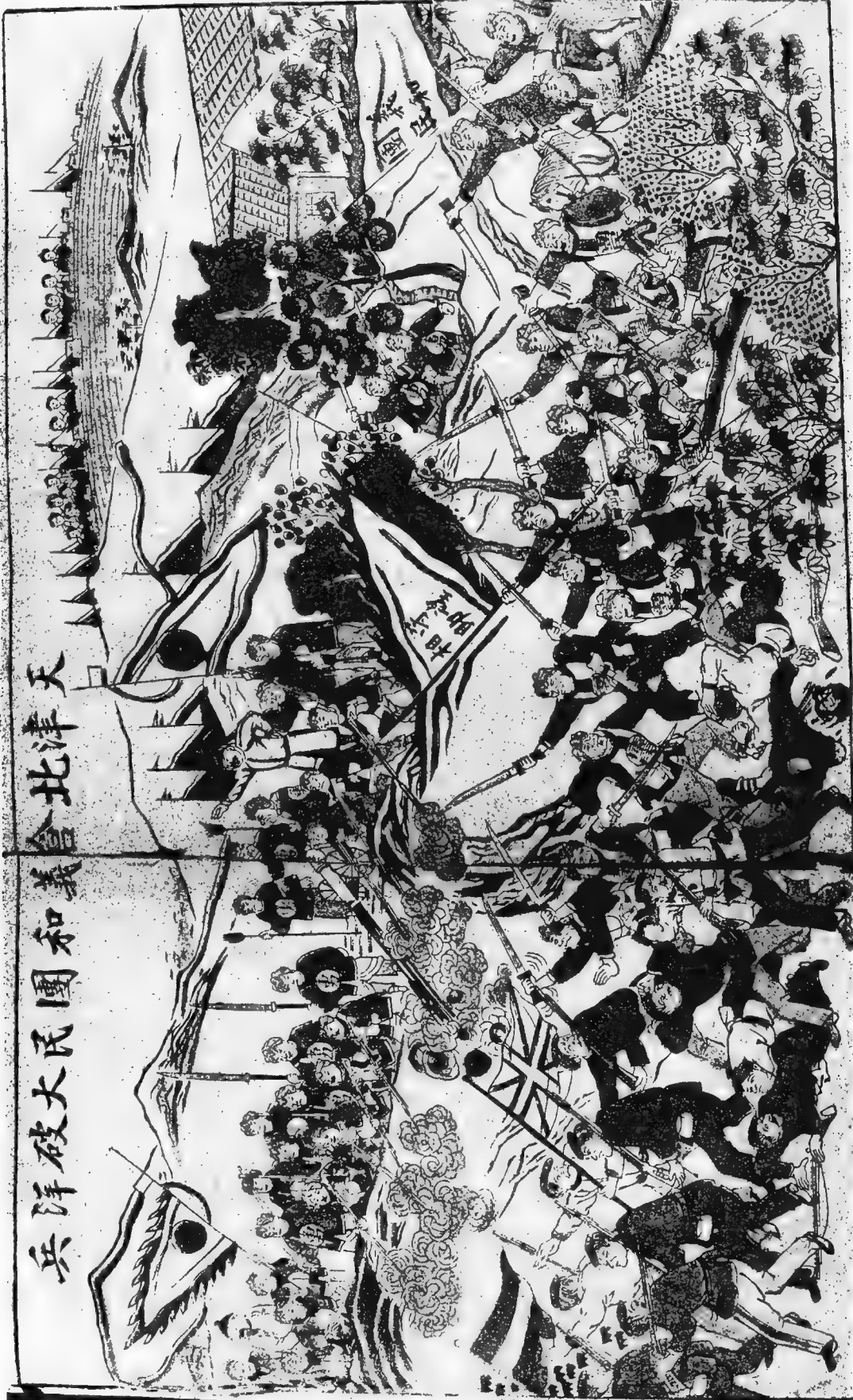
6 General Shou attacking the Russian city at the Amur river.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that after the commencement of the trouble between China and the Allied Powers, the Russians sent off a large division of troops to the Amur river, with the intention of watching the three Eastern Provinces which form the rear of the Chinese empire; but their traitorous movement were detected by General Shou, who with the sanction of the Government, took his forces out from Chai K'ai Yu and attacked the Russian city named Tsi Ma Kik situated in a place called Kuk Sak Lup Koo.



7— The foreign troops were badly defeated at Pien  
Shui and Sek Chong by Boxers.

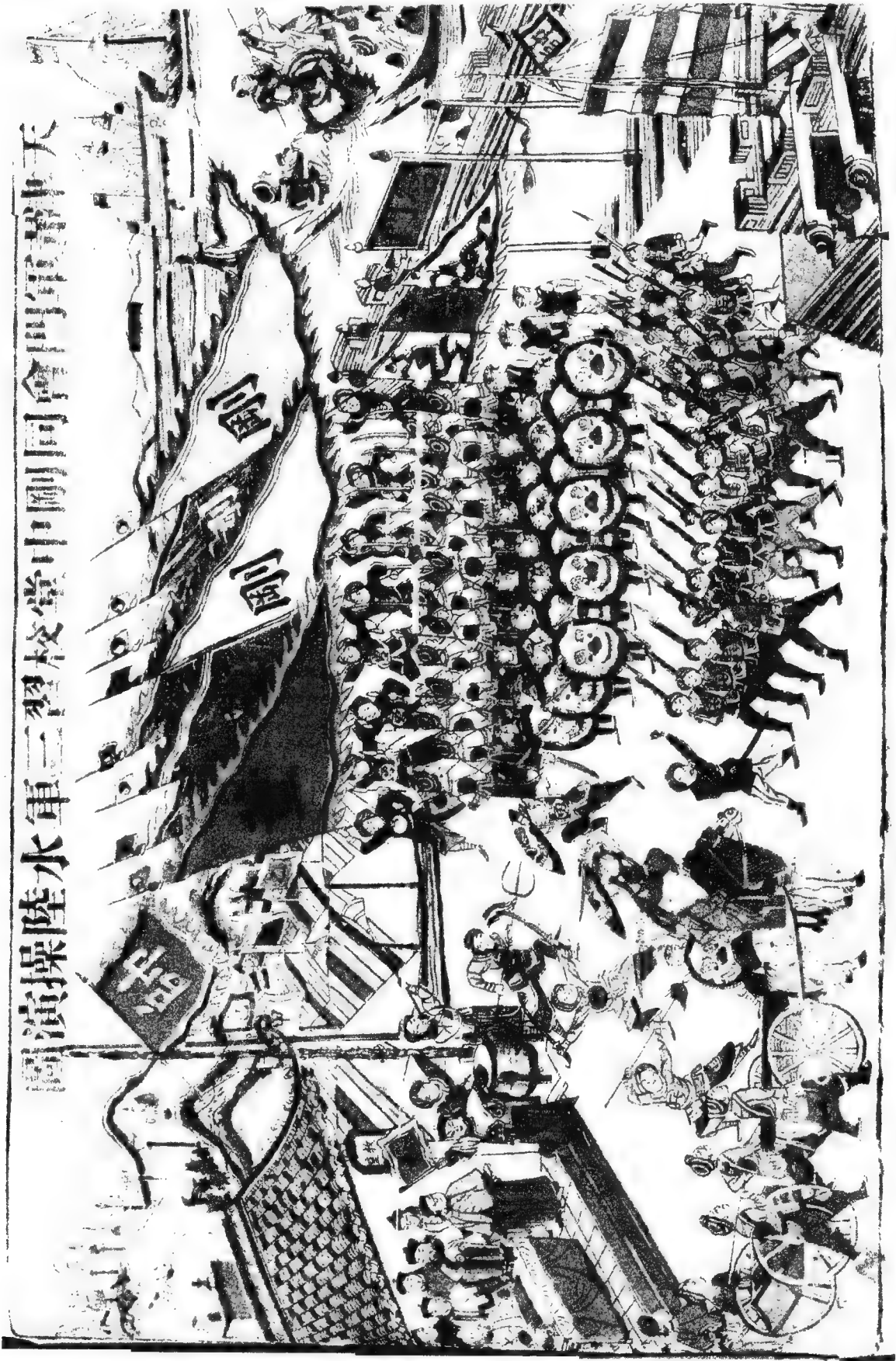




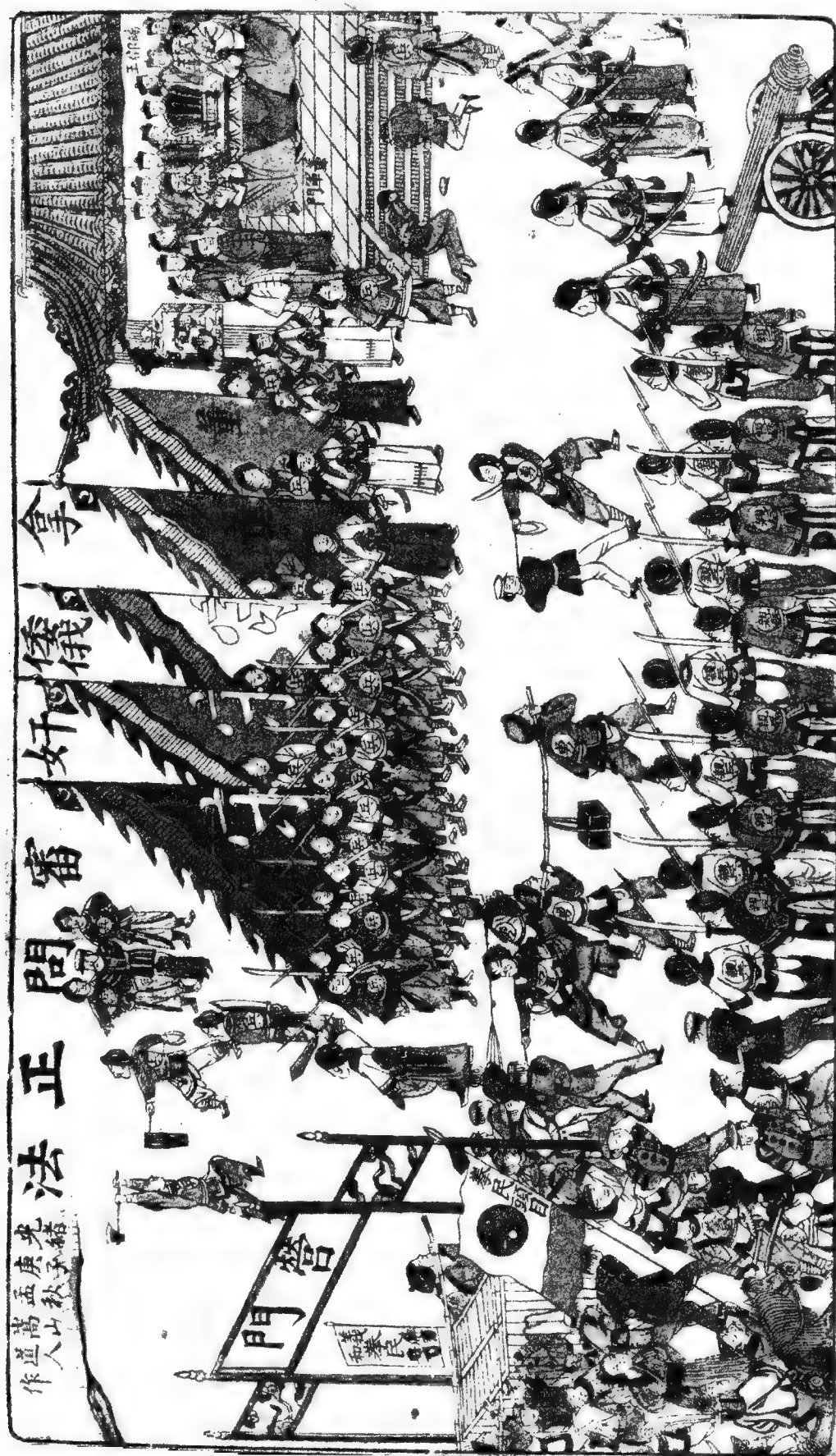
天津北倉義和團大破洋兵



Gen. Sung and Kung I training the soldiers  
in naval and military tactics at Pin Point.

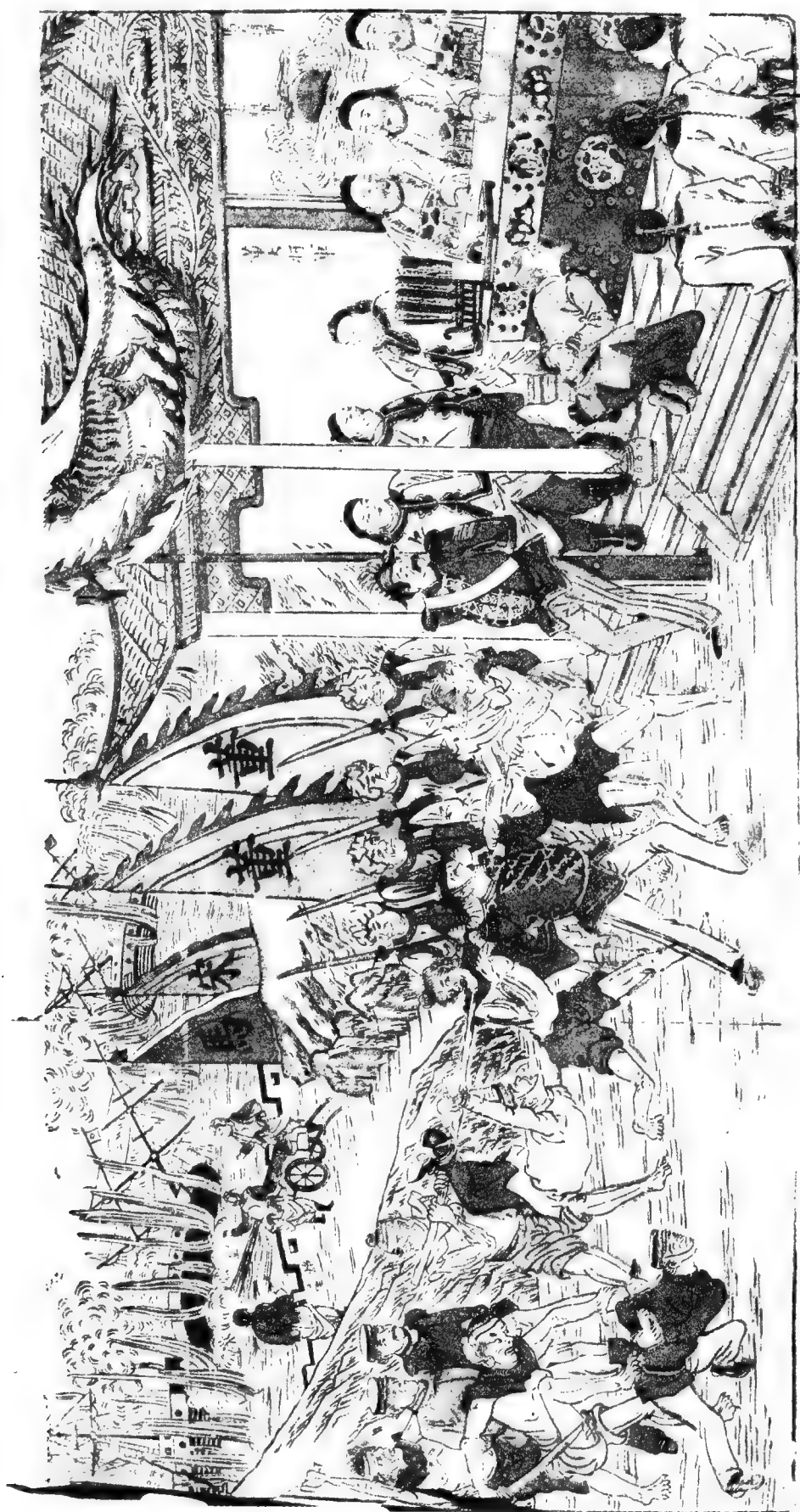


The trial and decapitation of the Russian  
and Japanese spies.



10— The great battle at Chang Tsun.

The three Generals, namely, Sung, Sung and Li, who were in command of Chang Tsun ordered 5000 Boxers to the front to meet the Japanese army that represented the main division of the western troops and commenced a severe fighting with losses on both sides, Western officers brought to head quarters as Boxers prisoners, for punishment.



11. General Tung by means of strategy badly defeated the western troops. Taku was unjustly captured by the western troops.

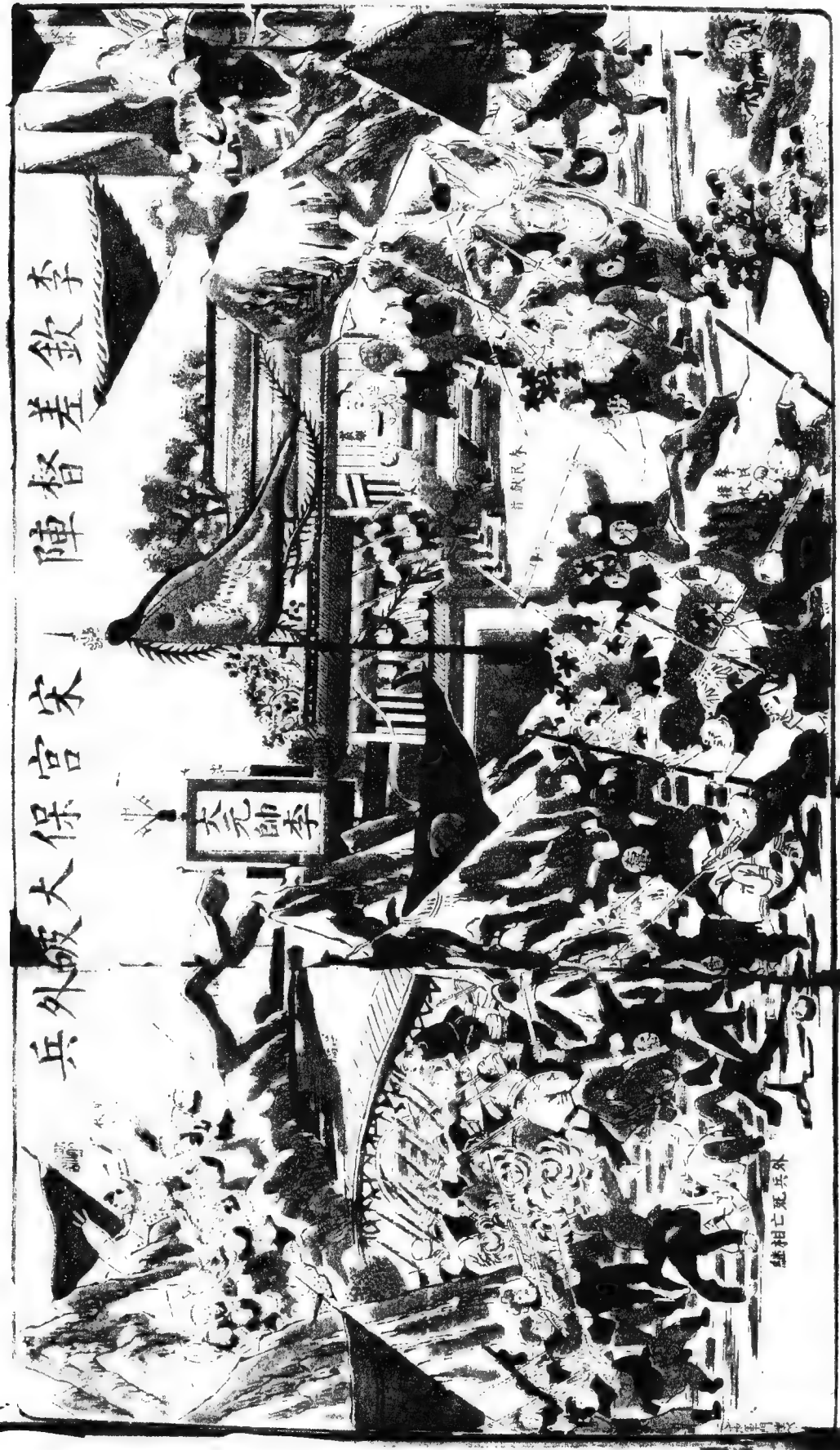




12— By means of under mine torpedoes in Tien Tsin,  
General Sung gained a great victory over  
the western troops.



Minister Li personally superintending the  
army with which General Sung has defeated  
the foreign troops.



## Exhibit A.

On the 10th of 6th moon, the 'Boxers' living inside and outside of Tientsin City have totally destroyed the Chapels and the houses of the converts by fire.

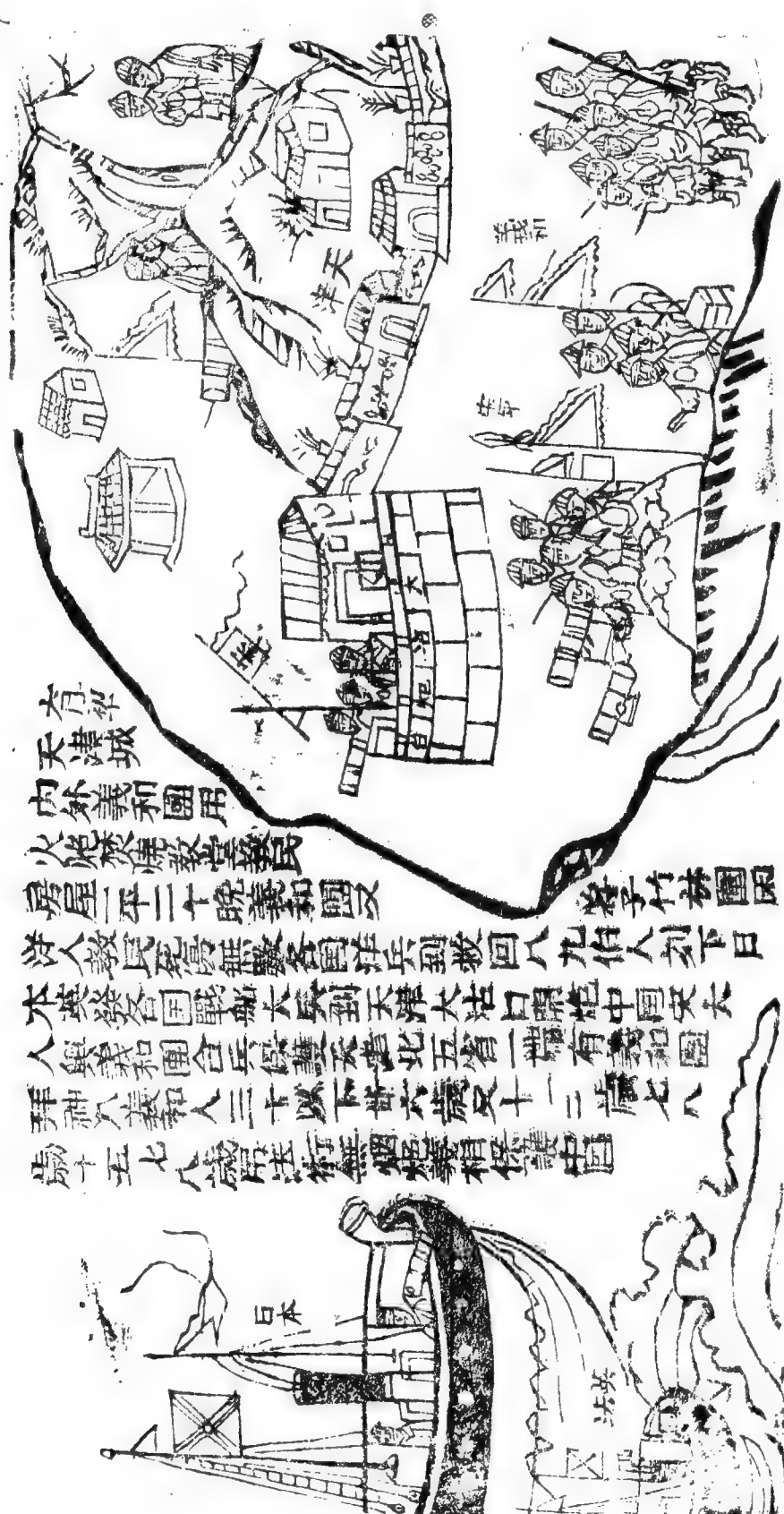
On the night of the 20th Tse Chai was surrounded by 'Boxers', a great number of foreigners and converts were either killed or wounded and on the arrival of the foreign troops between 800 to 900 were rescued.

Now the English, Germans, Japanese and other powers have brought large armies and men of war to attack Tientsin and Taku, A. E. Hughes co-operated with the 'Boxers' to protect Tientsin.

In the five northern provinces all the 'Boxers' have to worship a certain idol and all those who joined them are men not exceeding thirty years of age and some of them are 26, 11, 12, and even 7 or 8 years old. All from 15 to 18 years of age are able to protect China by means of magic and smokeless powder.

from Henry

Exhibit A



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

2pm

From Canton

Oct 13, 1900.

Received 9:18 A.M.

Viceroy State,

Washn.

Confirmed.  
Oct. 15, 1900.

Rebels occupy Kichow  
near Canton French gunboats  
Cooperating Viceroy  
McWade

OCT 13 1900

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

5 m

From

Oct 13 1900.

Received 12<sup>30</sup> P.M.

Wade

Cable office NY says  
from Gibraltar our  
today Sec State read  
French Gunboats Cooperating  
Check 12 words

MU

From McWade

Carlin



*Cons Bureau*

36. 57.



Consulate of the United States,

*San Francisco, China, October 15<sup>th</sup> 1900.*

Mr. *Robert C. C. Wade,*

To the Department of State.



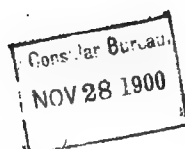
Subject:

*Crisis in China.*

*Ans. to form  
to President + War.  
- 100. 30. 1500.  
5 copies to Mr. Under.*

Abstract of Contents.

*In continuation of No. 60, confirming  
telegrams despatched on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>  
instants, &c: &c:*



No. 51

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China October 15<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

D. J. Still

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N<sup>o</sup> 50 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

In consequence of information received through a reliable source I cables to the State Department, on October 8<sup>th</sup> 1900, as follows:

<sup>a</sup> Secstate Washington

Five thousand Triass Antimanchia led by Yang and Sunwin in rebellion defeated Imperial troops occupy Shawan other places between Mirabay and Deepbay moving southward natives reinforcing. Sak orders today admiral Ho General Tung oppose them. French German warships here enabled.

Mcwabe,

Yang is a Cantonese and a notorious pirate whose depredations have been confined to the East and West Rivers.

Siun Min is also a Cantonese and is a medical man of some ability. He studied medicine and surgery in Hong-Kong where he graduated. Five years ago he started a rebellion in Kwangtung and was defeated by Viceroy Dai's troops, after which he fled to Europe.

He returned to Japan about a year later and joined forces with Kang-yu-wei, the Anti-Manchu Reformer.

The rebels carry flags in which are inscribed "Kang" (Kang-yu-wei) and "Chang Hsun" (Long Hair).

It is currently reported among the Chinese and others that they do not loot but pay readily for whatever food, clothing, etc. they receive from the rations of the cities and villages in which they are quartered or which they have captured.

This is done to ingratiate themselves with the people so that their ranks will be quickly re-inforced wherever they

They go.

Up to this date they have not interfered either with foreigners or with Christian converts. In fact it is related that when they met a German missionary who fright-  
led at their arrival at Shawan was trying to escape they told him to remain, that they would protect him and all foreigners and that their sole object is the overthrow of the present Manchian dynasty.

Their distinctive badge is a red band or ribbon tied around the head and, they are armed with modern repeating rifles and are fairly well drilled.

Acting Viceroy Tak sent against them Admiral Ho, from Su men, mouth of the Pearl River, with 4000 men and General Tung, from Su-chu-fu, on the East River, with 2000 men.

The major part of these troops were sent from the Pogue Ports, where Hung Hsin Chan the Viceroy's confidential secretary, informs us there are now about 20,000 soldiers. Engagements follow between  
the

the rebels and the Imperial troops and resulted invariably in favor of the former.

In one place they ambushed and defeated a large body of Imperial soldiers, — taking over 200 of them prisoners. Of this number they immediately beheaded about 40.

Hearing, through German and Chinese sources on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1900 that the rebels had captured So Lo, I communicated at once with the Viceroy and received in reply a dispatch saying:

“With reference to the rebels according the information received yesterday there are some fightings in the Kwei-shen District. The capture of So Lo is not true.

Hung Hsin Chan”

On the following morning I learned that the rebels were still victorious and gaining strength daily, the natives of the villages and near-by towns gaining their ranks in large numbers, being tempted thereto by offers of \$4 to \$6 monthly pay.

There are few, indeed, of the villages in

in that locality whose inhabitants are not ripe for rebellion at all times.

I sent the facts which I had received to the Viceroy and asked him for a statement thereon. That afternoon I received the following reply:

Viceroy's reply

Canton 12<sup>th</sup> October 1900

My Dear Mr. McWade

"In reply to your note I beg to say that the informations you got are not true, the insurgents are still in the villages and being defeated by Imperial troops day before yesterday. So be at ease. I will come to see you to have a long talk this afternoon.

Yours very truly

Hung Hsin Chan"

Before Mr. Hung's arrival I heard that the rebels had advanced as far as Weichow (Hui Chow, in Mandarin). A well-to-do Chinaman received, during the early morning, a letter from one of his relatives at Weichow giving the following information:-

"That

"That the City of Weichow is in revolution, and the rebels do not destroy or loot mission houses etc. as their intentions are against the present government or dynasty, and they will do their utmost to overthrow it; That 60 Imperial soldiers were killed in the revolt and the remainder fled. That special Commissioners have been sent to Tongkoon (the adjoining district) to induce the inhabitants there to rise and join them; and their intentions are to conquer Tongkoon, then march over the adjoining district, San Tong and from there the people are also expected to join them and enter Canton.

If successful they intend to follow the same route to the adjoining district Tatsien, and thence to Kwangsi."

During his visit Mr. King insisted that the rebels had been deceived and laughed at the suggestion of Weichow being in danger or of the rebels having any sympathizers in Tongkoon.

Before he left the Consulate I was able however to inform him that on the

the previous evening, Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1900, a serious riot had occurred in Tong-Koon, whereupon he told me that "a large number of Imperial troops have been dispatched to Sam-Tong to reinforce the local troops there and to disperse the rebels?"

He also admitted that the Prefect of Tungchiang who has fled from Samon to Canton has left the Viceroy's family for his home, "accompanied by a large body of troops?"

On October 13<sup>th</sup> 1900. I received the following communication:

Canton Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1900

Honorable R. M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

I have the honor to inform you that a telegram from Shui Chan dated the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> inter moon, stating that a rebellion broke out early in that morning numbering 8000 men, about 40 to 50 miles from Shui Chan city. The reason I did not inform you of this news before was that I heard that the

soldiers,



soldiers had attacked and dispersed them. Subsequently I heard that the rebels outnumbered the soldiers and the result was the soldiers were badly beaten and the rebels became more fierce and bold. I also heard that their intentions are to attack Canton from Tsang Lung District for the purpose of killing all the officials and to rob the treasury as well as to persecute all the foreigners and missionaries. If Acting Viceroy Pak does not order a strong army to have them put down at once, I fear the same fate will happen in the South as it occurred up North. I specially send you this information, requesting you to keep a strict look out.

Yours most respectfully  
 Lung Yuen King

Mr King is very wealthy, and is known here as an "American Chinaman". He is an American citizen, has large interests in opium and silk, and is engaged in extensive mining operations. I have  
 always

always found him thoroughly reliable.

On the afternoon of that day I learned that Kwei Chow had been taken and thereupon cabled as follows to the State Department, sending, as usual, a similar cablegram to the Hon. John Gordon U. S. Consul General, Shanghai:

"Seestate Washington,

Rebels occupy Kweichow near Canton.

French gunboats cooperating Viceroy  
McWade"

Shortly after sending that cablegram I received a "confidential" message from the Viceroy's Chamber asking me to keep secret the rebels' success.

That night I received the following from H. E. Acting Viceroy Sak, purporting to be a telegraphed report to him from the scene of the disturbances:

"A telegram from Tung Wan Lun and Prefect Shum Chun ye to H. E. Acting Viceroy Sak dated the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> inter, noon, at midnight stating that the military official Mok Siu Chek and the magistrate James Cheng

Cheng of Shui Chow district after having  
 made an attack and dispersed the rebels,  
 found out that a body of them hidden  
 in Tui Tse Kip and Pak Shin Chue.  
 On the 16<sup>th</sup> just two Companies of soldiers  
 under the names of Shee and Chit  
 respectively were sent to the above places,  
 and also a body of soldiers stationed  
 in Mong Fa was ordered to co-operate  
 and together with the aid of the village  
 watchmen made an attack and  
 defeated the rebels. After their defeat  
 they ran back to Sun Shui and  
 Sun Chow and dared not make another  
 stand against the soldiers, but are  
 hiding themselves in the cities. Three  
 spies were captured by the soldiers,  
 and on trial they reported that  
 Cheng Si Leung was instructed by  
 the reformer Hong to induce the  
 ruffians of the Mong, Ho and Lee  
 clans to break out with full force  
 from Kuan Shan, Yuen Cheo and  
 Sun Chow and that the reformers  
 Cheng and Hong are now in Hong Kong.

We

We beg Your Excellency to decide whether it is proper or not to inform H. E. the Governor of Hongkong to have them arrested for punishment. Mok Siu Chik and magistrate Cheng after dispersing the rebels, they both went to Shui Chou. On the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. Mok Siu Chik was instructed to go back to Pui sui. Three squads of troops were assigned from Shek Lung to cross the Ape Chai and to be stationed there about for the purpose of preserving order and attacking the enemy should they appear and also a body of trained soldiers to be stationed in Pok Lau district for guarding and protecting the localities. Now the spirits of the rebels are somewhat slacken, when all the forces arrive then we will immediately have them exterminated. Kindly not to worry yourself over this matter."

I feel that it is almost needless to say to you that the foregoing "telegram" was clearly fabricated at the Viceroy's pleasure.

Monsieur Charles Harcourt,  
the

The French Consul has sent two small gunboats up the East River and instructed their Commanders "to co-operate with the authorities if necessary, in the preservation of the peace, and the protection of the missionaries' lives and property."

Out of the ten District Cities in the prefecture of Weichow eight are in the hands of the rebels.

That prefecture is a stronghold of the celebrated Trias Society, which many men have been compelled to join, simply as a means of saving their lives and property.

A series of uprisings of a minor nature on the borders of Macao have been speedily suppressed by the Portuguese authorities of that Colony, who are thoroughly alive to the exigencies of the present situation and are amply prepared to cope with them.

Captain Lew Bowk (pronounced Lu Bow) of the S.S. "Fu Ho" Imperial Chinese Navy, landed fifty (50) rapid firing guns at the Bogae Forts on October 12<sup>th</sup>.

12<sup>th</sup> 1900. Captain Quak is Li Hung Chang's favorite naval officer, and acts almost solely under his orders.

Commander Thomas C. McLean of the U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria has notified me that he had received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Dewey instructing him to sail hence for Hongkong en route for Cavite.

Commander McLean also informs me that the U. S. S. "Marietta" has been ordered here.

The "Marietta's" presence at Amoy, where she is now, is, I feel, badly needed.

As Canton is the key to the Southern situation and is the most important treaty port in China I felt that it was a mistake to transfer the "Austria" at this time.

Our commander is thoroughly posted on the strategic points in this locality and all the commanders of the war-ships, French (4) German (2), and English (1) gunboats here are acting  
under

number him with unanimity and the best of good feeling.

We may have an surprising number of men, however able and courageous, would not be so well equipped.

With those facts in my mind I wrote and telegraphed to Rear Admiral Dewey several times urging him to permit the "Austria" to remain, respectfully suggesting that the "Marietta" was still needed at Amoy, and adding that the exigencies of our condition might at an early date, require more than one American gunboat at Canton.

That I have not received any reply to my communications arises, I feel satisfied, from the fact that the Rear Admiral is exceedingly busy and not through any intentional discounting in his part.

Yours for  
Your obedient servant  
Robert D. McRae  
U. S. Consul

No. 52.

Ex Bureau

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 10<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Mr.

Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crimes in China.

Ans. by form.  
To President Hoover.  
Nov. 30, 1900.  
5 copies to Mr. Allen.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No. 51, Copies of translation  
of Royal proclamation & magistrate's proclamation,  
etc etc and the desecration of graves, etc.

Consular Bureau  
NOV 28 1900



No. 52.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 15<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 51 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

The reports of outrageous attacks on Chapels, Mission Stations, and the dwellings of Christian Converts are daily on the increase, and the aggregate amount of damages to be paid by the authorities, is now a considerable sum. Although instances of the converts having been brutally beaten are many fortunately no lives have yet been taken either in Kwang Chung, Kwang Si, or Yunnan. As I have already stated in previous dispatches these outrages are mainly instigated by the literati with the aid of dangerous placards and bogus proclamations like the following, which has been extensively posted and circulated in the Noi Sing District:

"The Boxers are at strife with the  
 converts and the men of the western  
 ocean determined to fight (China).  
 How fortunate! great have been our  
 triumphs. These converts relying on  
 the power of foreigners to help them have  
 failed to do their duty and acted most  
 irregularly and thereby been the cause  
 of great trouble. Because of this men  
 regard them with bitter hatred. This  
 Proclamation is to inform you people,  
 gentry, merchants, soldiers and all  
 classes that the converts are to be slain,  
 their churches to be burned with fire, and  
 all their money and goods to be given  
 up to the government. Nothing must  
 be kept back. If any of the gentry or  
 elders undertake to protect the converts  
 let like punishment be meted out to  
 them. Care must be taken not to mistreat  
 good people. Those who disobey this order  
 will also come under condemnation.  
 Distinguish clearly between those who are  
 followers of the strange doctrine and  
 those who are not, what grounds belong

13.

to the Churches and what not.  
Let the soldiers, the braves, and the  
villagers arrest the convicts, beat  
them with the utmost severity and  
bring them to justice. Otherwise  
it is to be shown. Let all obey ! "

Counterparts of the Shi Ping standard name,  
and official seal were affixed to that document,  
which, by the way, was not printed. Judging by  
the quantity posted on the walls &c, it is evident  
that quite a number of persons must have  
been at work on it.

Persons similar in this general make-up  
were posted in Tatolau but the four magistrates,  
in that district, two Civil and two military  
acted with commendable promptitude in having  
them torn down. These Magistrates immediately  
afterwards issued a proclamation which I here  
quote :

"In the north the Kuoers terrible  
things have done.  
The convicts must be protected.  
And in no way molested.  
In other places quarrels have been  
raised with the convicts ;

We have already serious retribu-  
tion has followed.

Now our people of Fatsan.

Do your duty and be at peace.

Those who are guilty of spreading  
rumors and causing trouble

Certainly will be punished.

We earnestly entreat you to understand

And each with trembling awe to obey."

The 15th day of the intercalary 8th moon was not  
observed by the Chinese in Canton as 'the moon festival',  
as it was last month, because the Ming dynasty  
lost its empire on this same day to the Manchus.

An uprising was feared on that day when Wang  
Tat ordered a strict watch to be kept and mounted  
military, provided by trumpets blowing vigorously,  
patrolled the streets, during the day and until after  
midnight.

The division of labor here is strongly marked,  
much more so than in almost any other section  
of the three Provinces, and is so strictly observed  
that it led, two days ago, to a serious affair  
resulting in the death of four of the participants.  
A shoemaker is not permitted to make a whole pair  
of shoes; he makes the upper part of them, and then

5.

send them to another shop to be killed and sold. Between some men engaged in both branches of the boot-trade a quarrel took place over an attempt by one shop to make counterfeit several pairs of shoes. Rifles were drawn and at the end of the row was found that four men had been killed and eight or nine badly wounded.

Piracy on the East and West Rivers continues unabated. The last case occurred on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1900. The "Hain Chau", a large steam-launch flying the French flag, and plying between Hongkong and Kowloon, with a crew of 18 men and boys, was attacked near Clong Chau. Two of her crew were killed by the pirates who succeeded in escaping in a junk with 14 boxes of specie amounting to \$32,000.

The Protestant Cemetery beside the Clacao Fort, a short distance from Canton was desecrated on October 12<sup>th</sup> by some of the new soldiers—raw levies—attacked the Fort. This graveyard is known amongst the Chinese as the Foreign Cemetery; and in it foreigners of all denominations are interred. Of our nationals it, S. Consul Chenoweth, U. S. Vice Consul Ship, and six men-of-war sailors lie there, the last interment being that of

Augustellus, Roman Catholic, Yeoman of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Class, of the U. S. S. "Don Juan de Austria", who died of gastritis on Sept 29<sup>th</sup> 1900, and was buried on the following day. In China the desecration of a grave is regarded as an atrocious crime and those guilty of it suffer death, and their relatives are frequently punished with confiscation of their property and imprisonment. When H. B. Acting Viceroy Tak was formally notified of the occurrence he ordered Lieutenant General Vallah to investigate it. Immediately after receiving the latter's report thereon H. B. ordered the soldiers to be flogged to the full extent of the law; the Commander of the fort to pay all the cost of repairing the defaced tomb-stones, &c. and the said Commander and his petty officers to be dismissed.

Bishop Claude, Prefect Apostolic for the Roman Catholic Church, in the Province of Kwangtung died on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. of paralytic shocks caused by the frequent bad tidings of attacks on his missionaries and their converts. He resided in a spacious two-story house adjoining the Cathedral, which is one of the most imposing edifices in Canton and is situated in the heart of the city.

7.

At Kun Chuk eight of the ringleaders in the attacks on the Mission Chapels, English and French, have been beheaded by the order of the Mandarin. Orders have also been issued for the decapitation of six ringleaders on the American, Presbyterians and French Catholic Churches, and Convents' dwellings in Shit Lung. The Chapels, residences of the convents at Kun Chuk and at Shit Lung were destroyed and their contents looted, the convents and native preachers barely escaping with their lives. Many of the natives were well-to-do, some of them having shops and factories, with stock, &c. ranging in value from \$20,000 to \$5,000. When they fled to Canton they were absolutely destitute.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

*J. H. M. McWade*

U.S. Consul.

*Cons Bureau*  
*11 Sept*  
*Canton*  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.  
From *Canton*  
Oct 16, 1900.  
Received 9:46 A.M.  
Sec State,  
Wash.

Imperial troops retaken  
Huichow Rebels defeated  
dispersed Eastwards  
McWade



No. 55.  
100  
noted

For Bureau  
of Telegraphy  
Loach

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct 16 1900.

St. Louis, Mo. Ireland  
man's father's residence

NOV 27 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade,  
To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Death of Hugh McWade,  
2<sup>d</sup> Yeoman of U.S.S. "Don Juan de Austria",  
Belfast  
Ackd by  
from  
Nov 30  
1900

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Report from Cmdr M. Kean,  
and newspaper clipping re burial of deceased  
seaman.

Consular Bureau.  
NOV 28 1900

No. 53.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 16<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Report received from Captain J. O. McLean, re death of Hugh McAllen, 2<sup>nd</sup> Yeoman of the U.S. S. "Bon Jean de Austria", on September 29<sup>th</sup> at Canton, China, and a newspaper clipping from the "Hongkong Daily Sun" of October 5<sup>th</sup> 1900, in reference to the burial of the deceased seaman.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obdient Servant,

Robert M. M. Madsen

U.S. Consul.

Enclosures.

1. Report from Capt McLean.
2. Clipping from newspaper.

Enclosure 1.

Copy.

CV. 104.

U. S. S. "Don Juan de Austria,"

Canton, China, 30th Sept 1900.

Sir:

I request that you will place on record at the Consulate the facts of the death and burial of the late Hugh Mullen, a naturalized citizen of the United States, as follows:

Name— Hugh Mullen, Yeoman 2<sup>nd</sup> Class, U. S. S.

Died, 10.55 P.M. Sept 29<sup>th</sup> 1900, Disease— Gastro-Enteritis,

Buried, on Sunday Sept 30<sup>th</sup> in the Foreign Burying, opposite Macao Port,

Born in Ireland, Jan 26, 1861, First enlisted Aug 28, 1881.

Present Enlistment, Dec 17, 1898, on the U. S. S. Vermont,

Residence at date of present Enlistment, New York, N. Y.

Nearest relative, James Mullen, (father).

Address:— Cooktown, Tyrone County, Ireland.

Respectfully,

J. O. McLean,

Candd. Surg.

Mr Robert M. Wade,

U. S. Consul,

Canton, China.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

1900

*Enclosure No. 2. Despatch No. 53, Oct 16, 1900.*

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, October 3rd, 1900

AN AMERICAN FUNERAL.

On Sunday afternoon the remains of Hugh Mullen, of the U.S.S. *Don Juan d'Austria*, who died on Saturday, the 29th ult., of gastritis, after an illness of several days, were buried at the Public Cemetery near the Macao Fort. The deceased was an Irish-American Roman Catholic, and at the special request of Consul McWade two French priests and four Chinese clerical assistants performed the requiem service on board the ship and at the grave. The Lieut. Commander of H.I.G.M.S. *Luchs* and a party of marines attended the service on board the ship, as well as an escort from the Shameen Guard, under a Chinese officer specially sent by H.E. the Acting Viceroy as a mark of respect to the dead and a tribute to the American nation.

*Copy sent, informally  
to Mr. Coulson, Secy of  
War, Secy of Navy, Secy of  
Agriculture.*



Consulate of the United States,

(Shanghai, China), October 29th 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Crisis in China.

*Ans. by Form  
Dec. 18, 1900.*



Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of No. 52, enclosing  
an Original Record & 6 Copies of  
Colored Lithographic Map of present  
Crisis &c. &c.



No. 54

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China. October 20<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of ref. A. 52 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

The following is another of the dangerous and misleading placards that are posted in the market-places and at the corners of streets and wherever the idle and vicious usually assemble in large numbers for the purpose of inciting the people to attack the foreigners and convents, bishop's chapels etc.

This placard was torn down by a Christian convert from the side wall in a market place in Shui Tung:

The reported victory of the foreigners, spread by the convents are false.

There is no convent who has not wish the foreigners victorious.

The heaven and earth will not allow

allow the converts to remain unpunished. Is it not shameful for them to boast about such victories? The converts are a set of wolves and their hearts are those poisonous snakes and they vex the anger of the gods as well as the people. The Government has been very kind in giving them all protections, but they do not realize its goodness, and if a punishment be inflicted upon them by slicing their skins and cutting their bones to pieces it will still be insufficient to atone for their crimes. The chief object of their joining the missions is to obtain protection and to take advantage of people; but they do not think of the misery and baseness they have brought upon themselves by permitting their wives to have intercourse with the red-haired devils. During the recent engagement in taking the whole of the

the foreign armies were easily  
 killed several times, the true  
 evidence of which has been seen  
 constantly in the Imperial  
 Archives and it is well known to  
 natives as well as to foreigners.  
 A great number of defeated  
 foreign soldiers were brought back  
 to the Hong Kong Hospital either  
 without arms or without legs and  
 that is also known to the world,  
 and yet the Generals are trying  
 to deceive the people. With re-  
 gard to their wives and daughters  
 sleeping with foreigners, this is  
 a shame and baseness on their  
 part, for it brings disgrace to the  
 Government. Now the commander-  
 in-chief Li Gorun is a man of  
 simple ability, his military talent  
 and strategy are equal to that of  
 Chu Got Moo Han, so why should  
 we take any notice of the Allies  
 19 nations, when we are able to  
 stand against the combined forces  
 of



of the whole world? You will see  
by the 10<sup>th</sup> that so many of the  
convents will be killed that there  
will be no place to bury your  
dead babies. We have heard lately  
with our ears and seen with our eyes  
that all the Chapels have been des-  
troyed and quite a number of convents  
were killed in the Kwang Choo pre-  
fecture. On the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the  
present moon while hearing from  
a Chapel in Hong Moon, a  
Lieutenant came with soldiers  
for the purpose of suppressing  
the people but the natives resist-  
ed and as a consequence three  
men were arrested and brought  
up before the Sun Shi magis-  
trate. A large crowd of people  
immediately rushed into the  
District Court and made a great  
row about the arrest and deman-  
ded the said magistrate to release  
the prisoners. He was so frighten-  
ed that he at once gave orders  
for

for their release. They also demanded from the magistrate \$2 for each man to buy fire crackers, which were handed to them to settle the matter. The above did not happen, therefore we can do what we like destroying Chapels etc. etc. And nothing will happen to us.

I saw the original also, just as it was torn from the wall.

In striking contrast to the foregoing is the manifesto sent out by the rebels, followers of Kang Yu Wei, concerning whose movements I have already cabled and written to the State Department at length.

This manifesto was sent out from the immediate vicinity of the Morolon Mountain where the rebels first raised their standards, prior to which they performed a number of ceremonies and, invoking "the spirits of the flags", offered roasted pigs as a sacrifice to them.

In both cases, the placards and the manifestos are the work of the literati; who

who have arrayed themselves, according to their  
alleged patriotic instincts either with or against  
the mancherate.

Here is the manifesto:

Shen now are coming forth;  
And everywhere works of —  
righteousness being —  
In accordance with instructions  
This proclamation is issued  
To give peace to your villages.  
Do not forget that the Middle Kingdom  
In former times was a mighty country.  
Broad was the territory and abun-  
dant was its store;  
The people swarmed and great  
was her power.  
How can we endure so great disgrace  
And falsely bear a glorious name?  
The great has become small and  
the small great,  
And foreign powers our lands divide.  
Avaricious magistrates and corrupt officials,  
With hearts like unto tigers and wolves,  
Regard the people as fish and flesh  
And by oppressive laws entangle men.  
There

There are the two classes of mandarins,  
military and civil.

One fears death and the other desires bribes.  
They divide up the country and pay  
indemnities.

Year after year it is the same.  
China having united herself with  
discord is involved with every country.  
And soldiers are sent to repress  
(the lawlessness).

Pientsin and Peking are already  
gone and Peking too is lost.  
Heaven has called her (China) soul away  
and miseries and calamities are increased.  
Kwang Si having no power to  
protect (China)

Has fled to a distant place.  
Who can endure distress so great?  
Corrupt mandarins do not repent,  
And wickedness becomes more apparent,  
For every business (mandarinic)  
money is demanded.

Like madmen they devour the people.  
Cases of oppression are neglected  
and the country is destroyed.

Do

To reckon them all is an impossibility.  
 The people endure hardship and tyranny.  
 And when will peace return?  
 The country by barbarians is cut up.  
 The misery is long past endurance.  
 It is that the land may gain the light  
 That shines everywhere now here,  
 And all men send forth the soldiers  
 of righteousness,  
 Who with undaunted valour fight.  
 Moreover my people  
 It is necessary that you do not fear.  
 A great army will enter your borders  
 Removing all oppression and giving  
 peace to all good men.  
 Those who disobey must die.  
 Repentance then will come too late.  
 (The power to) rebuke lies with the elders  
 Those who obey will be blessed.  
 Of the people the literati are the guide.  
 Farmers, workmen, merchants, tradesmen  
 Do your duty as before.  
 Monks and teachers (convents) need  
 not fear.  
 Protection and peace your parting will be.  
Let

Let this proclamation everywhere be  
made known.

And from the four quarters rise  
All truly armed with rifles and swords.

Wherever the soldiers pass,

Let provisions be brought forth for them.

Do not be deceived by rumour,

And cause me to stain my blade in vain.

This (Document) is to remove the  
dangers of the people.

And not to plunder them.

If my soldiers obey not the law

You are at liberty to arrest and  
bring them to me.

No matter who they are,

According to their guilt they will  
be dealt with.

Mongols and Manchus must be destroyed.

Those vicious and corrupt officials

Will be sliced into a thousand pieces.

It is right that this paper you should see;

Do not forget but obey most reverently.

I also send herewith six (6) copies of a  
somewhat pretentious colored lithograph,  
described as "A Map of the Present Situation"  
and

and which emanates in the first instance from Shoukhoug and from Minie, was brought in considerable quantities to various places in Hoangtung where it finds a ready sale among the natives.

It shows the stage of perfection which the printers of the Far East have attained, and judging by the heavy paper on which it is printed and the brass protectors at top and bottom is evidently designed to be a permanent object lesson to the mature as well as to the rising generation.

Its Chinese characters say that it "explains itself at a glance without reading," and the picture is accompanied by a key in rhyme which begins with the query "What is the trouble about?"

The following is a running translation of the context:

"What is suspected? The present situation is clearly seen at a glance. You see Russia, like an enormous ferocious she-bear. She shows her teeth and stretches her claws to show her ferocity, and tramples on

on Shensi, Shensi, Szechuan and  
 Chihli. She robs Manchuria and  
 Mongolia, and desires to swallow  
 Corea, and fixes her eyes on Port  
 Arthur. If she is allowed to see  
 her teeth, a portion of the land  
 will be trampled down by her.  
 She kills anyone she meets, and  
 destroys any village she goes to.  
 She despises the lives of Chinamen  
 more than sand and mud. 'It is  
 feared that France will conspire  
 with her. You see she stretches her  
 thighs and legs like a large frog,  
 strongly occupying Annam, and  
 saying that Siam is even at her  
 disposal. She clutches at Szechuen,  
 Yunnan and Kwai-chow, and  
 embraces Kwangchow. She even  
 says that Kwangtung and Kwangsei  
 will be required by her. It is feared  
 that if the frog croaks the provinces  
 of Szechuen, the two Kwangs and  
 Yunnan will not be worth talking  
 about. Therefore, England like,



a large tiger opposes it by squatting on the Two Kiangs with an oath that she will never lose them. She lies with her whole body on the Yangtze, and stretches her tail to occupy Nienhauwei. She prevents the Russian bear from coming Southwards, and pretends to be sleeping by keeping the left eye open and watching all the time.

Then watch the hungry American eagle coming across from the direction of Arizona. Even there is Japan which, although of one people with China, cries like a pair of lips shouting death. Although of one people with China these things not actually taken Formosa from China, and, like the sun, are they not throwing their rays over the interior of China?

Oh! I could laugh, and yet I must cry to think of the small <sup>(Kantoh)</sup> crab with its salt aroma. Its portion in Macao is very insignificant, yet that does not prevent her wandering

a

a bit more of China, which is "such a big place."

"China, with its enormous space, is hiding itself and being nothing. The

Manbarin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoying himself and letting

things drift. He has even spread a mat before himself so that no one will trample on his feet or interfere with him at all. In another place he is reading a book full of humbug.

He offers you big stone weights to lift and spears with which to try your prowess, but it is all useless.

Oh, manbarin, all you think about is your golden cash. You never mind any other business.

You have a big pouch round your waist and you don't know that outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious eye to divide your country among them. Trouble may be in store for you at any moment. Trouble is at the door and it is not easy to be got over now.

When

When will you (Chinese) ever make up  
your minds to do something for yourself!!  
In the cartoon Germany appears in the  
form of a sausage.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McTrade  
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. Original Alacars
2. Six Copies Colored Lithograph map  
(Hers' parcel post)

C o p y.

No. 54.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Canton, China, October 20th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 52 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

The following is another of the dangerous and misleading placards that are posted in the market-places and at the corners of streets and wherever the idle and vicious usually assemble in large numbers for the purpose of inciting the people to attack the foreigners and converts, destroy chapels etc.

This placard was torn down by a Christian convert from the side wall in a market place in Shin Tung:

The reported victory by the foreigners, spread by the converts are false. There is no convert who does not wish the foreigners victorious. The heaven and earth will not allow the converts to remain unpunished. Is it not shameful for them to boast about such victories? The converts are a set of wolves and their hearts are those poisonous snakes and they vex the anger of the gods as well as the people. The Government has been very kind in giving them all protections, but they do not realize its goodness, and if a punishment be inflicted upon them by slicing their skins and cutting their bones to pieces it will still be unsufficient to atone for their crimes. The chief object of their joining the missions is to obtain protection and to take advantage

advantage of people; but they did not think of the misery and baseness they have brought upon themselves by permitting their wives to have intercourse with the red-haired devils. During the recent engagement in Peking the whole of the foreign armies were nearly killed several times, the true evidence of which has been seen constantly in the Imperial Decrees and it is well known to natives as well as to foreigners. A great number of defeated foreign soldiers were brought back to the Hong-Kong Hospital either without arms or without legs and that is also known to the world, and yet the converts are trying to deceive the people. With regard to their wives and daughters sleeping with foreigners, this is a shame and baseness on their part, for it brings disgrace to the Government. Now the Commander-in-Chief Li Gorn is a man of ample ability, his military talent and strategy are equal to that of Chu Got Weo Han, so why should we take any notice of the Allied 13 nations, when we are able to stand against the combined forces of the whole world? You will see by the 10th that so many of you converts will be killed that there will be no place to bury your dead bodies. We have heard lately with our ears and seen with our eyes that all the chapels have been destroyed and quite a number of converts were killed in the Kwang Chow prefecture. On the 1st day of the present moon while tearing down a chapel in Kong Moon, a lieutenant came with soldiers for the purpose of suppressing the people but the natives resisted and as a consequence three men were arrested and brought up before the Sun Ui magistrate. A large crowd of people immediately rushed into the district court and made a great row about the arrest and demanded the said magistrate to release the prisoners. He was so frightened that he at once gave orders for their release. They also demanded from the magistrate \$2 for each man to buy fire crackers, which were handed to them to settle the matter. The above did truly happen, therefore we can do what we like destroying chapels etc. etc. and nothing will happen to us.

I send the original also, just as it was torn from the wall.

In striking contrast to the foregoing is the manifesto sent out by the rebels, followers of Kang Yu Wei, concerning whose movements I have already cabled and written to the State Department at length.

This manifesto was sent out from the immediate vicinity of the Kowloon Hinterland where the rebels first raised their standards, prior to which they performed a number of ceremonies and, invoking "the spirit of the flags", offered roasted pigs as a sacrifice to them.

In both cases, the placard and the manifesto are the work of the literati, who have arrayed themselves, according to their alleged patriotic instincts either with or against the mandarinates.

Here is the manifesto:

Here now are coming forth,  
And everywhere works of  
righteousness doing.  
In accordance with instructions  
this proclamation is issued  
To give peace to your villages.  
Do not forget that the Middle Kingdom  
In former times was a mighty country.  
Broad was the territory and abundant was its store;  
The people swarmed and great was her power.  
How can we endure so great disgrace  
And falsely bear a glorious name?  
The great has become small and the small great,  
And foreign powers our lands divide.  
Avaricious magistrates and corrupt officials,  
With hearts like unto tigers and wolves,  
Regard the people as fish and flesh  
And by oppressive laws entangle men.  
There are the two classes of mandarins,  
military and civil.  
One fears death and the other desires bribes.  
They divide up the country and pay indemnities.  
Year after year it is the same.  
China having united herself with  
discord is involved with every country  
And soldiers are sent to repress (the lawlessness).  
Tientsin and Taku are already gone  
gone and Peking too is lost.  
Heaven has called her (China's) soul away  
And miseries and calamities are increased.  
Kwang Si having no power to protect (China)

Has fled to a distant place.  
Who can endure distress so great?  
Covetous mandarins do not repent,  
And wickedness becomes more apparent,  
For every business (mandarinic)  
money is demanded.  
Like madmen they devour the people.  
Cases of oppression are neglected  
and the country is destroyed.  
To reckon then all is an impossibility.  
The people endure hardship and tyranny.  
And when will peace return?  
The country by barbarians is cut up.  
The misery is long past endurance.  
It is that the land may gain the light  
That heroes everywhere now rise,  
And all men send forth the soldiers of righteousness,  
Who with undaunted valor fight.  
Moreover my people  
It is necessary that you do not fear.  
A great army will enter your borders  
Removing all oppression and giving  
peace to all good men.  
Those who disobey must die.  
Repentance then will come too late.  
(The power to) rebuke lies with the elders  
Those who obey will be blessed.  
Of the people the literati are the guides-  
Farmers, workmen, merchants, tradesmen  
Do your duty as before.  
Homen and teachers (converts) need not fear  
Protection and peace your portion will be.  
Let this proclamation everywhere be made known  
And men from the four quarters rise  
All duly armed with rifles and swords.  
Whenever the soldiers pass,  
Let provisions be brought forth for them.  
Do not be deceived by men,  
And cause me to stain my blade in vain.  
This (document) is to remove the  
dangers of the people  
And not to plunder them.  
If my soldiers obey not the law  
You are at liberty to arrest and  
bring them to me.  
No matter who they are,  
According to their guilt they will be dealt with.  
Mongols and Manchu must be destroyed.  
These covetous and corrupt officials  
Will be sliced into a thousand pieces.  
It is right that this paper you should see;  
Do not forget but obey most reverently.

I also send herewith six (6) copies of a somewhat pretentious colored lithograph, described as "A Map of the Present Situation" and which emanated in the first instance from Hong Kong and from thence was brought in considerable quantities to various places in Kwangtung where it finds a ready sale among the natives.

It shows the stage of perfection which the printers of the Far East have attained, and judging by the heavy paper on which it is printed and the brass protectors at the top and bottom is evidently designed to be a permanent object lesson to the mature as well as to the rising generation.

Its Chinese characters say that it "explains itself at a glance without reading", and the picture is accompanied by a key in rhyme which begins with the query "What is the trouble about?"

The following is a running translation of the context:

"What is suspected? The present situation is clearly seen at a glance. You see Russia, like an enormous ferocious she-bear. She shows her teeth and stretches her claws to show her ferocity, and tramples on Shansi, Shensi, Liaotang and Chihli. She robs Manchuria and Mongolia, and desires to swallow Corea, and fixes her eyes on Port Arthur. If she is allowed to use her teeth, a portion of the land will be trampled down by her. She kills anyone she meets, and destroys any village she goes to. She despises the lives of Chinamen more than sand and mud. It is feared that France will conspire with her. You see she stretches her thighs and legs like a large frog, strongly occupying Annam, and saying that Siam is even at her disposal. She clutches at Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow, and embraces Kwangchow. She even says that Kwangtung and Kwangsi will be required by her. It is feared that if



the frog croaks the provinces of Szechuen, the two Kwangs and Yunnan will not be worth talking about. Therefore, England like a large tiger opposes it by squatting on the two Kwangs with an oath that she will never lose them. She lies with her whole body on the Yangtze, and stretches her tail to occupy Weihaiwei. She prevents the Russian bear from coming Southwards, and pretends to be sleeping by keeping the left eye open and watching all the time.

Then watch the hungry American eagle coming across from the direction of Luzon. Even there is Japan which, although of one people with China, cries like a pair of lips shouting death. Although of one people with China have they not actually taken Formosa from China, and, like the sun, are they not throwing their rays over the interior of China? Oh! I could laugh, and yet I must cry to think of the small crab (Portugal) with its salt aroma. Its portion in Macao is very insignificant, yet that does not prevent her wanting a bit more of China, which is "such a big place".

'China, with its enormous expanse, is hiding itself and doing nothing. The Mandarin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoy himself and letting things drift. He has even spread a net before himself so that no one will trample on his feet or interfere with him at all. In another place he is reading a book full of humbug. He offers you big stone weights to lift and spears with which to try your prowess, but it is all useless. Oh, mandarin, all you think about is your golden cash. You never mind any other business. You have a big pouch round your waist and you don't know that outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious eye to divide your country among them. Trouble may be in store for you at any moment. Trouble is at the door and it is not easy to be got over now. When will you (Chinese) ever make up your minds to do something for yourselves?'

In the cartoon Germany appears in the form of a sausage.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(signed) Robert H. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

既佳洋教者。豈有不欲為狗勝焉。夫。豈。好。狗。勝。天  
地之所不容也。豈自矜誇。能之。云。俾。之。云。夫。豈  
當狗教者。射狼之法也。加以。魁。賜。之。心。此。故。不。能  
之所。不。定。病。神。公。其。憤。憤。之。國。朝。尚。深。仁。為。之。  
傷。護。彼。方。不。知。明。度。大。德。臣。制。其。尸。剩。其。骨。  
不足。以。償。其。過。也。依。人。氣。者。不。可。情。當。狗。勢。不。  
欲。欺。人。耳。獨。不。思。其。妻。與。江。无。鬼。照。他。之。不。若。某  
生。希。梅。作。自。作。其。孽。不。可。活。此。之。不。若。某  
通。未。安。城。未。當。狗。幾。次。全。軍。士。氣。賊。賊。賊。  
上。諭。有。憑。有。據。中。外。俱。知。其。餘。鬼。兵。或  
斬。股。或。斷。臂。豈。因。主。港。灣。固。若。不。勝。之  
數。普。王。三。下。比。知。猶。欲。諸。諸。言。以。盡  
惑。心。所謂。弄。巧。反。拙。者。也。依。之。妻  
女。為。當。狗。賊。乃。係。自。取。其。罪。可。鄙。者。有  
辱。天。朝。之。威。中。朝。之。李。鑑。帥。有  
掀。天。掣。地。之。才。不。亞。於。諸。葛。武  
侯。將。若。吳。王。國。解。軍。不。懼。何  
況。十。三。國。乎。試。看。小。陽。廣。府  
官。教。等。佳。教。之。狗。好。死。多。  
葬。身。之。地。多。現。在。有。國。目。的。  
廣。府。之。教。也。一。切。行。毀。  
拆。字。案。進。教。者。如。不。也。年。月。以。  
日。毀。江。門。之。教。也。直。有。分。總。率。其。  
彈。槍。東。百。姓。不。服。從。其。拿。  
了。三。次。失。大。新。合。縣。頃。刻。之。間。  
性。亦。重。集。真。擁。大。衙。門。大。堂。內。  
聲。如。雷。震。此。際。該。縣。主。恐。懼。甚。  
即。將。此。三。夜。出。各。衙。門。要。要。主。  
今。補。回。花。紅。炮。响。銀。我。大。元。方。云。  
此。之。確。言。不。但。有。方。高。家。  
傳。主。毀。拆。教。堂。亦。有。其。案。外。

## Translation

"What is suspected? The present situation is clearly seen at a glance. You see Russia, like an enormous ferocious she-bear. She shows her teeth and stretches her claws to show her ferocity, and tramples on Shansi, Shensi, Liaotung and Chihli. She robs Manchuria and Mongolia, and desires to swallow Corea, and fixes her eyes on Port Arthur. If she is allowed to use her teeth, a portion of the land will be trampled down by her. She kills any one she meets, and destroys any village she goes to. She despises the lives of Chinamen more than sand and mud.

It is feared that France will conspire with her. You see she stretches her thighs and legs like a large frog, strongly occupying Annam, and saying that Siam is even at her disposal. She clutches at Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, and embraces Kwangchow. She even says that Kwangtung and Kwangsi will be required by her. It is feared that if the frog croaks the provinces of Szechuen, the two Kwangs and Yunnan will not be worth talking about. Therefore, England like a

a large tiger opposes it by squatting on the Sino  
 Kuangs with an oath that she will never lose  
 them. She lies with her whole body on the  
 Yangtze, and stretches her tail to occupy Wei-  
 Chaiwei. She prevents the Russian bear from  
 coming southwards, and pretends to be  
 sleeping by keeping the left eye open and wat-  
 ching all the time. Then watch the hungry  
 American eagle coming across from the direc-  
 tion of Luzon. Even there is Japan which, al-  
 though of one people with China, cries like a  
 pair of lips shouting death. Although of one  
 people with China have they not actually ta-  
 ken Formosa from China, and, like the  
 sun, are they not throwing their rays over  
 the interior of China? Oh! I could laugh,  
 and yet I must cry to think of the small  
 crab (Portugal), with its salt aroma. Its  
 portion in Macao is very insignificant, yet  
 that does not prevent her wanting a bit more  
 of China, which is such a big place."

'China, with its enormous expanse, is  
 biding itself and doing nothing. The man-  
 darin is sleeping. He is lying down enjoy-  
 himself and letting things drift. He has even

you spread a net before himself so that no one will  
trample on his feet or interfere with him at all.

In another place he is reading a book  
full of humbug. He offers you big stone weights  
to lift and spears with which to try your prowess,  
but it is all useless. Oh, mandarin, all you  
think about is your golden cash. You never  
mind any other business. You have a big pouch  
round your waist and you don't know that  
outsiders are looking at you with a ferocious  
eye to divide your country among them.

Trouble may be in store for you at any  
moment. Trouble is at the door and it is  
not easy to be got over now. When will you (Chinese)  
ever make up your minds to do something  
for yourselves?

# 〔時局圖題詞〕

爭乜野氣 使乜思疑 時局分明睇吓便知 你睇俄國好似一隻大惡狼到極地 張  
 牙伸爪以惡爲題 踏實山陝遼東兼及直隸 滿洲蒙古都係佢跨下東西 佢重心心  
 想着吞高麗 又把眼神插住個個哈爾齊齊 若然俾佢來交噉 片地將來被佢踏低  
 佢見着人就亂屠村就亂燬 當你地唐人性命賤過沙坭 重怕有個法人同佢合計  
 你睇佢伸開髀膀係一隻大田雞 佢坐實安南來造過底 重話暹羅個便都是任佢  
 施爲 四川扒到兼雲貴 瓊州攬住重話要兩粵東西 怕佢嘞聲來一吹 箇陣川廣  
 雲南就惹問題 故此英國好似一隻大虫同佢抵制 蟠埋兩廣誓不輸虧 佢就全身  
 枕住箇長江位 又見膠州入了德國籬圍 故此伸尾搭埋威海衛 預備俄人南下佢  
 就發起雄威 寧可左眼暫留時半閉 等佢飢鷹側翅插下個面花旗 重有東洋一箇  
 如唇齒 都話同文同種兩兩相依 點想佢又光射却台灣去 重有層層光射影入迷  
 離 唉我好笑好鬧還有箇只蝦仔 佢一身鹹氣重八字鬚仔飛飛 枉費你中原如許  
 大地 總係一角呢埋冇的作爲 睇佢大睡長眠猶是未起 佢重張開羅網等你起脚  
 難飛 俾的者也之乎迷住你 俾的弓刀大石等你越練越更頑皮 造官的提住箇金  
 錢來做主意 兜肚陰虛實在惡醫 箇的財主人家諸事懶理 酒色昏迷樂此不疲  
 點知到外便重有好多謀住你 立刻時常會起禍機 況且今日事已臨頭收手未易  
 若係你地華人唔發奮重等到乜天時

# 時局圖



不  
言  
而  
喻

然



# 時局



局部图(1)







究必刻翻有所權衡

局部图(3)



局部图(4)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

14 Gnt

From Canton

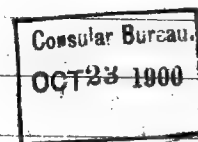
Oct 23, 1900.

Received 9<sup>10</sup> P.M.



Confirmed,  
Oct. 24, 1900.

Rebels again surrounding  
Weichon Captured Samtocho  
Insurrection Nanking  
borders Kwantung  
Kwangsi  
McWade



Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Dear Mr Secretary:

I do not know whether  
you have seen this  
but copies should go  
to the <sup>Secretary of State.</sup> of War & Navy  
of the Army for the  
information of each.  
Audley

Mr Chellon  
confirm & follow the  
Secretary's directions  
Audley

*Conrad*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCT 30 9 07 AM 1900

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

*Confirmed  
Oct 1, 1900*



CB 2 RY WA 24 Govt. Via Eastern & Azores .

Canton, Rec'd Oct. 30, 1900.

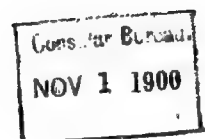
SecState,

Washington.

Rebel sympathizers dynamite explosion viceroys yamen  
killed six wounded eleven soldiers four dwellings demolished  
viceroys uninjured investigation disclosed viceroys  
garden (garden? mined.

McWade.

7:42 A.M.



See  
also  
12 Dec 15

Mr. Bureau  
NOV 9 1900  
Ackd by Subj

No. 56.

RECEIVED  
DEC 13 1900  
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct 31st 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

By from  
Ans. Dec 7 1900.  
DEC 13 1900

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of No 54, & Confirming  
Telegram dispatched re Weichow Rebels.

Consular Bureau.  
DEC 15 1900

No. 55

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China, October 31<sup>st</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my  
N<sup>o</sup> 54 regarding the present crisis in China  
I have the honor to report as follows:

On the morning of October 16<sup>th</sup>,  
1900, a special runner from Admiral  
Ho Ching Ching brought an official  
report to H. E. Acting Viceroy Dork  
of the defeat of the Rebels (Reformers),  
and the recapture of Weichow (Hui Chou  
in Mandarin).

Admiral Ho also reported that  
the rebels had dispersed eastwards, being  
broken up into small bands or groups.

I received the same intelligence  
from another source and, after ascertain-  
ing the substance of Admiral Ho's  
report, I cabled as follows:

Secretate Washington.

Imperial



Imperial troops retaken  
Henichow rebels defeated  
dispersed eastwards  
Meenade

Within a few days the Rebels received heavy reinforcements from the neighbouring towns and villages.

They thereupon attacked and defeated large bodies of the Imperial troops.

They cut off the queues of those who surrendered, or whom they captured and made them transport coolies.

On the evening of October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1900 they again appeared before Weichow and invested it.

The gates of the city were shut and a determined and successful resistance made by the besieged.

At Sam So Chuk, after a desperate battle the Rebels routed the Imperialists, killing several hundred and taking many prisoners.

The news of their success spread rapidly and this, added to their uniformly humane treatment of the pillagers whilst on the march increased

increased the number of their sympathizers and brought them considerable additions of men, horses, money etc. from almost every direction.

The flag of revolt was simultaneously unfurled by large bodies of Rebels at different points, notably at Nam Hing on the borders of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The Viceroy of Kwangsi telegraphed to H. E. Jack Son for help but the latter informed him that he "could not spare any soldiers for he needed all he had for the protection of Kwangtung."

On October 23, 1900 I cabled as follows:

"Secretate Washington

Rebels again surround Weichow

captured Samtocho Insurrection

Namhung borders Kwangtung

Kwangsi

Menade"

From day to day the reports that came to hand differed materially.

Those emanating from the Viceroy's Yamen declared that "the Rebels were utterly routed, and great numbers of prisoners taken."

From other sources came news of Rebel victories

victories, the Rebels claiming to have over 30,000 men armed with modern repeating rifles, and a detachment of cavalry, whose horses were said to have been captured from the Imperialists.

They were apparently in almost entire control of the districts of Kwai Shin, Lok-Lo, Weichow, and Tam Qui, the whole of the East River section of the Province of Kwangtung.

It was currently reported in Chinese official circles and among the gentry and tradespeople generally that the Rebels had burned and destroyed 51 villages and had also slaughtered the women and children of the villagers.

Those reports were as untrue as that which claimed an Imperial victory at Ping Tam, which really was an Imperial defeat. General Wu being in such a hurry to escape capture that in his flight he left his hat and other personal impedimenta trophies for the enemy.

On October 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>, 1900, Admiral Ho, whose army had in the

the meantime been heavily reinforced by trained soldiers sent to him by Dat Son, burned and otherwise destroyed Sam Chan, Ma-Lan Do and many adjacent villages, and killed or dispersed the inhabitants.

He furiously attacked the Rebels north of Sam Do Chuk and defeated them killing over 600 and taking several hundred prisoners, who were afterwards beheaded.

The Rebels fled in disorder towards the Wing On District to the north of Kwai Sing. The villagers sided with the Imperialists and Admiral Ho, with the combined forces followed up his success and pushed the enemy so hard and so closely that the flight became a rout.

He drove the Rebels from Kwai Sing and boldly attacked Ho Un city, which had been in the Rebels' possession for the past two months, capturing it after a day's desperate fighting. About 1000 Rebels were killed.

These successive defeats, together with the fact that they are running short of arms and ammunition have disheartened

Kang-yu-Wei's

Nang-thu. His supporters to such an extent that an early collapse of the rebellion is predicted.

Early on Sunday morning, October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1900, an explosion in the garden of the Acting Viceroys' Vamen killed six and seriously wounded ten soldiers, and demolished four small houses, used for residential purposes by members of He E's body guard.

He E and his suite although much frightened were not injured.

The Nam Kwei Magistrate was summoned and an investigation at once set on foot.

It resulted on October 30, 1900, in the discoveries that the garden was mined with explosives and that four sergeants of the guard who had leased the demolished dwellings had decamped to Hongkong.

Later in the day it was ascertained that the fugitives were members of the Reform (Rebel) party and that they had been in He E's service but a short time, having received promotion from the ranks on account of supposed military knowledge or experience.

experience. On that afternoon, October 30, 1900  
 enabled as follows:

Seizure Washington  
 Rebel sympathizers dynamite  
 explosion Viceroy's garden  
 killed six wounded eleven  
 soldiers four dwellings demolished  
 Viceroy uninjured investigation  
 disclosed Viceroy's garden mined.  
 McWade

A number of arrests were made that  
 night and today among them Mr. Lan, a  
 Christian convert and preacher, connected with  
 the American Medical Mission, at the Canton  
 Hospital.

The feeling between the mandarinate  
 and Kang-yu Wei's adherents and sympathizers  
 is intensely bitter. The latter have notified the  
 former individually, through anonymous  
 communications, that they intend to kill  
 every official in Canton, beginning with the  
 Acting Viceroy and the Tartar General.

The explosion at the Viceroy's garden  
 evidently satisfied the officials, civil and  
 military, that the Reformers are in  
 earnest

earnest and mean to carry out their threats.

They therefore, will not let the grass grow under their feet, for there will be numerous arrests. These arrests will be quickly followed by torture and decapitation, and many innocent Chinaman will suffer.

I am Sir  
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

No. 56.



*Mr. Bureau*  
*Re by subject*  
*affron in. in. walei protest and*  
*action.*  
DEC 15 1900 *see*

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 1st 1900.

Mr.

*Robert M. all Wate*

To the Department of State.

*Ans. Dec. 17, 1900.*



Subject:

*Crisis in China.*

*Abstract of Contents.*

*Continuation of No. 56, enclosing translation*  
*of a report from the Chinese Consul at Shanghai*  
*dated in Hai Ping, and No. 57.*





No. 56

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China, November 1<sup>st</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No 55 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Large quantities of copies of the following placard are posted throughout the Hei King District, about 100 miles south-east of Canton:—  
Rewards offered by the Mutual Protection Association

Yesterday the magistrate Kook stated that Heager is most hateful on account of the Christian troubles and members of the said Association were sent for and instructed to secretly issue a placard offering rewards as follows:— If any one who dares to proceed to Sun Ning district and succeed in assassinating Heager he will be rewarded with \$500. Rewards of \$300 for Dope, Beattie and Graves, and

and \$100 will be given for each of the natives, namely Yung Tong Genn and Low Yat Sun. The rewards will be paid in full by the said Association, but it is a matter of great importance that precaution must be taken not to commit the deed in the Hoi Sing district.

All those that destroy the shops and houses of the converts are also guaranteed that nothing will happen to them. The above rewards offered are genuine.

Dated the 2<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> yr. N.S.

24<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1900

(Signed) Mutual Protection Association

Hoi Sing is truly blessed.

No settlement will be made towards the damages done to Christians.

Orders have been received from the magistrate yesterday instructing :-

Do not be afraid to have all the Christians persecuted and their schools and houses destroyed.

Relatives and friends must be energetic

energetic in the operation. To avoid further poison from the Christians, they must be entirely driven away. If any person who again dares to lease houses to them, will be discovered by the Clan.

The clergymen referred to are the Rev. C. R. Hager M. D. of the American Board Mission, a resident of Hong Kong, the Rev. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, residing in Canton, Rev. R. H. Graves D. D. of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, residing in Canton, and the Rev. Mr. Dope, an English S. C. Missionary residing in Shamen. The records of this Consulate show that the Hon. E. R. Conger U. S. Minister at Peking, has communicated with the State Department, some months ago, concerning the Rev. C. R. Hager, M. D.

The placards were posted during the night and have also been circulated by hand. Shortly after they were posted I communicated with H. C. Acting Viceroi of Szechwan and he at once issued orders by telegraph to have the placards torn down and to have all parties concerned in their printing and publication

publication to be severely punished. I have learned that the Hoi Sing Magistrate connived at their dissemination and I am insisting that he must be held responsible for his guilty conduct. I have felt it to be my duty to caution those missionaries regarding their movements in this locality and to urge them, again, to cease preaching, etc. until the situation has improved. In Ho Nam, immediately opposite Shamen and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile distant therefrom, the following placards are being widely circulated. They much resemble the hand-bills, commonly called "dodgers" issued by small groceries or dry goods stores in the United States and would be harmless were it not for the fact that they mislead the ignorant natives and deceive them into the belief that the Foreign Powers have been defeated and are permitted to sue for peace on payment of a big indemnity etc.:

By Imperial Decree the Christians are to be protected—why then the Chinese who are employed abroad should suffer ill-treatment? it will be better for all not to make trouble

Li Jie

Prince Ching has already made  
 a treaty of peace with the foreign na-  
 tions and they agreed to the five  
 demands of China, so henceforth  
 the trade will be carried on with  
 perpetual peace. The emperor has  
 conferred on the merited officials  
 higher rank and title. The five  
 demands are as follows:-

1. All China's debts to foreign nations  
 are to be cancelled.
2. All the places taken by foreign  
 nations from China are to be res-  
 tored immediately.
3. Foreigners will not be allowed to  
 export rice from China.
4. All the imported foreign goods  
 are to be increased several folds  
 in Likin tax.
5. The foreign nations are to pay an  
 indemnity of 40,000,000.

2.

Regarding the particulars of the  
 Peking engagement:-

The battle at Amp Lok Hong with the  
 Japanese

Japanese several years ago and the late engagement at Taku, were entirely due to the heavy bribes offered by the foreign devils to the subordinate officers, and by this means they succeeded in obtaining their victory. They are now again trying to bribe the officers of the commander-in-chief Li Keng Hing but fortunately these officers being faithful to their superior, immediately reported the matter to Li who in turn pretended to be dead, succeeded in inducing the foreign devils to fall in the trap, the emperor also appointed Shun Chuen Hsueh to take up the command and the foreign devil all believe that he is really dead.

## 3

The most reputable named Waldsee of Germany is made Commander-in-chief of the forces of the 13 nations and he took with him some 1000 strong to attack the An Ding city, thinking that if this city is taken everything will be accomplished, but within some 10 lis from the said city the Chinese soldiers in  
ambush

ambush there rushed out and the whole  
army of the foreign devils were extermi-  
nated, the Commander-in-chief Walden  
captured, and on that very day peace  
was restored. This shows the great blessed-  
ness of China. This letter dated the night  
of the 25<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> inter. moon came from a  
friend in Peking.

The "defeat" of Walden will be  
news indeed to the Germans!

I am, Sir  
your obedient servant

Robert M. McWaters  
U.S. Consul

No. 57.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1900

Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Loss by Exchange, &c.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledge receipt of Circular of instructions  
re loss by Exchange &c. stating that Maunee  
has no "foreign" banks, consequently impossible to  
include the difference in exchange in the Contingent  
account.



ans by Chf Bu of  
accounts Dec 24-1900





No. 57

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov: 7<sup>th</sup>, 1900

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am just in receipt of Circular of instructions dated Washington, January 5, 1899, treating of "loss by exchange and transmission of remittance". Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, who was acting Consul here prior to my appointment and arrival, communicated with you at that time on those subjects. What the State Department felt had good then ought necessarily to hold good now for the same conditions exist. Shantung, Canton, has no "foreign" Bank and Drafts drawn on Washington for Quarterly expenses have to be sold in Hongkong through Deason & Co. Canton, the collecting agents of the Hongkong Bank. Consequently it is impossible to include in the Contingent account the difference in exchange as the rate cannot be fixed here and can be ascertained only after the sale of Drafts in Hongkong. It generally takes two days before I can get advice from the Bank as to the amount

of the rate of exchange. The local Chinese  
Banks are irresponsible and have no correspond-  
ents in Washington or other foreign points.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade  
U.S. Consul



No. 58

Consulate of the United States,

Confidential

Canton China November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1890

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N<sup>o</sup> 56 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

It appears to me that there is trouble brewing between the English, French and Germans respecting the contemplated seizure by either of those nations of Canton and the rich and fertile lands contiguous thereto.

Mons. Charles Hardoin, the French Consul, assures me that the English want Canton and have a number of British and Indian Regiments ready at Hongkong and its vicinity to make a descent upon this city and seize it. He thinks that France ought to have Canton and the territory lying between it and Hankin. Mr. B. C. George Scott, U. S. Consul General here feels that "the French have really no interests here" and therefore he "can't see why they should want Canton or any adjacent territory." He evidently forgets that France and some of her colonies do an

immense

enormous business in silk and other Kwangtung product  
 &c, a suggestive hint as to England's preparations for a  
 possible hostile descent he smiles in a significant way  
 and shrugs his shoulders intimating by the pan-to-  
 mine that England can take care of her own interests.

Both Consuls are also keeping a jealous eye on the  
 German Consul R. Kallen, who, it is now somewhat  
 notorious, wants Ho Nam and Ta Ti and in  
 company with Captain Dammhardt and other officers  
 of the German gunboat Luchs has made a survey  
 of latter place.

The naval force here, now viewing its represen-  
 tation, is a little ominous. Great Britain has the  
 "Britannia," "Robin," and "Sand-piper" with the  
 "Red pole" within easy reach - 4 gunboats - and  
 Consul General Scott told me, five days ago, that  
 he was "about to send for two more gunboats." France  
 has the "Comete," "Avalanche," "Vigilant," "Argus,"  
 and the armored "Styx" - five gunboats. French  
 Consul Hardouin has also, he assured me, received  
 funds to purchase a swift launch, that can carry  
 rapid firing guns at her bow and stern, and  
 drawing about 4 feet of water, be able to navigate  
 the creeks and reaches in the East and West Rivers.  
 The s.s. "Heeling" has been chartered by the French  
 Government

Government to convey to Canton from Haiphong and other near-by ports about 2000 French and Annamese troops, horses, etc. She lies at Haiphong awaiting his orders, which he says he "will give at the proper time." Germany has the gunboat "Luchs", the cruiser "Gefion" the torpedo boat W. J. H. which her commander assures me has a guaranteed speed of over 32 knots per hour, and a large launch converted into a small gunboat, for navigating the rivers and creeks. This launch was bought by German Consul Kallen for \$16,000 and has been christened the "Shamun". Kallen is also looking out for another launch swifter and of smaller draught. We have the U.S.S. Marietta, Commander Green, which arrived here a few days ago replacing the U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria, which has been detailed for duty in the Philippines.

Sa Ti is almost immediately opposite and adjacent to Canton. It has a fine frontage on the Pearl River and is one of the most fertile spots in South China. German Consul Kallen expects to get a gift of it for use as a German concession! "If Germany gets it she will have, by all odds, the

the best and richest concession in South or middle China.

I understand that Italy and Japan are also looking out for "concessions" in Canton or adjoining thereto.

Mr. B. C. George Scott, for upwards of a year H. B. M. Consul at Canton has formally notified me that he has been appointed Consul-General of Canton, his consulate at this port having been raised to the same dignity etc. as those at Tien Tsin and Shanghai. Great Britain has thus three Consuls-General in China, one at Shanghai, one at Tien Tsin and one at Canton.

The rebellion in Kwangtung has virtually collapsed. I have kept you thoroughly posted, by wire and letter, of its rise, progress and fall. It is possible that the followers of Kang-Ju-Mei and Sun-Yat-Sin may re-commence operations at an early date but I do not believe they will do so until they are in a much better condition, financially and otherwise, than they were during the recent outbreak. Another thing, I do not anticipate that permanently successful results  
will

will attend their efforts for the Chinese are not patriotic. They are like grains of sand and lack cohesion. They are inherent cowards and their officers during an engagement, are almost invariably formed in the rear of their "soldiers." Their officers never cry "come on!" to their braves, they always shout "go on!" So it is with officers and soldiers, of both the Imperial troops and the rebels. Their courage rarely lasts after the first onset.

Leaving out of the question the number of foreign gunboats here I assure you, most emphatically and with the greatest respect, that there is an imperative necessity for the continued presence at this port of a gunboat and for a fairly good steam launch for my use in visiting the towns and villages in the East and West Rivers. Our commercial relations with merchants, manufacturers, silk growers, and others in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan are growing so rapidly in volume and importance that they ought to receive a fair measure of protection. Piracy on the Pearl, the East and the West Rivers continues unabated. A swift launch drawing  
about



about 3 to 4 feet of water, would be of material assistance in protecting from piratical attacks the merchandise, etc., sent to Canton for shipment to the United States. Such a launch could, I feel satisfied, be bought here for less than \$10000 gold and her expenses for coal, crew, etc. would not exceed \$1000 gold per year.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert D. Mc Wate  
U. S. Consul

No. 54.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*ack & file.*  
DEC 19 1900

State General.  
NOV 20 1900-  
CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

*Canton China, Nov 14<sup>th</sup> 1900.*

Mr. *Robert M. McWadd,*

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*Crises in China.*

*Ans. Dec. 21, 1900.*

Abstract of Contents.

*In further continuation of 1790.*

Consular Bureau  
DEC 20 1900

No. 59.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Rice,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 58  
regarding the present Crisis in China, I have  
the honor to report as follows:

On the 9<sup>th</sup> instant I received the following  
telegraphic inquiry, in cipher, from the Hon. E. A.  
Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

"Mcwade, Canton,

22337 20975 22770 and 15780

07416.

Conger."

Immediately after its receipt I telegraphed to  
Minister Conger, in cipher, as follows:

"Conger, Peking,

18564 04657 22770 18387 21417 04204

18824 21865 Kwangtung 22416 Kwangsi

Shunan 02600 20204 16740 05456 09207

09642 gunboats 22502 10007 22502 00174

15612 01047 00600 Mcwade."

Feeling that the telegram, although somewhat comprehensive, would not give him a thoroughly accurate idea of the condition of affairs in my Consular District, comprising Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunan, I supplemented it with the following dispatch:

"Canton, Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Hon. E. A. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking,

Sir:

This afternoon I received the following after dispatch from you:

"McWade, Canton,

22037 20976 22770 and 15760 07416

Conger."

I at once replied, in cipher, as follows:

"Conger, Peking,

Rebellion collapsed. Trade rampant

Southern China. Reformers stronger

Kwangtung than Kwangsi, Yunan.

Canton unsettled. Piracy continues.

Five French gunboats, three German

three British, one American, Canton

McWade."

The following dispatches to the State Department detail

detail the situation in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Matters are peaceful in Shunan. (Dispatches Nos. 55 and 56 and also Confidential dispatch No. 58.)

To sum up, the missionaries in and about Canton are comparatively safe, so long as they refrain from preaching, teaching, &c. The native mind here is not in anything like a peaceful foreigner-loving or law-abiding condition. Outside of Canton there are few districts where the Chapels, mission stations and converts' residences have not been looted and destroyed. In a number of cases notably Shun Shat, Hoi Ping, Tung Kung, Shit Lung, San Shing, San Li, Lai Po, Yau Ping and Swatow and their immediate vicinities, converts had to fly for their lives, losing all of their money, valuables, clothing &c. Some of these converts were wealthy and instances were not rare of shopkeepers, farmers and others losing from \$20,000 to \$100,000 Mex. Nearly all of the outrages occurred through either the connivance or the supervision of the local civil and military officials, the literati, and the elders and gentlemen. The total

damages

damages so: will I think foot up over \$500,000, Mex., but the acting Viceroys *Ti Sou* (sometimes pronounced and spelled "Tat Sou") has worked with me, faithfully and diligently, in consulting each district, through its officials, elders and gentiles, to make arrangements for the settlement of all damages by looking and otherwise, and for the punishment of the malefactors, concerned in the outrages. There are, however, a number of cases where H. B. can't coerce his officials, and also cases where the officials themselves can't coerce the lawless and defiant natives of their districts. In those cases the French, English and Germans have succeeded in obtaining redress, simply because they had small steam launches, armed fore and aft with rapid-firing guns, and through their simple presence overawed both the officials and the natives. Their launches having only a draught of four or five feet are able to navigate the various creeks, so: in the Pearl and the East and West Rivers and besides, are staunch enough to withstand the effects of a typhoon, should they be so unfortunate as to encounter one.

On

On account of the disturbed condition of affairs many manufacturers and others have closed their establishments, thus adding to the already large army of unemployed, who to the number of almost 70,000 now wander through the streets, destitute and ready for any deed, however desperate that may give apparent promise of even temporary relief. The officials are too selfish to use their own funds on such public or private work as would tend to alleviate their condition. The unemployed know that full well and this feeling engenders a sullen hatred that, when an outbreak occurs, will result disastrously for the mandarin and their families.

Another thing, the unconscionable system of squeezing is being pursued by all officials, from the highest to the lowest, to such an extent that the merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and traders generally are more than disgusted and, consequently, only too easy converts to the alleged Reform propaganda of Sun Yat Sen and Tang-Yu Wei. So it is that secret revolutionary societies like the Chiado flourish and whole districts are almost entirely

entirely under their control.

Sixty, which was apparently stamped out by Li Shung (Lung), is rampant in the Hare and the East and West Rivers. Last week the foreign launch "Shamun" attracted by the cries and screams of Chinese passengers on a small paddle boat discovered that they had been attacked and were being robbed of their valuables &c. by a gang of pirates. On the approach of the "Shamun" the pirates took to their boats and tried to escape. One of them was badly wounded and another captured by the "Shamun". The rest escaped through the paddy fields where the foreign sailors were not quick enough to follow them. The captured pirate has been held for decapitation.

It was with considerable pleasure that we learned three days ago of the fact that the U. S. S. "Montez" had sailed from Hongkong for Canton, thus giving us two ships and making a fair show of American naval strength. Our disgust and disappointment may be imagined when we discovered that she had steamed up as far as Whampoa—

over



—ouchou's sail from Canton—and after a short stay had turned tail on sea and limped back to Hongkong! That afternoon Commodore Jones of the U. S. S. Albatross informed us that Captain Siguan had sent him word that "something was wrong with the Montreux's machinery and that she was going back to Hongkong!" I received no word, by letter or otherwise, from the "Montreux's" Captain except this telegram:

"American Consul,

Canton,

Send Montreux's mail here.

Siguan."

As I write arrests still continue of natives implicated in the recent explosion at the Acting Viceroy's house. It is currently reported that "some Christian converts are among the guilty parties." I am investigating that report and am sorry to say that, to a certain extent, I find it correct. A number of these have fled to Macao and Hongkong. One of the suspects, Lau, the native preacher, connected with the Canton Hospital has been released through my efforts, his innocence having been

been clearly established. (Victims men  
 have been decapitated on the charge of  
 being concerned in the explosion, through  
 conspiracy and otherwise). Some of them,  
 however, were ~~poor~~ <sup>poor</sup>. I have noted  
 recently an evident understanding between  
 the Southern Governors and Viceroy looking  
 to the arrest and beheading of so called  
 Reformers, followers and active sympathizers  
 with Kang Yu-wei and Sun Yat Sen.  
 Through information received by telegraph  
 from H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of  
 Hunan and Hupé, H. E. Acting Viceroy  
 T'ê Dou (pronounced Tak Dou) succeeded  
 in arresting Chü, a prominent and  
 influential Chief of the K'iao Hui Society,  
 who had been hiding here. Upon his  
 trial before the provincial Judge, Chü  
 confessed that he was a native of  
 Hunan and one of the heads of that  
 secret revolutionary society. Before  
 decapitation he impressed his finger  
 mark on the "notes of evidence." Another  
 victim was a ~~Dr.~~ <sup>Dr.</sup>, a talented young  
 man of high social connections and  
 scientific

scientific requirements, who had become an enthusiastic Reformer. After his arrest he was tortured in a vain effort to compel him to confess a guilty participation in the explosion. Up to the moment of his death he asserted his innocence - but those who know him best agree as to his guilt.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
Robert M. McWade,  
U.S. Consul."

A typhoon at Hongkong early on the morning of November 10<sup>th</sup> 1900, so disarranged the cable service that telegraphic communication was interrupted between that port and Hongkong and was not restored until this morning November, 14<sup>th</sup> 1900.

On the evening of November 12<sup>th</sup> 1900, I received the following instructions from Minister Conger:

"McWade,  
Canton,

Repeat first six words

(Dugan. "

That message had been telegraphed from Taku to Hongkong and sent thence by mail to Canton. On its receipt I at once copied the first six words of my "Telegraph Letter Book" and forwarded the answer to him by the same route. I learn from the Imperial Chinese Telegraph authorities this morning (November 14th) that it reached him yesterday, and hope that it was not again bungled in transmission.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McVay  
U. S. Consul.

No. 60.

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
Act with gratification  
Jan 2 1901

Consulate of the United States

Canton, China, Nov 20th 1900.

Mrs. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Crises in China.

Ans. Jan. 4, 1901

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation, re. copies of letter from  
L. D. Beattie, Head of Agency.

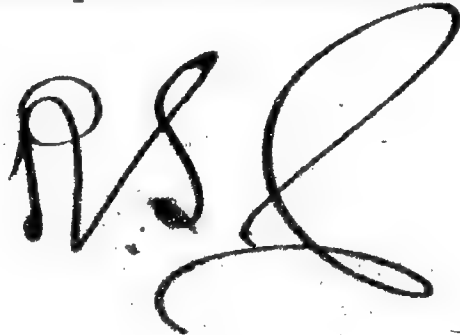
Consular Bureau  
JAN 2 1901

# Consular Bureau.

## MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Adee:

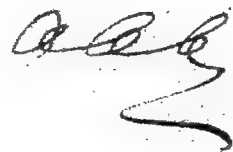
From this despatch the Consul appears to be urging the settlement of local claims, the Acting Viceroy actively cooperating with him. Should he not be instructed in accordance with the telegram of December 14 to Shanghai, and subsequent instructions to Fuchau?



Mr. Chilton-

Yes, but express gratification at good disposition of viceroys.

JAN 8 1901



No. 60.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1900,  
1899

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 59 concerning the present Crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

On November 16<sup>th</sup> 1900, I received the following communication from the Rev. Andrew Brattie, D. D. who is in charge of the American Presbyterian Mission in the Province of Kiangtung:

"Canton, Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> 1900,

Hon. L. M. M. Wade,

U. S. Consul, Canton,

Dear Sir:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Presbyterian Mission at its annual meeting yesterday.

"We recognize with grateful appreciation the

"service of the U. S. Consul, L. M. M. Wade Esq."

"during these months of trouble and anxiety."

"On all occasions he has been ready to render "

"whatever help he could to the missionaries"  
 "and to the native Christians, and has"  
 "been indefatigable in his efforts to prevent"  
 "trouble and to protect the prosperity of the"  
 "mission. His services have always been"  
 "rendered willingly and cheerfully."

(signed) Andrew Beattie.

Secretary.

On the evening of Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 1900 I received the  
 following communication from the Rev. H. O.  
 Noyes, D. D. Treasurer of the American Baptist  
 Mission:

"Boston, Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 1900.

The Hon. Robert M. McWade,

cc. to Consul, Boston.

Dear Sir

I thank you for your favor just  
 received. The Baptist Mission is  
 greatly indebted to you for your  
 energetic action in the matter of instanc-  
 erty for leave - at a meeting held  
 yesterday a vote of thanks to you was passed  
 which will no doubt be communicated to  
 you by the Secretary Rev. Dr. A. Beattie.

Yours truly,

Henry O. Noyes.



As already stated in my previous  
 dispatches I am urging the prompt settlement  
 of all claims, of our nationals, the missionaries,  
 and their Christian converts and believe that  
 I will be able to have each claim arranged in  
 its respective district. I am happy to be  
 able to report that, thus far, I am meeting  
 with decided success. I am, indeed, glad that  
 I can add the fact that H. B. the acting  
 Nicong T'ou (sometimes written and  
 pronounced Tak Sou) is actively cooperating  
 with me. Our relations are and have always  
 been of a most friendly character.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert D. McHardy.  
 U.S. Consul.

"Canton"

Xenia, Ohio. Nov. 14, 1900.

Cons Bureau  
Accept - &c

Index

Cons & Canton  
informed  
Nov 16/1900

NOV 15 1900

R

Honorable John Hay,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to tender my resignation as Marshal of the  
Consular Court, at Canton, China, to take effect upon the appoint-  
ment of my successor in office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank R. Mower

Marshal of the Consular Court,  
Canton, China.  
now at, Xenia, Ohio.

Consular Court  
NOV 15 1900



Consulate of the United States,

Shanghai, China, Nov. 21 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Mr. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Foster.

Ask & file -

Jan 2 1901

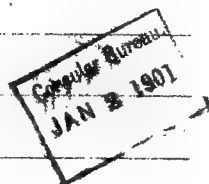
Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. by Mrs.  
to Elizabeth B. Foster.  
Jan. 2, 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

In continuation of my No. 60, replying to inquiry  
regarding Missionaries of American Baptist Union,  
Shanghai.



No. 61.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 21st. 1900, ~~1901~~.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

In further continuation of my No. 60, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

On Nov. 10th 1900, I received a letter of instructions from the State Department signed Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary, dated September 25, 1900, and saying:

"In a letter to the Department of Sept. 12,

Mrs Elizabeth R. Foster of 20 College Avenue,

Waterville, Maine, inquired regarding her

son, the Reverend John M. Foster and

mentioned, besides, as members of the

American Baptist Missionary Union, the

following:

Reverend George H. Waters, Rev. George

Crispwell, Rev. Adams F. Grosbeck, and

wife; Rev. A. A. Leung, Rev. Jacob Spicker,

Miss Josephine M. Rieky, M. D., and Harriet E.

"St Johns.

Your despatch No 28 gave certain  
correspondence with Mr Foster and  
your No 32 contained correspondence  
with Mr Grosbeck. In case you are  
able to report any particulars regarding  
the other persons mentioned in Mrs Foster's  
letter, I shall be glad to receive them."

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I wrote  
to the Rev. A. F. Grosbeck, Swatow, and on  
November 20<sup>th</sup> 1900, received the following reply:

"Swatow, China, Nov 16, 1900,

Robert M. McWade Esq.,

U.S. Consul, Swatow,

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favor of Nov 10<sup>th</sup>  
making inquiry concerning the where-  
abouts of the members of our mission

I beg to report as follows:

Rev. Geo. H. Waters, now in Swatow,

Rev. Geo. Campbell,

A. F. Grosbeck & Wife,

Rev. H. A. Kemp & Wife, Mrs Kemp in Swatow,

Mr Kemp now in Chow-chow fu. His  
post office is Swatow.

Rev. Jacob Spicker, now at Kit-Yang,  
post office Swatow.

Mrs Spicker in America

Mrs Foster " " Burton, Wash, U. S. A.

Rev. J. M. Foster, Swatow.

Miss Josephine M. Dixby, M. D. En route  
Miss Harriet E. St John, } U. S. A.

Mrs Anna H. Scott, M. D. Swatow.

Miss Mary Scott, " "

Miss Wilkinson, Japan.

Yours cordially,

A. F. Groesbeck.

I have the honor to report satisfactory progress  
in the settlement of the claims of missionaries  
and Christian converts for damages and  
losses sustained through looting and  
otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.  
U. S. Consul.

No. 62.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Nov. 24th 1900.

Mrs. Robert M. McVicker,

To the Department of State.



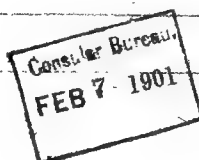
Subject:

Crisis in China.

Ans. by form  
To President Wilson  
Feb. 8, 1901.

Abstract of Contents.

In further continuation of No. 61, I enclose  
a copy of letter presented to H. E. Viceroy of



No. 62.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Nov: 24<sup>th</sup>, 1890.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 61 regarding the present crisis in China, I have the honor to report as follows:

As the reports come to me from missionaries and others concerning outrageous attacks on Chapels, Mission stations, and converts' dwellings and the destruction and looting thereof, I have them carefully investigated and after I have thoroughly ascertained all of the facts and circumstances attending the outrages in each district I present a claim to M. E. Acting Viceroy Tak for restitution and also for the punishment of the malefactor concerned in each attack. The enclosed is a sample copy of the painstaking manner in which I examine, prepare and present all of such claims or statement of claims. I hope that it will meet with your approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McHardy  
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure,



CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

April 11<sup>th</sup> 1900.

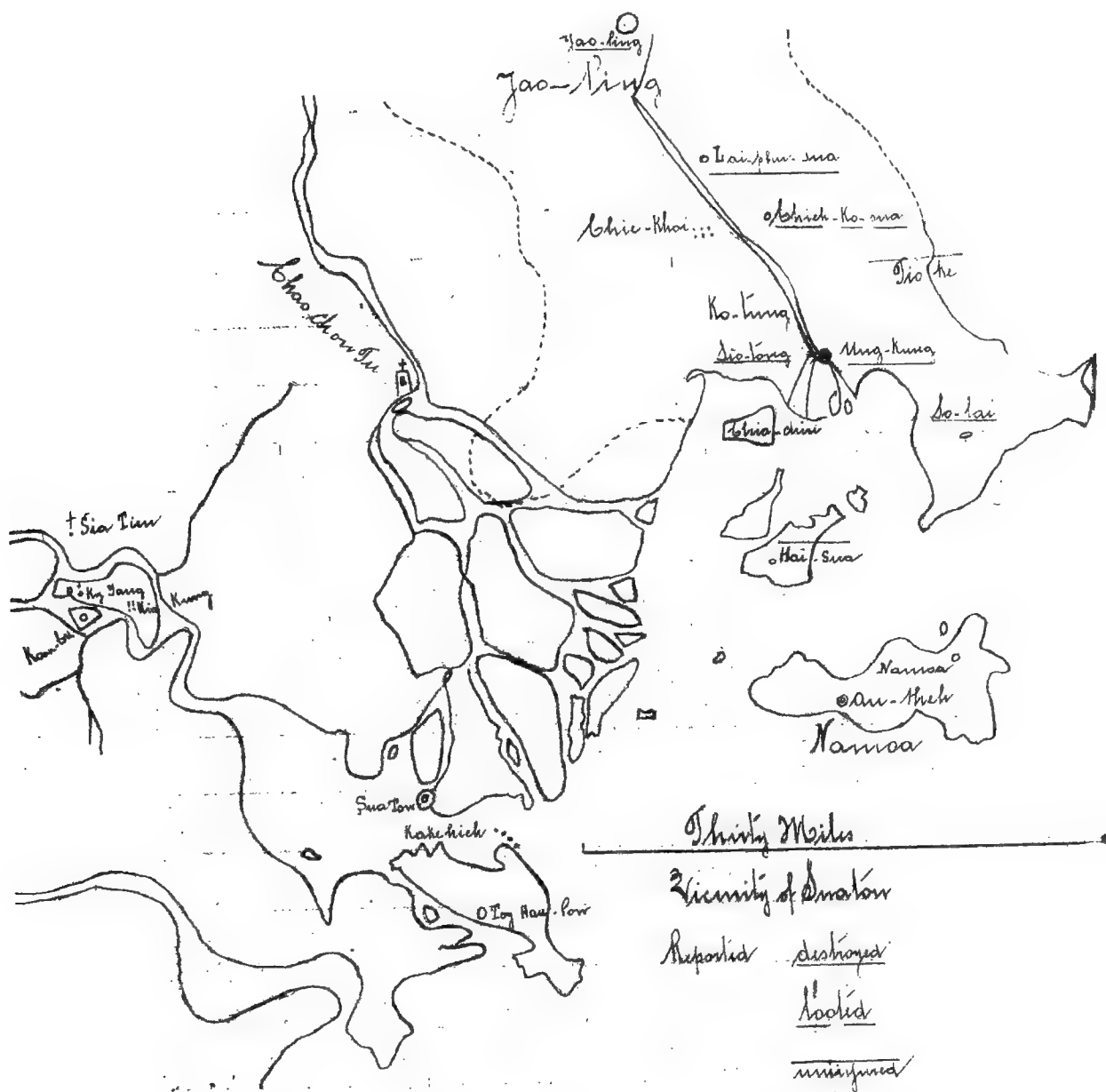
His Excellency T. A. K.  
Acting Viceroy of the Yuc Kwang  
Canton

Your Excellency

The result of the outrageous  
disturbances near Swatow is now known to  
you, as well as to monsieur H. Gardan, the  
French Consul and to myself, the entire  
matter having been investigated by gentle-  
men representing Your Excellency Mons.

H. Gardan and myself. With that know-  
ledge before us it is my duty before going  
into the details so accurately reported, to  
formally request prompt payment for all  
damage done and losses sustained by  
the missionaries and the Christian converts,  
the severe punishment of all the parties  
concerned in the outrages, ringleaders, and  
others, and the degradation, removal from  
office and punishment of the Tso Tai and  
all the other subordinate civil and military  
officials, through whose criminal com-  
plicity or criminal apathy those outrages  
were

were permitted. I dole with gratification and sincerely congratulate you on your praiseworthy efforts to preserve the peace and protect all foreigners and Christian converts. This case, however, is more flagrant than any of those that have yet been reported, and the necessities of the situation demand immediate official action. The property injured as well as destroyed lies principally in the Yao-hing District, in which the mission chapels, stations, etc. are under the charge of Revs. J. M. Foster and A. J. Grosbeck of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Here is a map of the locality:



The places visited and investigated were Ming-Kung, Neb-di-sia, San-phu-sia, Lian-phu-sua, Sio-Ling, Ko-Ling, Chieh-Khoi, Jao-Ling, and So-Lai. The American and Chinese representatives took measurements and made sketches

sketches of the wrecked and damaged buildings.

At Hung-Kung the damage done to buildings is as follows, the figures referring to the rooms as numbered on plan A. sheet I, II, III, IV.

Roofing, tile, walls mud and lime packed solid, very hard and strong, about four 8 inches to one foot thick - Dimensions in Chinese feet.

1. Three windows, frames and all of wooden floor and joists together with partition between 1 and 2 gone.
2. Two doors and frames, one window and frame, all of floor and joists gone.
3. Two doors and frames, three windows and frames, all wooden floor, joists and mantel piece gone. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of roof on one side badly damaged.
4. One door and frame, two windows and frames, all wooden floor and joists gone. One side of roof about  $\frac{1}{4}$  badly damaged.
5. Two doors and frames, three windows and frames, floor mantel and grate gone. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of one side of roof destroyed.
6. Three doors and frames, two windows and frames wood partition, floor and joists gone. Roof damaged.

7. Three windows and frames, wood partition and door between 6 and 7 floor and joists gone. Roof damaged.
  8. Boarded entrance opening into back yard. Roof slightly damaged. Cistern wall partly torn down and many of Mr. Grosbeck's books now seen in cistern.
  9. Back yard, Trees, two rather large ones, cut down. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36 - All roofs and rafters torn down and destroyed. All windows, doors and frames gone. Only three feet of wall about 10 feet high between 10 and 19 torn down. All the furnaces in (16, and 17), 18, destroyed. Wall of 29 about 15 ft. high, except part a. b. c. outside wall, gone, also all wooden partitions and part wall of 21. Roofs of 30, 31, and 32, 33 very badly damaged. It is doubtful if they can be repaired without renewing. Tiling cracked by stones thrown on roof.
- Heh-di-sia— At this place a house about 20 feet square belonging to a convent named Te oh-ni had been torn down. The particulars are given in Mr. Grosbeck's report.
6. Su-phu-sua— Here the benches, tables etc.

etc., had been taken from the meeting house, which is a building or rather room leased by the missionaries.

No damage done to building.

7. Sio-kang— The chapel here was a new building that had been finished about five months ago. It is now a total wreck, only the walls standing. These are built of sand and lime and are about one foot thick, too strong to be torn down without considerable labor. In rear of the chapel is a smaller building used as a kitchen. The tile roof had been entirely destroyed on both buildings with the rafters, also, 10 windows and frames, 4 small doors and frames, 1 large door and frame, 2 wood partitions, 1 pillar, ~~the~~ roof broken and part of same torn down. The tile flooring has also been destroyed or carried away, as far as could be seen on account of broken tiling from roof. In the rock house the furnaces were destroyed. See plan "B."

8. Ko-kung— The chapel is a wreck and was damaged as follows. See plan "C."

1. Three windows broken out, two with tile gratings, tile floor torn up, and two doors and frames gone. (2) Open court— Furnaces and

and roof, over same destroyed. Pavements about  
kitchens destroyed and well filled up. Two doors gone.

3. Tile roof, two windows, two doors and tile floor gone.

4. 5. and six - Roof destroyed entirely and  
partition walls torn down. Two windows and  
two doors gone. Tile floor in (4) torn up.

Chieh-ho-sua - No damage done to the  
meeting house here, which is a leased building,  
but five families of converts reported more or less  
of their property taken from them.

11. Lai-phu-sua - The chapel, a new building  
is a wreck, the walls alone standing. See plan "I" -

1. Tile roof gone and rafters and beams destroyed.  
Four stone pillars for supporting roof torn down -  
one of them broken. Three doors and frames,  
eight windows and frames destroyed, also one  
wooden partition and tile floor.

2. Two stories - Tile roof as far as line "A. B.",  
stairway and upper floor gone.

3. Two stories - Walls B. D. and E. F. upper  
floor and roof gone also one door and two  
windows with their frames.

4. Roof and upper floor, 2 doors, 5 windows,  
frames and tile floor gone.

5. Roof, tile floor, upper floor, wood, three  
windows

windows, two doors and frames gone.

6. Verandah and roof gone, kitchen walls below, furnaces and furniture gone, (7) (8) and (9) tile roof, one window, one door and frames gone in each.

10. Two doors, three furnaces and roof gone. The capping of wall around compound about 265 running feet has been destroyed, porcelain grating in wall broken wall around well torn down and well partly filled up.

12. In this village one house occupied by a native convert had been wrecked and only the walls left standing, and another had about half the tile roof taken off his house. A third man had the doors and windows of his house walled up, his shop sacked and it was reported that he had been driven from his field.

Jio - Lung - The chapel was found demolished, the walls being practically razed to the ground. (See plan "6") The tile roofing over the whole building had been destroyed with tile floor and all windows and doors.

14. Solai - There only two chapels at this place, both of which had the tile roofs, ratters,,



9

rafters, and all wood work destroyed, the greater portion of the walls were left standing (See plans F & G)

Before going into detail on the estimated preliminary damages to the mission property, etc. I give herewith a list of the current prices in Swatow, on which they are based, so that you can readily judge for yourself how exceedingly moderate are the subsequent estimates. The principal items are:

|                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Tile roofing per 100 sq. ft.               | \$ 9.00 |
| " " rafters per 100 sq. ft.                | 12.00   |
| Roof, complete                             | 21.00   |
| Six lumber for partitions                  | 9.00    |
| " flooring                                 | 9.00    |
| Tile " laid                                | 4.50    |
| Concrete wall, mud & lime per 100 cub. ft. | 12.00   |
| Jaist " " ft.                              | 10.00   |

Chapel at Ung-Kung  
Plan A. Sheet I

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Damage to roof, 1705 sq. ft. destroyed | 358.05       |
| " " " over 3, 4, & 5, 820 sq. ft.      | 73.80        |
| 7 doors & frames @ \$10.00             | 70.00        |
| 6 " " @ \$7.00                         | 42.00        |
| 1 door and frame - stone @ 30.00       | 30.00        |
| 18 windows and frames @ \$10.00        | 180.00       |
|                                        | <hr/> 753.85 |

|                                                          |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 8 doors and frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>                     | 40.00  |
| 4 windows & frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>                     | 20.00  |
| 5 partitions with lattice work @ 12 <sup>00</sup>        | 60.00  |
| 1473 sq. ft. flooring                                    | 132.00 |
| 1000 ft. joists                                          | 100.00 |
| Damage to existing, cleaning out same                    | 5.00   |
| 2 mantel pieces                                          | 10.00  |
| 1 grate \$10. <sup>00</sup> , 1 grate \$2. <sup>50</sup> | 12.50  |
| 3 sets window blinds \$3 <sup>00</sup>                   | 9.00   |
| Damage to trees, shrubbery, 100 pots flowers             | 30.00  |
| 10 arbor vitals/trees destroyed                          | 100.00 |
| 300 sq. ft. tile flooring                                | 13.50  |
| 250 cub. ft. walls                                       | 30.00  |
| 40 furnaces                                              | 50.00  |
| 2 trusses in #13                                         | 25.00  |
| 2 " " #16 and 17                                         | 25.00  |

1415.85

### Plan A. Sheet II

|                                                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 570 sq. ft. roofing @ \$21.00 per 100                 | 119.70 |
| 517 sq. ft. roofing over 25, 26, 27, over #22, 23, 24 | 108.57 |
| 288 " " " 19, 20, 21                                  | 60.48  |
| 90 cub. ft. wall #20                                  | 10.80  |
| 1 door and frame                                      | 20.00  |
| 8 doors and frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>                  | 40.00  |
| 2 windows & frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>                  | 10.00  |

//

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 door and frame              | 20.00  |
| 2 partitions 220 sq. ft.      | 19.80  |
| 2 hinges                      | 25.00  |
| 1 " "                         | 15.00  |
| 1 door and frame for room #27 | 10.00  |
| 20 frames in #19              | 25.00  |
|                               | <hr/>  |
|                               | 484.35 |

Plan A. Sheet III

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1065 sq. ft. roof #28, +29                | 223.65 |
| 10 windows @ 10" with frames              | 100.00 |
| 8 set window blinds @ 3"                  | 24.00  |
| 2 windows @ 5" with frames                | 10.00  |
| 4 doors @ 5"                              | 20.00  |
| 168 sq. ft. fancy wood work               | 120.00 |
| 980 cub. ft. wall in #29                  | 117.60 |
| 1 large gate                              | 30.00  |
| 1 roof over same                          | 25.00  |
| tile floor in #15, 16, 17, 18 @ 45"       | 28.21  |
| " " " 28, + part 29. 43 sq. ft.           | 20.00  |
| stone/trimming & stone posts in chapel    | 30.00  |
| 459 sq. ft. roof #34 and #35              | 92.00  |
| 160 " " pine partition                    | 15.00  |
| 1 hinge                                   | 15.00  |
| 448 sq. ft. tile flooring @ \$ 9" (fancy) | 40.32  |
| 2 doors & frames, window & frame          | 35.00  |

12

1 well, repairing well and cleaning

20.00

975.78

### Plan A. Sheet IV

516 sq. ft. roofing (tile alone)

46.44

400 " tile flooring

18.00

3 doors and frames @ 20.00

60.00

5 " " " @ 5.00

25.00

3 windows " " @ 5.00

15.00

1 porcelain window

5.00

169.44

### Chapel at Sio-tang Plan B.

1536 sq. ft. roof

322.56

1219 " tile floor

54.85

1 Duss 23 ft. long

40.00

Stone work and pillars

30.00

2 large doors & frames @ 30.00

60.00

9 windows & frames @ 6.00

54.00

4 doors " " @ 5.00

20.00

1 window " " @ 5.00

5.00

2 partitions 340 sq. ft.

25.00

Book house. Roof 210 sq. ft. 140 sq. ft. tile floor

50.40

12 furnaces

7.00

2 doors & frames

10.00

678.81

13

# Chapel at Ho-Kung Plan C.

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 204 sq. ft. roofing, tile, only #3   | 18.30  |
| 924 " over 4, 5, & 6 & Kitchen @ 21¢ | 194.04 |
| 960 " tile floor in 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6   | 86.40  |
| 2 sets furnaces                      | 7.00   |
| Repairs to wall                      | 10.00  |
| 1 door and frame                     | 20.00  |
| 1 " " "                              | 30.00  |
| 5 " " " @ 5¢                         | 25.00  |
| 9 small windows                      | 9.00   |
| 300 cubic ft. wall                   | 36.00  |
| Extra for carrying material          | 64.26  |
|                                      | <hr/>  |
|                                      | 500.00 |

# Chapel Lia-Shu-Sha Plan D.

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1460 sq. ft. roofing, complete                 | 306.60 |
| 2 furnaces @ \$40.00                           | 80.00  |
| 1 broken stone pillar                          | 6.00   |
| 200 sq. ft. partition stuff                    | 18.00  |
| 1 door and frame                               | 30.00  |
| 8 windows & frames @ 10¢                       | 80.00  |
| 2 doors and frames @ 5¢                        | 10.00  |
| 1460 sq. ft. tile flooring @ 4¢                | 65.70  |
| 935 sq. ft. red # 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, @ 21¢ per 100 | 196.35 |

111

|                                                  |               |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 767 sq. ft. tile floor @ 4 <sup>50</sup> per 100 | 69.03         |
| Joists for upper floor                           | 35.00         |
| 420 cub. ft. wall #6                             | 50.40         |
| 1 set furnaces                                   | 5.00          |
| 6 doors & frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>               | 30.00         |
| 3 windows & frames @ 12 <sup>00</sup>            | 36.00         |
| 6 " " small @ 1 <sup>50</sup>                    | 9.00          |
| 1025 sq. ft. roof, complete, 7, 8, 9 & 10        | 215.25        |
| 5 doors and frames                               | 25.00         |
| 9 windows " "                                    | 13.50         |
| 3 sets furnaces                                  | 20.00         |
| Revetting & cleaning out well                    | 20.00         |
| Costs for carrying material                      | 50.00         |
| Repairing well around compound                   | 20.00         |
|                                                  | <hr/> 1389.83 |

### Chapel at Jio-Shung Plan &

|                                                          |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1580 sq. ft. roofing complete                            | 331.80 |
| 1514 " " tile floor                                      | 68.13  |
| 500 " " flooring                                         | 45.00  |
| Joists for upper floor                                   | 30.00  |
| 2 sets furnaces                                          | 15.00  |
| 4156 cub. ft. wall at 4 1/2" @ 100                       | 498.72 |
| 650 sq. ft. partitions & lattice work @ 15 <sup>00</sup> | 97.50  |
| 18 small doors and frames @ 5 <sup>00</sup>              | 90.00  |
| 1 large door and frame                                   | 30.00  |

15

5 windows and frames

28.00

1231.15

Chapel at Solai  
Plan "F"

1541 sq. ft. roof, complete @ 21¢ p. 100

323.61

1341 " tile floor @ 4¢ " "

60.94

1 gate and frame

20.00

1 door " "

15.00

8 doors " @ 5¢

40.00

7 windows " @ 5¢

35.00

2 sets frames 15.00, repairing wall 6"

21.00

514.95

Chapel at Solai  
Plan "G"

1124 sq. ft. tile roof complete

236.04

644 " wood flooring

58.46

2 trusses, large for roof

50.00

322 ft. joists, stuff @ 10¢ p. foot

32.20

504 sq. ft. tile floor @ 4¢ " "

22.68

1 door and frame

30.00

3 doors and frames @ 5¢

15.00

6 windows " @ 5¢

30.00

Extra for carrying material

50.00

2 Pillars for roof

10.00

534.38

Total estimate of damage

7894.54

6

I submit the following accurate statement of the personal and other losses of converts, preachers, etc. at the foregoing missions and stations:

| Ung-Kung<br>Chapel Furnishings          |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 100 Benches @ 250                       | 250.00       |
| 100 Benches @ 40 <sup>¢</sup>           | 40.00        |
| 12 School desks @ 2 <sup>00</sup>       | 24.00        |
| 40 Chairs @ 20 <sup>¢</sup>             | 8.00         |
| 15 Tables @ 25 <sup>00</sup>            | 37.50        |
| 2 Teachers desks @ 2 <sup>00</sup>      | 4.00         |
| 36 Beds @ 15 <sup>00</sup>              | 54.00        |
| 12 Chinese mattresses @ 3 <sup>00</sup> | 36.00        |
| 20 Mosquito nets @ 12 <sup>00</sup>     | 24.00        |
| 35 Straw mats @ 15 <sup>¢</sup>         | 5.25         |
| 200 Bamboo pillows @ 2 <sup>00</sup>    | 4.00         |
| 1 Pulpit desk                           | 6.00         |
| 10 Banners @ 30 <sup>¢</sup>            | 3.00         |
| 1 " "                                   | 6.00         |
| Dishes & Kitchen furniture              | 100.00       |
| Tubs, pails etc.                        | 30.00        |
| Shoe and oil on hand                    | 3.00         |
| 1 block                                 | 6.00         |
| Annual paraphernalia                    | 12.70        |
|                                         | <hr/> 653.45 |



17

### Preachers and Servants

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Yang Kwai Det (Preacher) | 120.00 |
| M. A. Bin                | 19.50  |
| M. Kiang Hock            | 11.40  |
| Det Sun (book)           | 84.45  |
| A. Anti                  | 12.80  |
| A. An's mother           | 25.55  |
| A. Heng Weng (servant)   | 25.65  |
| A. Hong                  | 13.50  |
| Yun Yang                 | 25.20  |
| A. Dio                   | 10.45  |
| A. Heng Sun              | 20.90  |
| Lo Chin be (visitors)    | 1.60   |
| Lo Chin Hui              | 54.00  |
| Lo Hing                  | 20.00  |
| Loa Do Tung W'           | 25.00  |
|                          | <hr/>  |
|                          | 287.00 |

### Personal

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 2 Wardrobes @ 20%           | 40.00  |
| 1 Camphor wood desk         | 20.00  |
| 1 Sewing machine            | 5.00   |
| 1 Sofa (food)               | 5.00   |
| 1 Oak sideboard             | 50.00  |
| 3 Beds with mattresses @ 10 | 30.00  |
|                             | <hr/>  |
|                             | 150.00 |

18

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| 8 Tables                                  | 54.50   |
| 1 Benpboard                               | 2.50    |
| 1 Organ and stool                         | 150.00  |
| 4 Books, cases & lacquered & leather @ 25 | 100.00  |
| 2 boxes of books (English)                | 2000.00 |
| 2 " " (Chinese)                           | 125.00  |
| 18 chairs @ 3                             | 54.00   |
| 1 Long chair                              | 5.00    |
| 1 Chest of bedding & clothing             | 100.00  |
| 1 Barrel of canned fruits etc.            | 35.00   |
| 2 Hammocks @ 2.50                         | 5.00    |
| 2 toilet sets @ 5                         | 10.00   |
| Dishes                                    | 10.00   |
| Aluminum camping outfit                   | 15.00   |
| 1 Walnut stool                            | 15.00   |
| 2 Oil stoves                              | 12.00   |
| 3 Lamps, large, small, lantern chimneys   | 10.00   |
| Kitchen furniture                         | 50.00   |
| 1 Mirror                                  | 5.00    |
| 1 cot bed                                 | 5.00    |
|                                           | <hr/>   |
|                                           | 2923.00 |

### Adherents

Si An Village Hk-si-sin

100 clothing coarse and fine 85.00

Live stock 20.00

19

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Furniture                 | 13.00         |
| Beds                      | 14.00         |
| Woman's jewelry           | 20.00         |
| Money                     | 45.00         |
| Rice (five carins)        | 17.00         |
| Miscellaneous furnishings | 33.00         |
| Horse destroyed           | <u>100.00</u> |
|                           | 347.00        |

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Sau ai li Village Le chin chung |              |
| Rice 10 carins                  | 49.00        |
| Live stock                      | 66.00        |
| Clothing                        | 50.00        |
| Money                           | 62.00        |
| Beans                           | 15.00        |
| Miscellaneous furnishings       | <u>21.00</u> |
|                                 | \$ 263.00    |

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Adherent's N. 2                      |              |
| Die die chin Village Tung chin chung |              |
| 7/10 acre Doro                       | 14.00        |
| 3 Beans                              | 30.00        |
| Rice (7 carins)                      | 27.50        |
| Sweet potatoes 10 carins             | 4.00         |
| Farming implements                   | 20.00        |
| Raw Indigo                           | <u>10.00</u> |
|                                      | \$ 109.50    |

20

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Kho A. long Village Hotel     |          |
| Mosque                        | 5.00     |
| China Hotel Village Sma. long |          |
| Rice Scarves                  | 15.00    |
| Farming implements            | 10.00    |
| Clothing <del>bedding</del>   | 20.00    |
|                               | <hr/>    |
|                               | \$ 45.00 |

### Ko Tung

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 80 Benches              | 26.70     |
| 4 Tables (large) @ 2    | 8.00      |
| 1 Pulpit                | 3.50      |
| 8 Bamboo chairs @ 25¢   | 2.00      |
| 5 Beds @ 2¢             | 10.00     |
| 3 Mosquito nets @ 2¢    | 6.00      |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5¢       | 10.00     |
| 3 Lamps 1 large 2 small | 2.00      |
| Mats and pillows        | 2.00      |
| 2 Cupboards @ 4¢        | 8.00      |
| 2 Well curbs @ 5¢       | 10.00     |
| Kitchen furniture       | 20.00     |
| Block                   | 5.00      |
| Preacher's wife         | 45.00     |
|                         | <hr/>     |
|                         | \$ 158.20 |

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| 19 Benches @ 50¢ | 9.50 |
|------------------|------|

21.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 4 Mosquito nets @ 1.25       | 5.00     |
| 1 Clock                      | 4.80     |
| 3 Lamps 2 small 1 large      | 1.60     |
| 3 Tables                     | 5.00     |
| 36 Small benches @ 3 for 100 | 12.00    |
| 3 Beds @ 2                   | 6.00     |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5.00          | 10.00    |
| 6 Chairs @ 1.30              | 7.80     |
| 1 Pulpit                     | 4.50     |
| 1 Chest and contents         | 12.00    |
| 10 Scrolls @ 40¢             | 4.00     |
| Charcoal and oil             | 2.50     |
| Kitchen furnishings          | 12.00    |
| Money                        | 75       |
|                              | <hr/>    |
|                              | \$97.45  |
| Preacher and visitor         | 33.04    |
| Bible woman                  | 8.70     |
|                              | <hr/>    |
|                              | \$139.19 |

Which No. - Dura

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 3 Tables @ 2           | 6.00  |
| 1 Desk                 | 2.50  |
| 4 Lamps @ 55¢          | 2.20  |
| 4 Beds @ 2.00          | 8.00  |
| 4 Mosquito nets @ 1.25 | 5.00  |
| 2 Mattresses @ 5.00    | 10.00 |

22

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Mat's and pillows    | 1.00            |
| Tubs                 | 3.00            |
| Kitchen furnishings  | 10.00           |
| Charcoal and oil     | 2.00            |
| 40 Benches (painted) | 25.00           |
| 6 Chairs @ 1.00      | 6.00            |
| Burial paraphernalia | 5.00            |
| Scrolls              | 1.00            |
| Block                | 6.00            |
| 1 Burial board       | 2.00            |
| Books                | 5.00            |
| Preacher             | 60.50           |
|                      | <u>\$161.20</u> |

## Which Ho. Sna. Adherents

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Bu alai              |                 |
| Rice (50 banies)     | 150.00          |
| Clothing (70 pieces) | 35.00           |
| Matresses (2)        | 10.00           |
| Tanning implements   | 35.00           |
| Wang                 | 12.00           |
| Duds (2)             |                 |
|                      | <u>\$242.00</u> |

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Bu Amock           |       |
| Rice (banies 24)   | 72.00 |
| Tanning implements | 30.00 |

23

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Clothing (20 pieces) | 18.00        |
| Household goods      | <u>20.00</u> |
| Deeds (1 box)        | \$130.00     |
| Opium                |              |
| Rice (barns 60)      | 180.00       |
| Clothing             | 39.00        |
| Jewelry (woman's)    | 10.00        |
| Sam's implements     | 30.00        |
| Deeds and food       | <u>5.00</u>  |
|                      | \$264.00     |

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Whisk. Ho. Sna. Adherents |                |
| Household goods           | 15.00          |
| Moathussus (3)            | 12.00          |
| Live stock                | 43.00          |
| Moany                     | <u>24.00</u>   |
| Deeds (one box)           | Total \$358.00 |
| Opium                     |                |
| Rice (28 barns)           | 84.00          |
| Clothing (24 pieces)      | 12.00          |
| Moathuss                  | 3.00           |
| Sam's implements          | 30.00          |
| Household goods           | 20.00          |
| Beans and sugar           | 15.00          |
| Moany                     | <u>33.00</u>   |
| Deeds (1 box)             | \$197.00       |

24

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Bu Ki Jit              |          |
| Rice (bans 20)         | 60.00    |
| Damm implements        | 30.00    |
| Household goods        | 10.00    |
| Mattress               | 4.00     |
| Which Ho-sua adherents |          |
| Clothing (20 pieces)   | 10.00    |
| Sugar, beans, wheat    | 10.00    |
|                        | <hr/>    |
|                        | \$124.00 |

## Solai

|                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Clock                                 | 15.00    |
| 4 Tables large @ 4 <sup>00</sup>        | 16.00    |
| Parial paraphernalia                    | 30.00    |
| Amug                                    | 10.00    |
| Beds and mattresses                     | 29.00    |
| Seats and pillows                       | 2.50     |
|                                         | <hr/>    |
|                                         | \$102.50 |
| 100 Benches                             | 50.00    |
| 6 Lamps @ 1 <sup>00</sup>               | 6.00     |
| 10 Chairs @ 20 <sup>00</sup>            | 2.00     |
| 1 Pulpit                                | 4.00     |
| 2 Tables with drawers @ 2 <sup>00</sup> | —        |
| 1 Writing desk                          | 2.00     |
| Kitchen furniture                       | 30.00    |
| Oil & fuel                              | 3.00     |



5.5-

Preacher and wife

146.00

\$ 349.50

Delai-Adherents

Prof. A. H. Allen

8 hours rice

24.00

Good stuff

6.70

Same implement

10.00

Household goods

10.00

clothing and bedding

9.50

\$60.20

Lan Ki Shan

1. K. 1000

20.00

1 Mosquito net

4.80

Morgan

22.00

100 berries sweet potato

130.00

5. . . . . hour

20.00

\$196.80

Law Sam Keng

8 *Canis rice*

24.00

10 . . . sweet potato flour

40.00

10. . . . .

15.00

Henry

40.00 -

4149.00

Dang Shin Sun

2g barium rice

87.00

26

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 100+ pieces clothing    | 96.00           |
| furnish (woman's)       | 8.00            |
| Many                    | 80.00           |
| Boats and equipment     | 7.00            |
| Bed and household goods | 21.00           |
|                         | <u>\$298.00</u> |

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bang An            |                 |
| 22 barrels rice    | 66.00           |
| 60 pieces clothing | 30.00           |
| Bedding            | 5.00            |
| Farm implements    | 12.00           |
| Household goods    | 8.00            |
| Chests             | 3.00            |
|                    | <u>\$124.00</u> |

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Ng Achit           |                |
| 4 barrels rice     | 12.00          |
| Livestock          | 4.00           |
| Furniture          | 2.00           |
| 30 pieces clothing | 15.00          |
| Farm implements    | 15.00          |
| Household goods    | 10.00          |
|                    | <u>\$58.00</u> |

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| Go chun sung |       |
| Chia. lai    |       |
| 18 boats @ 3 | 54.00 |

## Hoi An

Bohm he

1 Box of jewelry as below

Box 10

4 jewelry

3.20

1 Ring

16.00

1 Bracelet (jade)

2.50

4 blotting

2.40

1 block (small)

2.00

---

\$26.20

Low bn He

Back of house

10.00

Low Hing Ann

Realtor

4.00

7642.24

At the Chapels at Hia Thien, Meni-fu san, and Ho King City and the mission stations, and convents, houses and schools belonging thereto personal property, furnishings, books, etc. were stolen or destroyed as follows:

### Hia Thien Chapel

1 Large table 2"

2 small tables 2"

1.00

3.00

1 Desk 2"

6 Benches

4.40

2 Ann chairs 2.50

1 Bed 15"

4.00

1 Large door 3"

1 side door 2"

5.00

1 3 Windows 3"

1 map 1"

4.00

1 Bamboo chest 260

2a service 1"

1.60

28

|                                     |                                    |       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 50 Books <sup>7.00</sup>            | 1 Beringer blanket <sup>8.50</sup> | 8.50  |
| Mosquito net <sup>2.50</sup>        | 1 Bed quilt <sup>5.00</sup>        | 7.50  |
| 2 Bed mats <sup>0.35</sup>          | 2 Pillows, leather <sup>6.00</sup> | 9.50  |
| Kitchen furnishings <sup>5.00</sup> |                                    | 5.00  |
| Total - Chapel furnishings          |                                    | 45.85 |

Damage to Building

Total Xie Thien Chapel

Xie Thien Chapel  
Losses of Native Christians

|                                     |                                    |              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Lin Chuan                           |                                    |              |
| Clothing <sup>2.65</sup>            | Books <sup>0.30</sup>              | 2.95 2.95    |
| Chien Chuan Chuan                   |                                    |              |
| Dead <sup>28.00</sup>               | Household utensils <sup>9.00</sup> | 37.00        |
| Money started <sup>25.00</sup>      |                                    | 25.00 62.00  |
| Khin Phian of Dai Kho               |                                    |              |
| Dead <sup>45.00</sup>               | Live stock <sup>4.00</sup>         | 91.00        |
| Household utensils                  |                                    | 28.70        |
| Farming implements                  |                                    | 8.00         |
| Clothing and jewelry                |                                    | 58.00        |
| Furniture                           |                                    | 17.60 203.80 |
| Chien Khie Lang of Thien Lai Kue    |                                    |              |
| Dead <sup>15.00</sup>               | Clothing <sup>45.80</sup>          | 60.80        |
| Household utensils <sup>29.10</sup> | Livestock <sup>16.00</sup>         | 47.10        |
| Farming implements                  |                                    | 7.00         |
| Money started                       |                                    | 53.00 167.90 |

27

|                                   |                                      |             |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Chin. - Chin. - No of Chin. - Int |                                      |             |
| Food 3°                           | Household utensils 8.7°              | 11.70       |
| Many started                      |                                      | 27.00 38.70 |
| Total for - Xia Chin Christians   |                                      | 475.35      |
| Chapel                            |                                      |             |
| Wei Fan San Chapel                |                                      |             |
| 1 Stairpit 6.00                   | 28 Benches 22.40                     | 28.40       |
| 4 Longwood arm chairs             |                                      | 14.00       |
| 12 Short benches 4.50             | 2 Stools 2.50                        | 5.05        |
| 4 Bamboo arm chairs               | 4 Tables 8.50                        | 8.80        |
| 4 Folding tables 4.50             | 1 mantel (high table) 5.00           | 9.00        |
| 6 Rustle beds 10.00               | 2 Bedsteads                          | 22.00       |
| 10 School desks 18.00             | 2 Chests 14.00                       | 22.00       |
| 4 Light bed quilts 8.00           | 4 Heavy quilts 10.00                 | 18.00       |
| 10 Bed mats 14.00                 | 1 Long dining table 2.50             | 4.10        |
| 1 Wardrobe 4.50                   | 1 Bookcase 9.00                      | 13.00       |
| 2 Baskets 2.50                    | 1 Chest 1.00                         | 26.00       |
| 11 Staged windows                 | iron gratings                        | 88.00       |
| 3 Mosquito nets 7.50              | 4 Chairs - cushions 2.50             | 9.50        |
| 1 Clock 6.00                      | 10 pairs cloth - sheets (white) 3.00 | 8.00        |
| 100 mourning caps 5.00            | 1 Coffin drapery                     | 6.50        |
| 15 Articles men's clothing 7.50   |                                      | 7.50        |
| 1 Snow bar                        |                                      | 1.40        |
| 60 Burned bamboo/pole posts       |                                      | 3.60        |
| 4 Blind - doors 6.00              | 4 pictures 4.00                      | 8.00        |

30

|                                    |                                  |                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Map <sup>1"</sup>                | 1 Black-board <sup>1"</sup>      | 2.00             |
| 10 pr. scrolls <sup>5"</sup>       | 1 Large scroll <sup>1"</sup>     | 6.00             |
| 1 Washstand <sup>24"</sup>         | 1 pine saw lumber <sup>18"</sup> | 2.20             |
| 1 Ladder <sup>15"</sup>            | 15 flower pots <sup>3"</sup>     | 4.50             |
| 4 pots flower <sup>1"</sup>        | 1 foreign lamp <sup>28"</sup>    | 3.80             |
| 2 table lamps <sup>14"</sup>       | 6 fruit trees <sup>150"</sup>    | 151.00           |
| Kitchen utensils <sup>10-12"</sup> | Rails etc. <sup>65"</sup>        | 17.20            |
| Dispersive                         |                                  | 3.40             |
| Mason work on well                 |                                  | 12.50            |
|                                    |                                  | <u>\$ 505.85</u> |

Damage to Buildings.  
Losses of Native Christians  
at Mei-Tsu-San

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Su-chang         |                 |
| Drinks and clothing  | 28.00           |
| Books and Stationary | 4.00            |
|                      | <u>\$ 32.00</u> |

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Preacher - Mr. Su-chang |                 |
| Clothing                | 44.40           |
| Drinks and boxes        | 11.10           |
| Books and Stationary    | 21.56           |
| Food                    | 4.80            |
| Medicine                | 11.50           |
| Money                   | 5.30            |
|                         | <u>\$ 98.66</u> |

31

Boh-por-tun - Lin Chan

Clothing

5.95

Books and box

2.25

8.20

Dung - Dung - jin

Tools and charcoal

2.30

Chang - Chang

Food

Livestock

26.00

Household utensils

29.80

Clothing

Furniture

28.00

Farming implements

13.20

Church funds

8.20

Buildings

190.00

\$ 295.20

Tsu - Lun

Livestock

Clothing

50.50

Household utensils

20.70

Medicine & sundry merchandise

21.00

92.20

Chin - Tung of Kiu - sa - Kiang

Food

Clothing

159.00

Household utensils

20.00

Farming utensils

17.60

Money collected

40.50

237.10

32

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bhin-ta-nu                              |                 |
| Household utensils                      | 8.70            |
| Bany                                    | 4.50            |
|                                         | <hr/> 13.20     |
| Bhin-hung-sung                          |                 |
| Household utensils                      | 5.40            |
| Bhang H                                 |                 |
| Food, rice etc.                         | 89.00           |
| Cattle, all livestock                   | 65.00           |
| Clothing                                | 85.00           |
| Household utensils                      | 40.00           |
| Farming implements                      | 12.00           |
| Medicine                                | 25.00           |
| Opium                                   | 17.00           |
| House (Old chapel)                      | 250.00          |
|                                         | <hr/> \$ 583.00 |
| Lim Sung                                |                 |
| Clothing, utensils, medicine etc. taken |                 |
| from shop                               | 195.00          |
| Bhang Hui                               |                 |
| Food                                    | 5.40            |
| Household utensils                      | 37.50           |
| Clothing                                | 3.00            |
| Store room and floor plot               | 45.00           |
|                                         | <hr/> 90.90     |



53

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mang Hsuan, of Li-sa-Mang                 |              |
| Food, clothing, utensils & furniture      | 86.00        |
| U. Chan-Kin of Shang-Khi                  |              |
| Food (Confucianists' stocks)              | 47.30        |
| Clothing <sup>9"</sup> Many <sup>5"</sup> | 14.00        |
| Household utensils                        | <u>30.70</u> |
|                                           | 92.00        |

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mang-Ki-Chu                           |              |
| Livestock                             | 16.00        |
| Farming implements                    | 1.00         |
| Food (potatoes, 15 canins, two 800's) | 22.00        |
| 2 Houses damaged                      | <u>20.00</u> |
|                                       | 59.00        |

|                                                |               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Tsu Li of Xiao Yin, nan-sam-mui                |               |
| Clothing <sup>2"</sup> Livestock <sup>5"</sup> | 7.40          |
| Many returned                                  | <u>125.00</u> |
|                                                | 132.40        |

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| Total losses of Nat. Sch. at Mi-Tu-saw | 2022.56 |
| "    "    " Chapel furnishings         | 505.85  |
| Damage to buildings                    | 1500.00 |

|                               |                              |       |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Mo Ping City - Chapel         |                              |       |
| 1 Pulpit <sup>4"</sup>        | 4 large tables <sup>6"</sup> | 10.50 |
| 2 small tables <sup>2"</sup>  | 4 school desks <sup>8"</sup> | 10.00 |
| 1 High table <sup>6"</sup>    | 1 clock <sup>6"</sup>        | 12.00 |
| 1 Foreign lamp <sup>15"</sup> | 4 arm chairs <sup>8"</sup>   | 9.50  |

34

|                                         |                                    |           |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 8 Bamboo arm chairs                     |                                    | 1.60      |
| 4 " stools <sup>0.40</sup>              | 4 long benches <sup>3.50</sup>     | 3.40      |
| 10 Short benches <sup>4.00</sup>        | 3 Bed quilts <sup>13.50</sup>      | 17.50     |
| 1 Bonnet/blanket <sup>1.50</sup>        | 1 dresser large <sup>2.50</sup>    | 3.50      |
| 1 Dresser small <sup>1.00</sup>         | 1 Bamboo chest <sup>0.60</sup>     | 1.60      |
| 2 Wooden chests <sup>2.50</sup>         | 4 bathrobes <sup>0.30</sup>        | 2.30      |
| 1 Dining table <sup>1.50</sup>          | 2 Bedsteads <sup>10.00</sup>       | 20.00     |
| 5 Mattress beds <sup>10.00</sup>        | 4 chair cushions <sup>2.40</sup>   | 3.40      |
| 1 Bed dropery <sup>1.00</sup>           | 1 Bed room case <sup>6.50</sup>    | 6.40      |
| 4 Stools <sup>0.40</sup>                | 7 Bed mats <sup>1.10</sup>         | 6.10      |
| 2 Mosquito nets <sup>5.00</sup>         | 2 Lamps <sup>1.50</sup>            | 2.50      |
| 1 Screen <sup>1.50</sup>                | 4 Fans <sup>2.50</sup>             | 2.50      |
| 8 Hand lamps <sup>0.30</sup>            | 10 Pillows <sup>0.50</sup>         | 5.00      |
| 27 Linen foreign dishes <sup>4.00</sup> | Sea service <sup>1.00</sup>        | 10.10     |
| Kitchen utensils <sup>8.50</sup>        | 1 Map <sup>1.00</sup>              | 5.00      |
| Drugs & pills <sup>4.00</sup>           | 10 pr. scrolls <sup>5.00</sup>     | 8.00      |
| 6 Pictures <sup>3.00</sup>              |                                    |           |
| 4 Bural placards <sup>2.00</sup>        |                                    | 2.00      |
| Total - Chapel furnishings              |                                    | \$ 174.40 |
| Wo Ling City Chapel                     |                                    |           |
| Lives of Native Christians              |                                    |           |
| Wang Yuen                               |                                    |           |
| Food <sup>11.00</sup>                   | Livestock <sup>16.40</sup>         | 27.40     |
| Clothing <sup>31.50</sup>               | Household utensils <sup>7.50</sup> | 38.50     |
| Money                                   |                                    | 9.40      |
|                                         |                                    | \$ 75.30  |

125

|                                                                                         |                                           |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Kim Hsaw                                                                                |                                           |               |
| Clothing <sup>5.60</sup>                                                                | Box <sup>0.50</sup> Money <sup>1.00</sup> | 8.10          |
| Lin Chan                                                                                |                                           |               |
| Clothing <sup>5.50</sup>                                                                | Books & Box <sup>5.25</sup>               | 8.75          |
| Lin Hsaw                                                                                | New Khung market                          |               |
| Modest. Katur from shop                                                                 |                                           | 20.00         |
| Wang Hsaw                                                                               |                                           |               |
| Food <sup>60.00</sup>                                                                   | Livestock <sup>32.80</sup>                | 92.80         |
| Clothing                                                                                |                                           | 42.00         |
| Farming implements                                                                      |                                           | 13.00         |
| Household utensils                                                                      |                                           | 18.00         |
| Damage to doors & roof of house                                                         |                                           | <u>20.00</u>  |
|                                                                                         |                                           | 185.80        |
| Nam Jui of Saw Shai village                                                             |                                           |               |
| Food <sup>15.00</sup>                                                                   | Livestock <sup>30.00</sup>                | 45.00         |
| Household utensils <sup>5.00</sup>                                                      |                                           | <u>8.00</u>   |
|                                                                                         |                                           | 53.00         |
| Total - Native Christians losses                                                        |                                           | \$ 350.95     |
| Wo King City Chapel                                                                     |                                           |               |
| Chapel furnishings                                                                      |                                           | 174.40        |
| Damage to buildings                                                                     |                                           | 1350.00       |
| Native Christians losses                                                                |                                           | <u>350.95</u> |
| Total losses - Wo King City                                                             |                                           | 1875.35       |
| Speaking on the above losses by looking and otherwise and of the causes leading thereto |                                           | the           |

The Rev. Adam J. Brosbeck says:

Having visited the scene of the riots in person and carefully investigated as to the cause of the uprising, it seems best to present the whole case to you afresh for your consideration. There seems to have been a conspiracy of circumstances tending toward an uprising.

1. The people have the name of being the worst in the Province. Law rights and funds near cease. Pirates have done a good business in past days and are still at their trade.

2. Successive magistrates have been lax.

For years past capital punishment has not been inflicted for any crime. Nationally wild and unde, the people have taken advantage of official supineness and have become more and more daring. For example, certain pirates who were in danger of punishment for seizing a junk flying the Japanese flag, escaped by having the magistrate declare that no pirates existed in his district, notwithstanding that both boat and goods were hauled to their village. This was Wang Thai-ia. During his office Han fights were many and were said to be encouraged by him for purposes of exploitation.

dit

In the main he was just in his treatment of Christians, but near the end of his service he repeatedly refused judgement in the case of the murder of So A Hien's wife, a member of our church. The case was laid before the Consul, who brought the matter to the attention of the Viceroy. Promises were given but nothing has ever been done. The case was so clear and so well known that the impression has gone forth that Christians may be killed with impunity. Gathering Wang Hui-ia, came our present magistrate. He has been here for nine months and bears the reputation of having never directly settled a single case. He has never to my knowledge settled the case of a Christian. Money alone has he desired, and when that was received in sufficient quantities the case in question has been cast aside. The case of murder referred to above has been entered with him a number of times and he was ordered by his superiors to judge it, but while always promising immediate action he has done nothing. On one occasion he issued an order for the arrest of the murderer and accomplices, but when the runner seized an accomplice he (the runner) was beaten and imprisoned for having acted according to

the

the warrant. About three months ago a family was driven out of a village because they were Christians.

Their house, crops, lands were seized. The case was entered with the magistrate. I also wrote a letter informing him of the conditions, asking that something be done, but matters grow worse.

He promised immediate action but did nothing.

This case also is well known, and has led the people to conclude that the looting of Christians was sanctioned by the official.

3. Reports of secret orders given to the local officials have been circulated by the Yamen runners. These orders demanding the immediate expulsion of foreigners and the looting and killing of adherents. Whether these orders were genuine I do not know, but the rumors were widespread and most disastrous in their effect. The first actual picking began at Jeau just over in the Szechuan Province.

This was a sort of family quarrel in which Catholic was pitted against heathen. Several houses were looted, and one member had his eyes gouged out.

Many rumors of this affair reached our place, saying that the Catholic chapel had been looted etc. etc. This had its effect in passing the people.

About the middle of July trouble arose

pin

on Namoa Island between Catholics and heathens concerning some pine trees. Dispute led to more serious work. Saw families were looted, and a few days later, say about July 20<sup>th</sup>, seven more. The chapel was also looted. This created a great deal of excitement at Ning-kung. An account of the riots as they occurred will reveal the criminal negligence of the local mandarins which brought matters to a head. The rangers of Ning-kung, encouraged by the reports above referred to, and by official action, on several occasions came to our chapel abusing and threatening the preachers and other helpers also saying that in a few days the chapel was to be destroyed. On July 24<sup>th</sup> Li Jim Hui, Li Han Sek Shin, Kuo Sam Koi, Low Bak Kuo, and others whose names were not known, entered the chapel and were especially loud in their threats. Li A Shin, said, "Three days more and we are going to tear down the chapel and destroy everything." Three days later, the night of July 27<sup>th</sup> stones were thrown on the roof and against the doors, doing considerable damage. The local officials, Ji. hui-shap-tai, and Si-ia were informed, and the four above mentioned men were formally accused. I then on Aug. 1<sup>st</sup> in company with Rev. Geo. Campbell who speaks mandarin

mandarin, went to Hingtung and called on all these officials. The Li-hu, Si-ia had sent runners to see the Chaplain but had made no arrests, nor so far as known had they made any other attempt to stop the matter. When we went to Hingtung the Yamen runners refused to take any message to the Hsi-p-thai, but being well acquainted with him we went straight to his Yamen and went in. He received us cordially, but said that so long as the district civil magistrate gave no intimation of his purpose in the matter he himself could do nothing. The Ji-hu took the same position. We then went to the Sia, who said that he knew the men who had done the planning. I told him that unless something was done matters were certain to grow worse. "Well," said he, "I can't protect your property if the people want to loot, but who wants your things? They are of no use to the Chinese." I replied, "Use or no use, I have lots of stuff here — among other things, \$2000 worth of books. I do not ask you to believe it, but send a man early in the morning to look over things and report to you." This he promised to do, but up to 10 am. when I left no man had come, and no one came later. No arrests were made, although the official acknowledged that he knew the



the pulpits. Before coming away I sent formal notice of the matter to the District Magistrate, who did nothing but receive the customary fee. Whether he ever got knowledge of the case is more than I know, for the Yamen runners may have intercepted the message and pocketed the cash. After our visit the threats of the rascals ceased. On Sunday, Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> about 9 A.M., a crowd gathered at the Catholic chapel a mile from ours across the city threatening to loot and kill. The priest had procured some arms for defense, which I believe were not used on this occasion, though it was once reported to me that they were. After many threats and much noise the crowd was dispersed by the village elders. During the disturbance some Catholic women living in a house near the chapel thought it wise to ask the Hojap-thai for protection, and on their own initiative went to the Yamen. The runners refused to receive any message and drove the women away. They were beaten and stripped of their jewelry before the Yamen doors. The cry was started: "The Catholic chapel has been looted and the official refuses protection. Let us go to the North Gate chapel and loot it." The mob quickly assembled and although it was known that they were,

gathering

gathering, no word could be got to the official in time to secure his assistance. The crowd, consisting of 100 or more armed men, was headed by leaders of the clan fighters. There was a hint made to draw the fire of the few people inside, but seeing that there was no one around to defend the place the outer walls were scaled, doors broken in, and before the Hsiap-thai arrived everything was gone. The men who first entered the compound at the head of the crowd were W. Jun Kin, W. Hui Sui (5<sup>th</sup> division of clan) and W. Kham Sui Shin. W. Jun Kin carried a lantern and led the way through the house, others known to be present are W. Det Khim, Lan Bak Kim, W. Chia Ki; also W. Sheng Khiam, W. Ki Kok, and W. Tang Chai, which three, though taking part in the looting were probably not leaders. About these names there can be little doubt. After the sacking of the chapel we hired a man to stay at the compound who is well acquainted at Hingking, in order to recognize and give the names of any who might cause disturbance. The night of the looting he, in company with the young man who brought word of the intended raid, stood by the door when the leader came in. The Hsiap-thai arrived on the scene too late to save anything much.

243

much, and was soon called to go to the English Chapel which was being attacked by a mob. He left soldiers to guard the property, who went away as soon as his back was turned. No arrests or attempt at arrest were made. Had the soldiers so desired, something might have been saved. The next morning the Ji-hu came out to look over the place. As soon as he was gone the looters began to tear down the house. Floors, windows, doors, pavements, roofs, bricks, out of wall, trees, shrubs, all went, and not an official or a soldier present to protect. Thus the damage to the buildings was much of it done in broad daylight and could easily have been prevented had the officials so desired. After the looting at Ningtung proclamations were posted everywhere calling upon the people to destroy chapels and to loot and kill the Christians. August 7<sup>th</sup> proclamations were posted at Koting purporting to emanate from the military mandarin in whose jurisdiction the place is. The proclamation was put up in the morning, the chapel was destroyed at noon. Near Jie-tang the same proclamations were posted; that same night the chapel was looted and next day destroyed, leaving only the walls

walls standing. This same night the chapel at Chieh-ho-sua was looted; August 8<sup>th</sup> the chapel and school building at Solai were wrecked.

Threats have been freely made at other chapels, but no pillaging. Of adherents perhaps some 50 families have been looted, which is a smaller number proportionately than those of the Catholics or of the English Presbyterians who have been robbed.

Of the five chapels - Mungtung, Solai, Sielang, Koking and Chieh-ho-sua, only the last named has a complete roof remaining. Mungtung and Koking have a little roof left. At all except Sielang parts of the walls are down.

In addition to the buildings there is the considerable loss of all furnishings of the chapels and of the preachers' personal belongings. Thus I have sketched briefly the causes of the Mungtung riots and given a meagre outline of the damage done.

The question of most importance now is how can the matter be settled. The officials are striving to make the destruction of Mission property a separate issue, leaving the cases of the adherents to local mandarins; and also to make a money indemnity alone answer for settlement without the punishment of any of the criminals.

As

As to the first point, this division of the case seems to me wholly unjust. The destruction of chapels and the persecution of Christians are violations of one and the same treaty. We need not argue the justice of the treaty, but taking it as it is, it has been violated as much in the case of the native Christians as in the case of the foreigners and for the same reason. A chapel which a man can enter only under penalty of being robbed is not of very much value. Our work is with congregations and so far as I can see the Chinese should no more be allowed to destroy my congregation than they should be permitted to destroy another man's manufacturing plant with the raw material on hand. There can be doubt that the officials' idea is to give promise of judgment for adherents if the case is allowed to be divided, and then to give such judgment that few will dare even to listen to us in the future. In a word, the case must be divided so that our work can be stamped out and we be allowed only the privilege of remaining here. So let the local mandarin attend to these cases of looting, is simply to reward him and the Yamen runners for having brought this unhappy state of affairs about.

260

about. At Ningtung this was plainly put by one of the runners who was with the heathen on. He said, "Go on with your looting." If the official does nothing the plunder is yours; if he does do anything we will profit by it and make the Christians pay well for getting their cases settled." If we permit this division of the case we permit our work to be destroyed, our treaty rights to be violated, and we pay the officials for doing it.

Rebuilding of chapels as punishment for destroying them has proved unsatisfactory in the past and does not have the desired effect. Both the Lai-phu-sua and Jio-phung chapels have just been destroyed by the same village which looted them ten years ago. The mere payment for a building enables the village elders to raise an amount much in excess of the demands for building. The work is slighted, and the amount saved, along with the excess, is pocketed by them. When the opportunity seems ripe the looting is again encouraged, to their own profit. What is needed is the punishment of the guilty parties for the crimes as such. As to who shall

be

47

be punished and now, it is not my province as a missionary to declare. Yet there is one factor that ought not to be overlooked. The men of any village would not dare to loot a chapel unless given permission by the clan heads and the literati. Whenever these have done their duty no trouble has arisen. In every case of pillaging we know that the clan heads and literary men either permitted or actively encouraged the ransacks. At Solai one of the clan elders was present and gave orders as to how the buildings should be torn down. At Koting the matter is known to have been discussed in public meeting and to have received the sanction of clan heads and literati. The responsibility for this whole affair lies primarily with the district magistrate, and then with the village elders or clan heads and the literati. Let each, along with the looters receive the reward of his deeds. I believe that the Dojap-thai has tried to do his duty at Koting. He is hampered, however, by his own former runners and soldiers, who belong mainly to the clan which looted our chapel and hence are not willing to do anything. He made one seizure and handed the man, M. Det Khim, over to the proper authority, the Si-ia, who allowed him to

to escape the same night. Aside from the Liap-thai no official has tried to do anything, unless it were to encourage the outrages. With regard to the rebuilding of the Chapels, if the Siathun are allowed to erect them and hand them over to us when complete, every opportunity is afforded for slighting the work. In case they do the building, plans ought to be submitted to us, or at least we should be given the privilege of exercising and lodging protests if the work is not well done, or let the contract be given to the lowest bidder of several contractors whom we may select having confidence in their ability and honesty. If money payment is made, while it has the disadvantage of being slower in coming it would have this advantage... we could build better or different if we so desired, without working injustice or injury to those who did the damage."

I desire at this point to direct your Excellency's attention to the pertinent suggestions of the Rev. Grosbeck and to say to you that I fully endorse them. I am anxious to have them thoroughly understood by you and will be glad to wait on you at any date, convenient to you, to discuss them at length.

The Rev. D. H. A. Kump, of the American  
Baptist



Baptist Missionary Union, presents the following  
authenticated statement and explanation in regard  
to property destroyed at Chunglin, in Ching-Hai  
District:

Statement of losses sustained by Ch'iu Ho-  
mei company.

Ed.

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| To Provincial Treasurer for license         | 370.00  |
| " Intendant of Circuit                      | 740.00  |
| " Surveying                                 | 50.00   |
| " Yamen officials                           | 200.00  |
| " Squeezes by other yamen runners           | 250.00  |
| " Beals, provisions                         | 52.35   |
| " Work on dike                              | 2571.58 |
| " Made, Mine, Hume, and lumber              | 350.00  |
| " Fish, nets, Hume                          | 15.60   |
| " Sand bags used to keep fish from escaping | 18.66   |
| " Miscellaneous expenses for cook, etc.     | 400.00  |
| " For cargo boats                           | 25.00   |
| Total                                       | 5043.19 |

The Ch'iu Ho-mei Co.

a company of Christians of Chang Lin and  
Kow Hsia, 14 in number, took out a claim  
from the Tao Tai on 370 acres of salt marsh  
located in the Ching Hai district. The above  
items

items are the estimates which they brought forward. The first six items are expenditures on official fees. The last six items are expenditures for improvements.

In a subsequent letter the Rev. D. Kemp gives the following explanation concerning the above statement:

The salt-marsh along the sea-board is under the control and management of the Dao dai. In the 25<sup>th</sup> year of Kwangsu, and the 5<sup>th</sup> moon he issued a proclamation inviting any who so desired, to apply to the land office at his yamen with a view to taking out a license. Some of the Christians seeing the proclamation formed themselves into an association or company and after looking over the salt-marsh they found a piece of 370 acres which suited them and then entered a formal request for a license in due time after paying all fees to the provincial treasurer Lao Shai and various undertakings the association entered into full possession. In the 26<sup>th</sup> year of Kwangsu in the 4<sup>th</sup> moon which was this year they began to build a dike. They worked until the 7<sup>th</sup> moon immolated and had nearly finished the dike when rumors of looting and destruction in Mr. Greenback's field reached there. Immediately the people in the villages about there

then began to destroy the dike and carry off the timbers of which the levee was made. They drove the workmen away robbing them of all their things. There are two kinds of this marsh land, one which is high on which the tide water comes very little, this is diked in and reclaimed for cultivation. The other lays nearer the shore and is flooded every tide, this is diked, levees are put in and this is used for a fish pond. This latter is the one now in question.

As regard to the genuineness of the claim, I am satisfied that it is honest, I have seen their license and find it in harmony with all they have said. I feel sure the depredation was committed against them because they were members of the Church. I enclose the Chinese account referring to the matter."

Concerning the outrages at Hui Du Shan, Hsia Shien and Wo Ling City I annex a circumstantial and detailed narration which, whilst it may be of interest to you, will assuredly be of material assistance to you in enabling you to punish the malefactors whom it specially mentions. I can assure you of the truthfulness of its statements. It is made by the Rev. J. M. Foster and is as follows:

"On the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon (Aug. 9<sup>th</sup> 1900) a chapel

chapel at Nui Tu Shan was looted and destroyed  
 by a large band of rangers from a village called  
 Dang-Kwan. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon (7<sup>th</sup> Aug.)  
 Zhang W. Lin a man from the village of Wang  
 Kang went to Nui Tu Shan and spread report  
 saying that the Emperor had sent out orders for  
 the people to rise and exterminate the foreigners  
 and Christians. On this same day three families  
 at Nui Tu Shan were looted. The preacher at  
 Nui Tu Shan (native) on the 15<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon,  
 called on the magistrate, also the Dang-Kwan  
 village elders Wang Shu, Wang Ngien Lin,  
 asking them to quell the disturbances. The magistrate  
 and elders promised to do so but failed to keep their  
 promise. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon Wang Shu, Wang  
 Lwan the leaders of the rangers of Dang-Kwan sent  
 Wang Kang a yamen runner Wang-shu, Wang  
 Kiu-thau, Wang-Kang, Wang Si to lead several  
 hundred rangers armed with various kinds  
 of implements to loot and destroy the chapel  
 at Nui Tu Shan. They also plundered upward  
 of 10 families. Preacher, M Su Sheng, lost clothes,  
 kumti, books and all the rest of his things.  
 Preacher, Tu Pan Sheng, lost his clothes, books  
 and money. Gelpertun, Lin Shau, clothes,  
 books

books, Kunk. The following are the names of  
some of the gangs.

Wang-pien, Wang-kwan, Wang-kang, Wang-kun,  
than, Wang-si. These above five names are the  
principal leaders. Wang-mu, Wang-chun-kwan,  
Wang-chun-kang, Wang-kwan, Wang-kun-tan,  
Wang-uk, Wang-jui, Wang-chang, Wang-pho,  
Wang-kiong-ti, Wang-wan. These 11 belong  
at Kin-lin in Tong-kwan village.

Wang-chin-khi, Wang-ya, Wang-tui-kau, Wang-yun,  
Wang-mu, Wang-long. These 7 belong to Tong-  
khu in Tong-kwan village.

Wang-sin, Wang-ju, Wang-phuan, Wang-kueh,  
Wang-hung, Wang-kuang-long, Wang-kao,  
Wang-brui, Wang-ju. These 9 now belong to  
Lo-kang. Wang-su, Kiang, Wang-hang-si,  
Wang-hong-kao, Wang-shist, Wang-pin, Wang-jin,  
Wang-su-sun, Wang-kien, these eight live at  
Dung-lo. Wang-khi, Wang-ku, Wang-lao, Wang-  
phai, Wang-yong-sung, Wang-kun, Wang-lu, Wang-  
mu-yong, Wang-ih, Wang-chau, Wang-chin. These  
thirteen belong to the village of Sin Lau, Wang-ti,  
Wang-pau, Wang-si-kau, Wang-wan-tih, Wang-  
kin, Wang-hi. These six belong to Si-khu village.

Wang-su-chi, Wang-pi, Wang-his-ju, these are  
still

still many under whose names are unknown.

Some of the Christians who have been looted and had their property destroyed are as follows:

At Mori-Tu-Shan on 13<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon (Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>) Chang-ik plundered of his money, furniture and live-stock by a large body of rangers of Dang-Kuan led by Wang-mu, Wang-chun-kuan, Wang-kuan, Wang-wan, Wang-chin-ti, Wang-ya, Wang-sin, Wang-fu, Wang-hong-chao, Wang-ti, who were sent by the leaders Wang-pien, Wang-kuan, also of Dang-Kuan. On the same date Wang-pien, Wang-kuan, sent Wang-mu, Wang-ti, Wang-chin-ti, to lead a large body of bad people of Dang-Kuan, to plunder a shop keeper by the name of Lin-seng of Mori Tu-Shan. They robbed his shop of all the goods in it. Also on the 13<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon Wang-pien, Wang-kuan sent Wang-mu, Wang-chang-kuan, Wang-sin, Wang-chin-ti of the village of Dang-Kuan, to lead a body of evil men to plunder a Christian of Mori Tu-Shan. They robbed him of his money and goods, and then destroyed his house carrying away all the lumber doors etc. his name is Chang-ti. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon (Aug. 9<sup>th</sup>) Wang-pien, Wang-kuan of Dang-Kuan sent a few of their evil companions to lead the

troop

ransacked against two Christians at Hui-en-shan, names  
 Chang-chang, Lu-lin, they plundered them of all  
 their belongings and destroyed the house of Chang-chang  
 on the 16<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon at Li-sa-tang four Christians  
 Chin-sung, Chin-tai-mu, Chin-heng-sung and  
 Wang-huan were plundered of all their goods by a  
 large number of rangers from Tang-huan led by some men  
 detailed by Wang-pien and Wang-huan of Tang-huan.  
 On same date at Tang-hi a Christian Ma Chan-kim  
 had his shop plundered by evil people of Tang-huan  
 led by men sent by Wang-pien and Wang-huan.  
 At Siao-yin-yang, Sin-lan on 19<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon  
 (Aug. 15<sup>th</sup>) a Christian Wang-hi-chu had property  
 plundered, household goods and crops of the fields  
 all carried off by the village people led by rangers  
 sent by Wang-chi-u. Siao-ying, Han-san-hui  
 on the 17<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon (Aug. 10<sup>th</sup>), a Christian Lu-ti  
 by name, was plundered by Tang-sang and Tang-huan  
 village rangers, Lu-sin-lin, Lu-ti, Wang-chang  
 Wang-jao, Wang-chang, Wang-sa.

### Wo Ling - Sien.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> moon the chapel at Wo Ling was  
 looted and destroyed by a crowd of over a hundred  
 rangers led by a man by the name of Wang.  
 The cause of trouble was as follows: A man

by

by the name of Wang-hien of the village of Lin-lou wrote a false proclamation and sent Lin-a-fu to paste it in all the public streets in Wo-ping and also at a place called Yang-han-fu. This created excitement and unrest, therefore on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, some bad people of the village, Wang-hin-tih, Wang-chung-sung, sent Wang-hsin-sung who led over one hundred others to loot and destroy the chapel. They also plundered a large number of private families. The following are the names of the leaders, Wang-hin-tih, Wang-man-su, belong to Lin-lou, Wang-sau-to, Wang-chu-ling, Wang-chung-ti, Wang-chin-ling, Wang-chung-to, Su-hisiang-kang, Wang-to-fu, Wang-hin-shin, Wang-hin-chung, Wang-su-sung, Wang-ngiang-hien, Wang-kun-chung, Wang-chun, Wang-hiong, Wang-liang, Wang-han Wang-ngin, Wang-sin, Wang-sung-chai, Wang-hin-sun, Wang-ho, Wang-lā-to, Wang-ti, Wang-keh Wang-yih-pai, Wang-mu, Wang-hin-kung, Wang-loh, Wang-wung, Wang-lā-ti, Wang-dian-ti, Chin-ho-pin. The above are all men who bore implements and came to destroy the chapel. The names of the others are unknown to us but they can be learned from Wang-tak-tih. On the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon at Wo-hing

District



District City, the house of the Christians Wang-jen was raised by the leader of the rangers, Wang-kang-siang and his followers Wang-hou, Wang-mu, Wang-sim-u, Wang-chang and others who stole everything. One the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, Lin-hou a resident of Wo King District had all his clothing and money taken from the chapel.

At Lung-Khang market on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon Lin-su was plundered of his household goods and the indse. in his shop by the headman of the rangers Lin-chi, who called Lin-hu, Lin-su-chi, Lin-sian, Lin-hu-chian, Lin-tin, Lin-kuan, Lin-kien-chang and several score of others, who robbed and extorted.

At Han Sun on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, Wang-huan had his dwelling raided by the heads of the rangers in his village Wang-ki and Wang-su and followers, Wang-mu, Wang-pien, Wang-an-chin, Wang-sui, Wang-kia-jun, Wang-jiang, Wang-chin, Wang-li, Wang-kgien, Wang-tan, Wang-sung, Wang-mu. They broke in and robbed him of everything.

At San-Sai, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon Han-jen a Christian, was robbed of his household effects by rangers from Kwan-tien village,  
and

and extortion made. At Hsia-Hsien village the chapel was looted on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon. The household utensils, furniture, doors and windows were seized and carried off by rangers. Shien-tih-san was the ringleader in this looting, with Shien-tih-mu, Chun-chian-han, Shun-tih-ku, and several score of men who robbed all. The names of the others are unknown to us, but can be obtained from Shien-tih-san. At the same village the Christian Shien-chio-chiang on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon had his household effects robbed by the head of the rangers, belonging to the village of Sek-lo, Shun I, who summoned Shun-chit-mung, Shien-ho-liang, Shuen-ho-si, several score in all, who looted and extorted money. At the village of Shui-ho, the Christian Khim-liang, on the night of the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, had his household goods robbed, by the head of the rangers, Khim-mai-tze, who summoned also Khim-kinan-tai, Khim-kinan-tai, Khim-kinan-chun, Khim-king, Kuei-sung, Khim-sui, several score in all who looted everything. At the village of Tien-pai-kue, the Christian Shien-ti-long on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, had his household effects pillaged by the rangers Shien-lun, Shien-mu, Shien-tai, Shien-met, Shien-ching, Shien-hong, Shien-sung, Shien-wang, Kung, Shien-kho, Shien-tai

Chien-hun, Chien-hun, several score of rangers in all who looted everything. At Kiu-mu-hiet, the Christians Chien-ki-ho on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon had his property looted and money extorted from him by the head of the rangers of his village Chien-kin-An, who summoned Chien-hien-ku, Chien-Song, Chien-Shien, Chien-Shieh, Chien-tian, Chien-Kang, Chien-pau-ha, Chien-pu, Chien-tan, Chien-phong, several score in all. "

Residently actuated solely by a desire to ascertain the whole truth of the outrages committed at Ninghsung and other adjacent places Your Excellency, acting on my information and request, instructed General Wang-kin-Tuk to proceed thither, make a thorough investigation, punish the guilty, and order an immediate settlement to be made by the local authorities for all damages done and losses sustained. Shortly after his arrival at Swatow General Wang was presented with the following statement of facts by the Rev J. M. Foster:

General Wang Kin Tuk

Your Excellency,

It is my purpose to set before you in detail the important facts regarding the pillaging and demolition of churches, Mission property and houses and those of native Christians

in

20

in the District of Mo-fing, Ho Shing. At the city of  
Kiang-hing outside the North Gate, a place called  
Lang-hin. Here there is a dwelling, a cluster of buildings,  
36 rooms. All on the sudden, on the evening of the  
second day of the 7<sup>th</sup> moon, came M Shih M Jim Kui,  
Lin-mok-hun and threw stones at the building  
used as a chapel, calling out "Kill, Rob, Murder!"  
We then petitioned the Chu-hin-shi and the Ji-shi  
who at once sent constables to examine into the case.

On the evening of the 11<sup>th</sup> day (7<sup>th</sup> mo.) M Tai-san,  
heads of rangles, led a mob of several hundred lawless  
fellows armed with implements, who broke in, robbed  
and carried off all property. To give names in detail,  
those directed that the chapel be looted were these,  
Jin-tsai (B. A.) M Sen Isch, M-hun Shion, Ngien-chiam.  
M Tai-san, M-fung Kiang, are leaders of rangles who  
led the mob to loot and break up.

M Shih, M Jim Kui, Lin-mok-hun, threw three first  
stones, the building afterward took part in the looting.  
M Shih Kiu, M Shih Ki, M Lo, Chin-hui, Sheng-wah,  
Jin-san-hui, Ngien-chiang, are also men who robbed  
the chapel buildings. The residents of villages in  
Mo-fing District who had their property robbed are  
in Long-jin-chin village the Christian Chin a si  
had his household effects and his house plundered or  
destroyed.

61

destroyed by roughts; to give the names of the other guilty parties we do not know. At the village of San-chin a Christian, Chang Chan chin, had his household effects wholly plundered by several scores of roughts, viz: Chin a-kin, ring leader, Chin hui-fi, Chin-mok ki, are ring leaders of bad fellows, lawless acts, who took part in this; the names of the rest are unknown to us. Chin a-kin can give them. At the village of Hsia-chin the Christian Lin ngai-ti on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. had his household effects robbed by roughts, viz: Lin ching-kun, Lin sui-sin, Lin-song-sung, Lin-tie, these four men are the ring leaders of the mob who robbed the Christian, names of the others are unknown to us.

Hui-tea, Hsui-sung, of this village on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. at Su-pang-kian had \$5. stolen from his pouch by several roughts. viz: Li a-pin, ring leader of mobs against Christians, the names of the others we do not know, Lin a-pin can give them.

At Kan Tang Village there was a chapel of five rooms, which on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. was plundered and demolished by a mob of more than a hundred roughts, viz: Lin sai, M chin-tan, M bin-lin, these are the men who gave verdict that the chapel be destroyed. Mwang is the man who led on those who destroyed the chapel. M Kwang was himself prominent

2

promised and led on his four sons to plunder. M. Lin, M. Iau-tin, M. Chong-ti, M. Chau-sin, M. Sun, M. Lin, M. Hong-chong, these are men of Kan-tang who took part in pillaging the chapel; the rest are unknown to us, the Sin-kai M. Chai-tai can give their names.

At Chiang-tang market a chapel of Western style on the night of the 13<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. was plundered and partly demolished by a mob of roughts, viz: Wang-jun san, Lin-in, of Chiang-tang market. M. Lin-kwang of Chin-pu, M. Chong-i of Tin san market, these are the men who gave the verdict that the chapel be raided. Sin-tang Chuan, Hui chong, Lin-tan, Hui Kiock, Lin-sang, these five men are of the Chiang-tang market, Lin-in-ti, Wang Chui Chui, these two men belong to Chin-tan village. M. Chui, M. Kih, M. Hung, these three are of the village Chin-pu. These five are all leaders of the roughts who looted the chapel, names of the others could all be learned of Wang-jun san. At the village of Kock Han san a chapel of two rooms on the night of the 13<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. was plundered of all its contents.

The Christian Tin Ishuk of same village had his household effects all robbed by roughts. Also Ien-tai at same time was likewise robbed of all. Also Tin Kuei-pin at same time was robbed of all his household effects

also

Also Sin mok was likewise robbed of all. To give names Li-kung-ni, Li-tai-chin, Hsueh-hio-min, this village is called Hiong-Min. Dang sun ho, Dang sun, Dang-pu, Dang-long, from the village of Sin tang. Li-ni-yun, Li-sang-fu, Li-mang, Li-hong, Wang-long, Wang-min-chin, these are all of the village of Hiong-min. These are all persons who took part in looting the chapel; the names of the others are not known but can be learned from the ring leaders.

At So-mi the chapel of seven rooms and a newly built addition of 3 rooms, on the night of the 14<sup>th</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup> mo. was wholly plundered and in large part destroyed by rangers, who also armed with spears chased the preacher with intent to kill, also seized and outraged the preacher's wife; to give names, Chin-lak-tick, Tang-mok, Tang-pin, these three led in seizing the preacher's wife, plundering and demolishing the chapel. Lin-chin-chin, Tang-en, Tang-tan, Tang-sin, these four gave the decision that the chapel be demolished and the preacher murdered. Hsueh-jin-ta-mai, Lin-tan, Tang-shu-sun, Lin-fan-kui, Lo-pang-sang, Lin-ta-tih, Lin-sai-tou, Chien-ta, Dang-ufu, Lin-kin-suan, Lin-kia-tan, Tang-en, Tang-kin-chin, these all are of So-mi and brought implements to demolish the chapel. The names of

of the others are unknown but can be learned from  
 Chin-to-liak. Of semi the Christian Ishin Ishun Sun  
 on the night of the 10<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. had his household  
 effects stolen by several score of rangers viz: Lin-an-sin,  
 Ishin Kih-tai, Ishin-tai, these men were ringleaders  
 who led on others to rob the Christian but could be  
 learned from Lin-tun-tsin. Lin-sang-kung of same  
 village same date had his household effects likewise  
 plundered by rangers viz: Lin-tun-tsin, Lan-tan, ringleaders  
 who led on others to do the looting others are unre-  
 cognized but names could be learned from Lin-an-sin.  
 at the village of Sangli, a Christian named Mchun-sung  
 had his household goods plundered on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the  
 7<sup>th</sup> mo. by rangers viz: Ishin-hung-sun, Ishin-fur, Ishing-lan  
 these were ringleaders. Isin-min, Isin-kwan-tai, Isin-kuch  
 sung, Isin-u-mou, Isin-kianq, Isin-eh-san, Isin-huan, these  
 seven are rangers who help, plundered the Christians the  
 rest are unknown but can be learned from Isin-hung-sun.  
 at Han-san Ishun village the Christian Cheng-sung  
 early on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. had his household  
 effects robbed by several score of rangers viz: Dang-sia,  
 Dang-ta-tai, these are of Han-san village. Dang-li  
 Dang-siang, Dang-sin, Dang-wa. are of Hui-u-sun village,  
 these six together led the rangle to rob and plunder.  
 Dang-hiang, Dang-fuh, Dang-sin, these men who  
 help



help plunder are from the village of Hsi chai. The others were not recognised but their names can be learned from Dang-ta. At the village of Hsi chai a Christian Liang hung had his household goods plundered by several score of roughts on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. To give names Dang chin, Dang fu, Dang ni, Dang-mu, these were ringleaders and of Hsi chai village, others unrecognised can be detected by asking their names from Dang chin. At the village of Taling a Christian named Chin chung had his household effects plundered on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. by roughts viz: Chin-tse, Chin kang, Chin-lan chih, Chin-sang-duan. These four are heads of roughts who led men to plunder. The names of those unrecognised may be learned from Chin-tse.

At the village of Dang-shan chun a Christian named Wang sien had his household goods robbed on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. by roughts viz: Dang-in, Dang-hin, Dang-pun, Dang-pu-lin, Dang-meng-hung, Dang-hye-tse, these last five were leaders of the mob: names of others unrecognised may be learned from Dang-in.

At the village of Hang-long market, Island of Hsi-san chapel, one building, on the night of the 16<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> mo. was pillaged by roughts.

The

36

The Christian of Manglong village; Den kia had his house and property plundered on the night of the 16<sup>th</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> mo by roughts. Christian Lin hung kin of Manglong was robbed, and money extorted from him by rought. viz: Chu long, Chu sang, Chu kin-sai, kin-chu-kin; these four men are the ringleaders who led roughts to rob and pillage chapel and Christians. Others are unknown, their names may be learned from Chu long. The other Christians that have been robbed and pillaged have fled; when they return and the case is adjusted their losses can be reported."

Now, Your Excellency, has in your hands and at your disposal not only the reports presented by the Daokai, General Wang, and other officials, civil and military, but also those prepared for myself.

You saw, therefore, having both sides of the case lying before you — if there can be any possibility of two differing and conflicting aspects of a case so plain and palpable as this one — see for yourself how criminally has were your subordinate officials, how outrageous and heinous were the misdeeds complained of and how the provisions of the Treaty were willfully disregarded. If I had the slightest doubt,

at

at any time of the truthfulness of the charges preferred and of the complaints made by the Revs. J. H. Foster and Adam S. Grosbeck, the self-sacrificing and earnest working missionaries, the testimony of numerous responsible witnesses, as well as that of my own official representative - one of the most impartial and unbiased officers in the United States Navy - has most effectually removed it. The case therefore stands complete, and having laid it before you, after a full, thorough and exhaustive investigation, I make herewith a formal demand upon you for the prompt payment of \$25004.93 which together with the sum of \$2000 for the books belonging to the Rev. A. S. Grosbeck that were stolen and destroyed, makes the sum total \$27004.93

As a matter of simple justice consequential damages have also to be added to that sum, because =

No. 1. The missionaries of the American Baptist missionary Union are losing what ought to be considered rent or buildings or interest on money invested.

No. 2. They are losing the time of at least one missionary and when they rebuild the destroyed

68

destroyed and damaged, chapels and mission stations. His time will be required for at least six or months.

N° 3. These missionaries are losing more or less, an native helpers whom they cannot justly dismiss without loss to the missionaries' work and injury to the helpers.

N° 4. There are also certain expenses that necessarily arise from having this affair on hand: (a) telegrams and postage, (b) travelling, (c) feeding refugees etc.

N° 5. There is also the considerable rise in price of building materials and labor, which amounts to at least 15 per cent per year. Counting up these items it will be seen that, in addition to the sum total of \$27004.93 already noted, the American Baptist missionary Union and its missionaries have per month an actual loss of interest on investment of

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| \$15,000 @ 5 per cent          | \$62.50  |
| Salary                         | 166.00   |
| Increase of price of buildings |          |
| \$15,000 @ 15 per cent         | 187.50   |
| Total                          | \$416.00 |

you can thus see, your Excellency, that the longer the payment of this just claim is deferred the

the larger becomes the amount. In other words it is increased by the sum of \$416.00 monthly.

If the elders, gentlemen and other wealthy residents of the Jao Ling and other adjacent districts do not pay this money, at once they are saddling you and themselves with a heavy and monthly increasing financial burden.

However, it does not matter to the missionaries or to myself from what source the money comes so long as it is paid, and paid with business-like promptitude. Another thing, there can be no such proposition entertained as that of "Waiting until a settlement is made up North." Affairs up North are in other and most capable hands and they have, at present, nothing whatever to do with the payment for damages and losses sustained through the unchecked crimes of lawless miscreants in my Consular District.

Let that be ~~thoroughly~~ understood between us.

Every case must stand or fall on its own merits.

Every case must be settled in its own sphere and, if at all practicable, in its own district.

Awaiting notice from your Excellency  
of

of the time and method of payment,—  
I am, Excellency, with renewed  
assurances of my cordial esteem  
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.  
U. S. Consul

# Recapitulation

## Damage to Building:

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Chapel at Ningling | \$ 3 045.42       |
| " Sio-Tang         | 678.81            |
| " Mo-Tung          | 500.00            |
| " Lia-phu-sua      | 1 389.83          |
| " Tio-Mung         | 1 231.15          |
| " Solai            | 1 049.33          |
|                    | <u>\$7 894.54</u> |

## Losses of contents, etc. including

Rev. Grosbeck's books \$ 2,000  
(and personal property.)

## Hsia Shun Chapel.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 45.85            |
| Losses of Christians,    | 475.35           |
|                          | <u>\$ 521.20</u> |

## Men Su San.

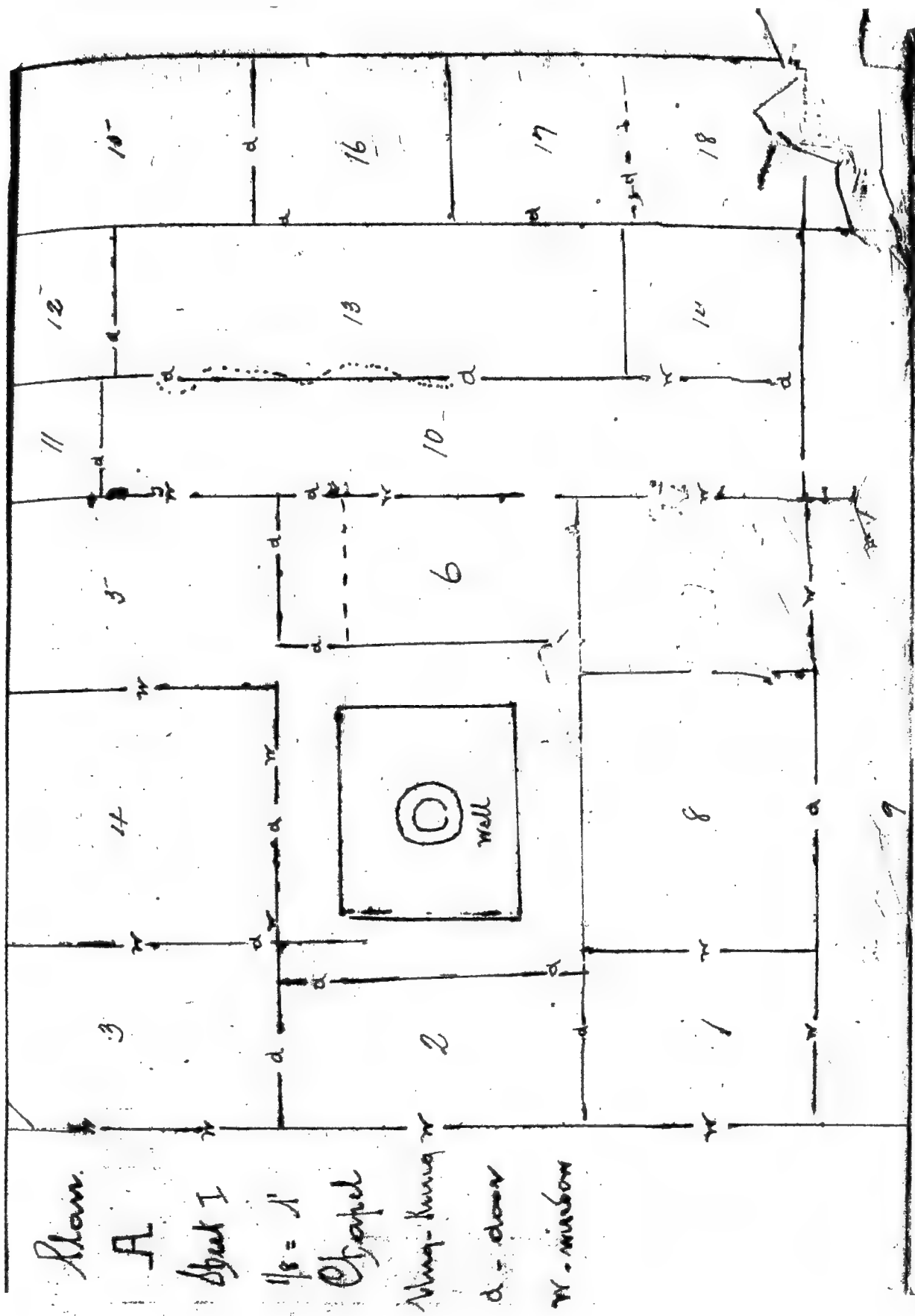
|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Chapel furnishings, etc. | 505.85            |
| Losses of Christians,    | 2 022.56          |
| Damage to Buildings,     | 1 500.00          |
|                          | <u>\$4 028.41</u> |

## Woking City.

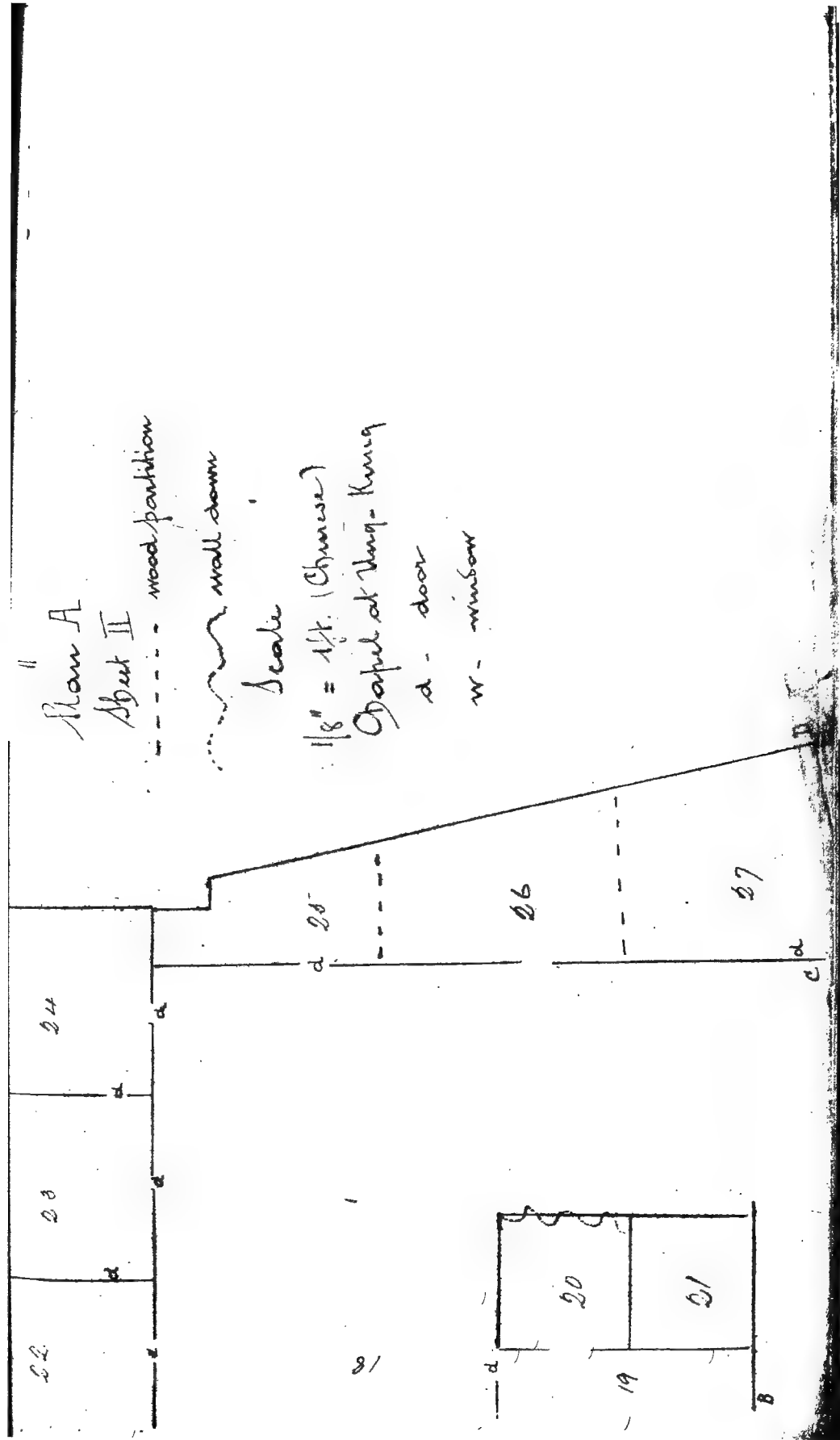
|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Chapel furnishings, etc.   | 174.40            |
| Losses of Christians, etc. | 350.95            |
| Damage to Buildings,       | 1 350.00          |
|                            | <u>\$1 875.35</u> |

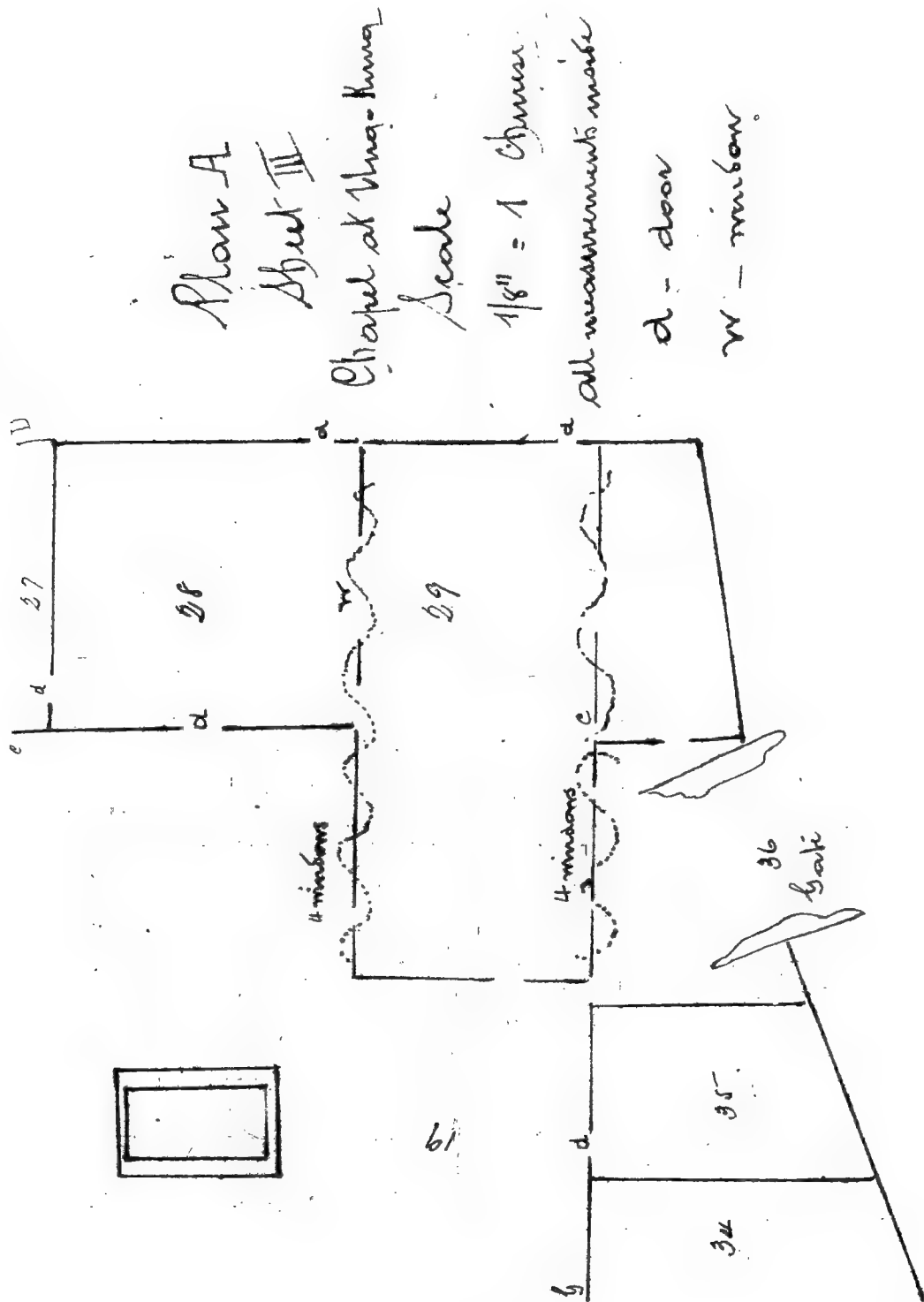
## Shin Ho Men Coy.

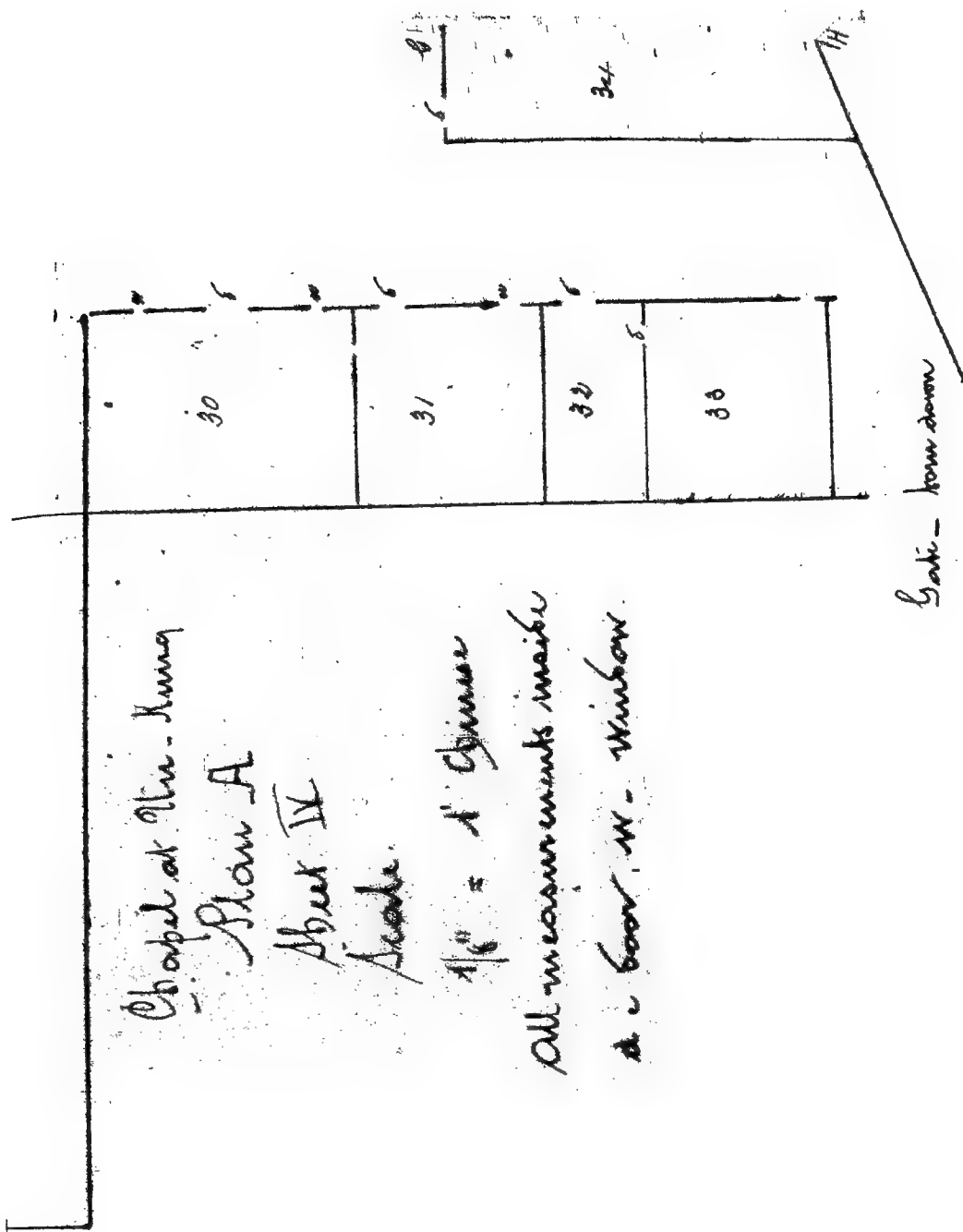
|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Losses sustained. | <u>\$ 5043.19</u>  |
|                   | <u>\$27 004.93</u> |



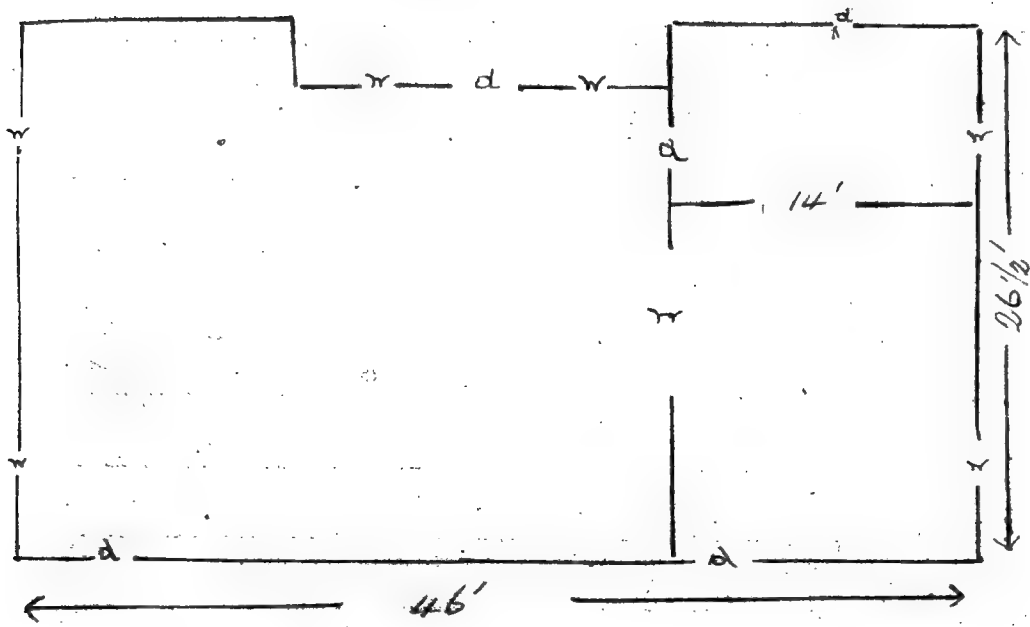




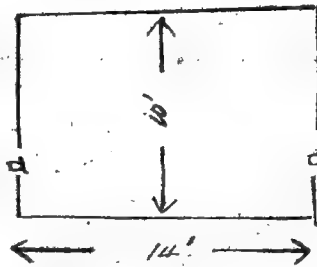




21



Walls about 1" thick

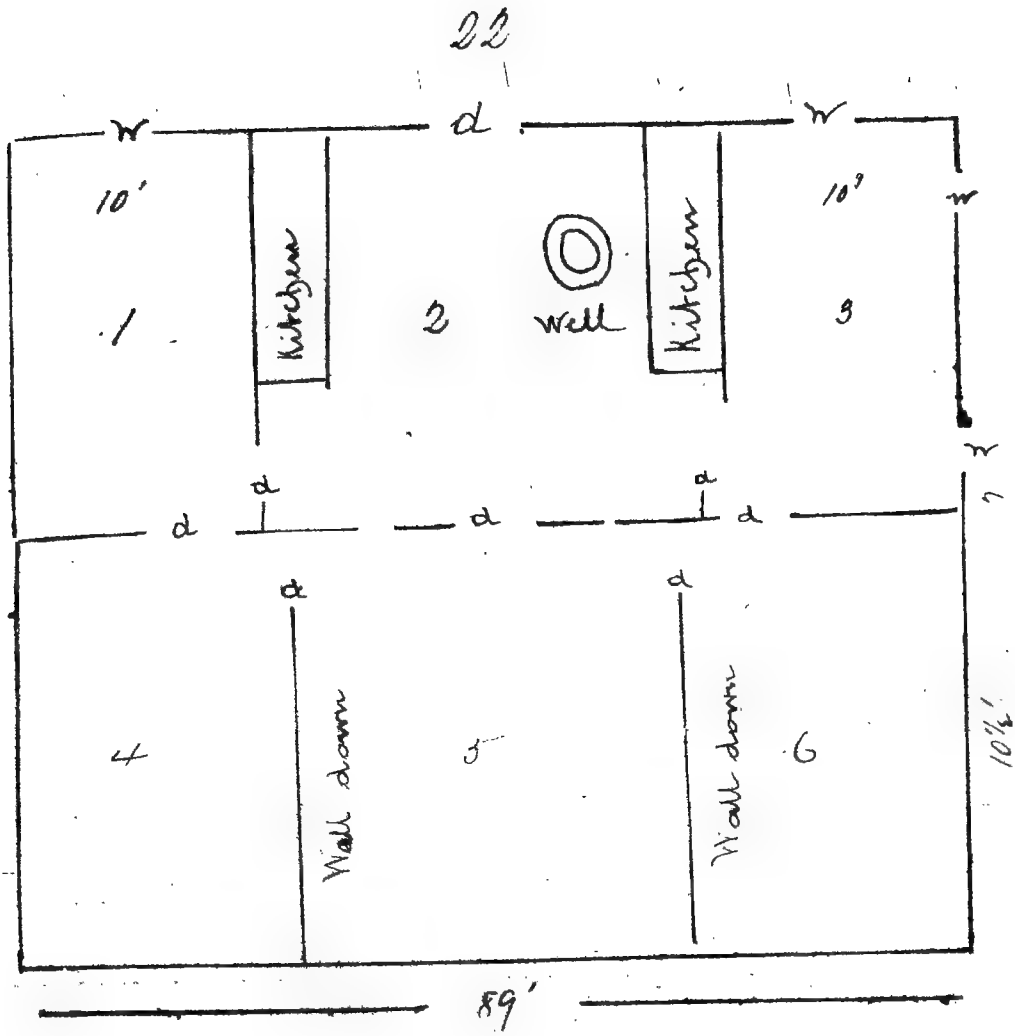


Man B

Chapel at Sio-Kang

Scale  $1/8'' = 1$  Chinese foot

d - door, w, windgar



Chapel at Ko-Kung

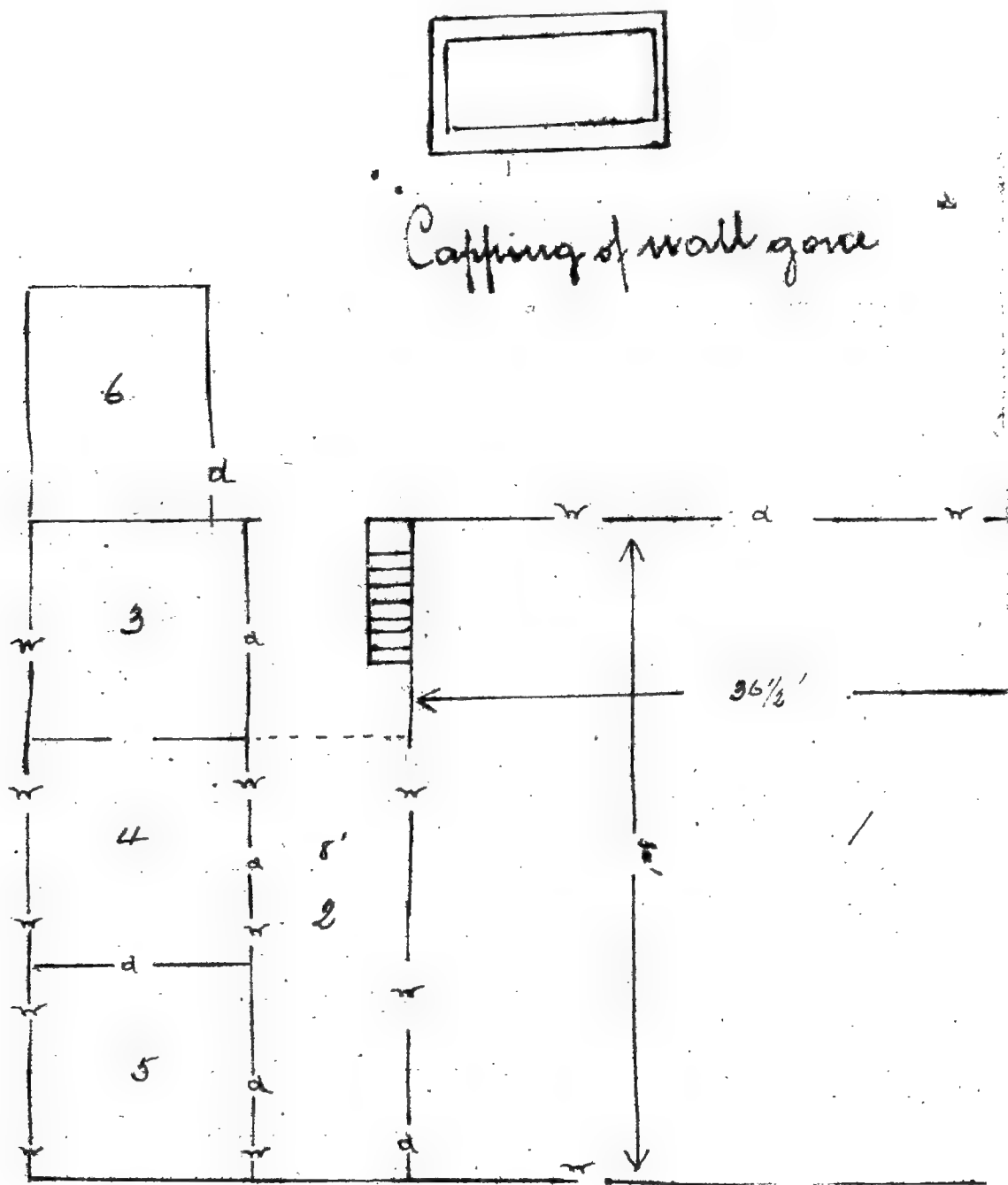
Plan C

Scale

1/8" = 1' Chinese

d - door, w, window

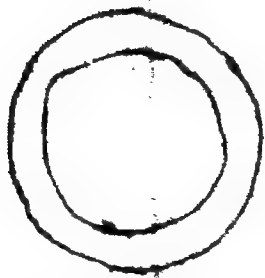
Walls about 8 or 9 inches thick



Chapel at Lai-fu-sua  
Plan "II"

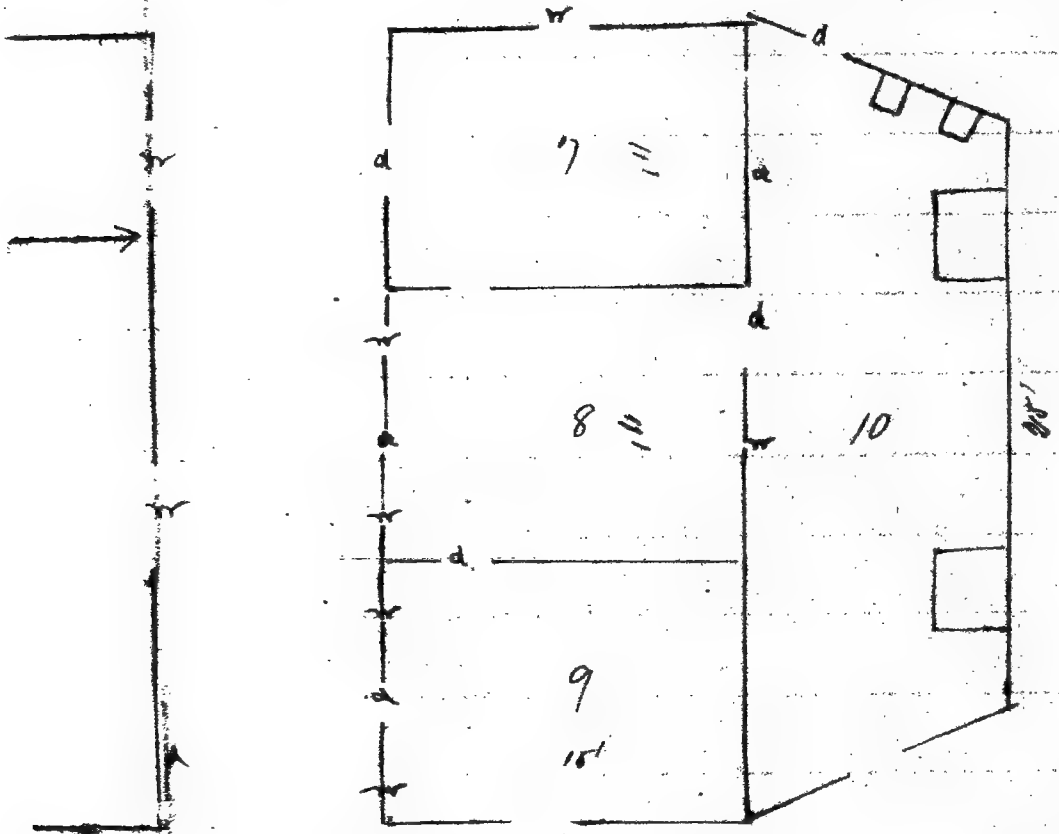
Scale  
1/8" = 1' Chinese

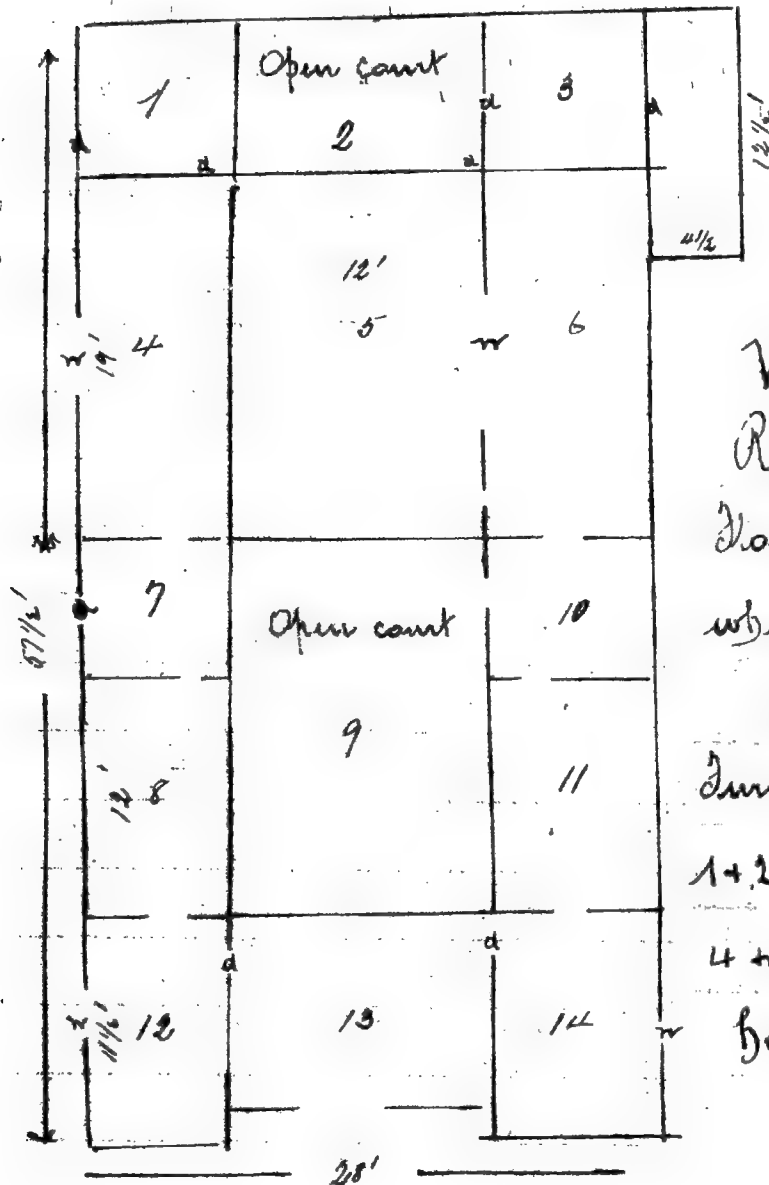
d - door  
w - window



Inside wall gone

Shell mostly filled up





Wall 17' high  
 Roof - tile  
 floor - tile except  
 when otherwise  
 specified  
 Staircase destroyed  
 1+2 Kitchen  
 4 + 14 two stories  
 high

Chapel at Jis-Peng  
 Plan "E"

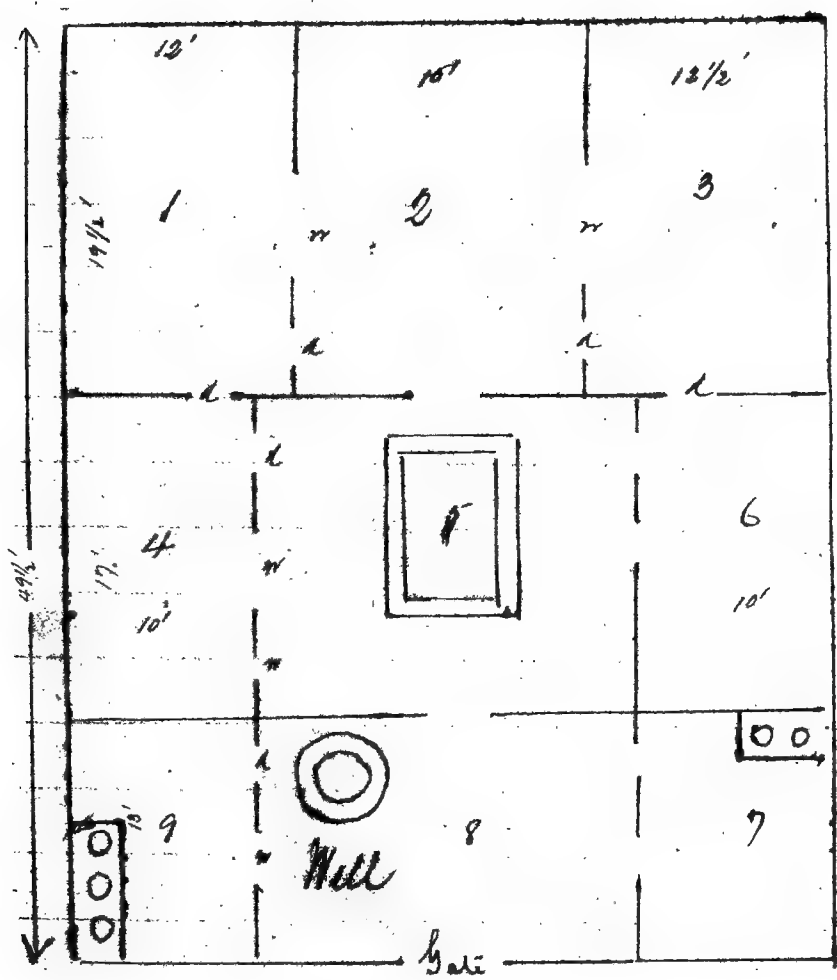
Scale

6-6000

1/8" = 1 Chin

or window





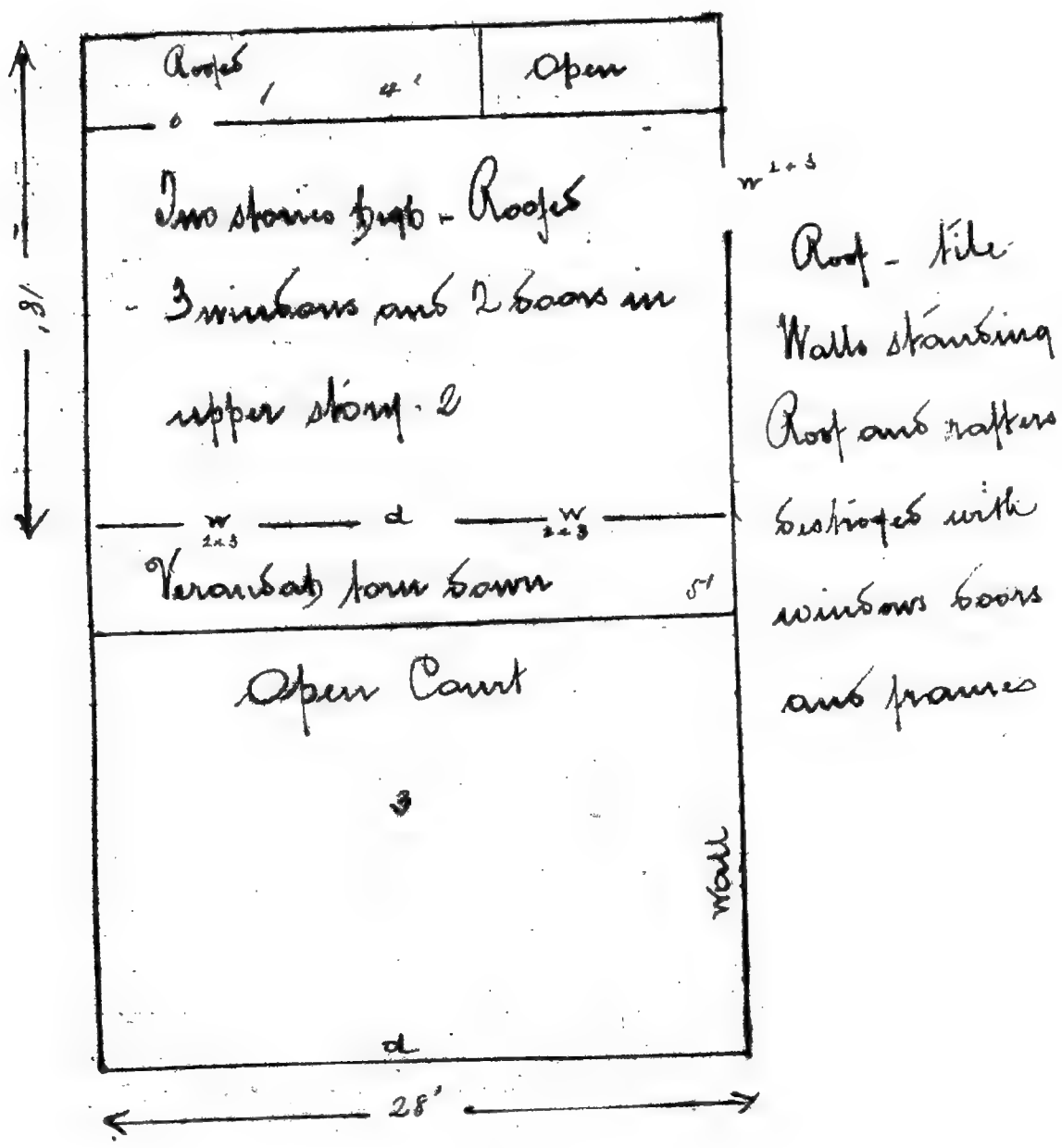
Old Chapel at Solai  
Plan "F"

Scale

1/8" = 1' Chinese

d door

w window



New Chapel at Solari  
Plan "G"

Scale

1/8" = 1' Chinese

d = door

w = window



*Ansley*

*No. 63*

Consulate of the United States,  
*Canton, China, Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1900.*

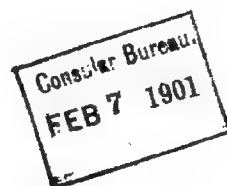
Mr. *Robert M. Mc Wadg*  
To the Department of State.



Subject:  
*Crisis in China*

*Ans. by term  
To President & War.  
Feb. 8. 1901.*

*Abstract of Contents.*  
*Continuation of No. 62.*



No. 63

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 62 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received the following gratifying communication this morning:

Canton, November 29<sup>th</sup> 1900

Hon. R. M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton

Dear Sir:

At the time of the recent threatened uprising in Yung Kow City, I requested you thro' the Rev. A. Beattie to send a dispatch to the acting Viceroy in regard to the trouble.

I have lately received a communication from a number of Christians in Yung Kow, stating that proclamations had been posted and that the city was quiet. They also requested me to express

express to you their gratitude for the kindness and promptness with which you dealt with the matter, and which were probably the means of averting serious trouble. It gives me great pleasure to comply with their request and also to express my own appreciation of your services.

Yours faithfully  
(Rev.) G. W. Marshall "

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, 1900 the U. S. S. Monitor Monterey, Captain Geo. W. Sigman, arrived at Canton from Hongkong. Captain Sigman assures me of his belief that she will remain here for several months. Her presence is needed and I hope his belief will prove correct.

Early on Monday morning, Nov. 26, 1900, the U. S. S. gunboat Marietta, Commander, E. H. Sherr, sailed from Canton for Hongkong en route for Manila, P. I.

Of the gunboats here now, 4 are French, 3 German, 1 English and 1 American.

The situation in Southern China has improved materially, especially in the three provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, that are in my Consular district.

Settlements of missionaries and converts' claims for losses by theft and otherwise are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. They will be treated in detail in later dispatches.

I am, Sir,  
your obedient servant

Robert M. McRae.  
U. S. Consul

No. 63.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, November 30th, 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

In further continuance of my No. 62 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I received the following gratifying communication this morning:

"Canton, November 29th, 1900.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U S. Consul,

Canton.

Dear Sir:-

At the time of the recent <sup>threatened</sup> uprising in Young Keng City, I requested you through the Rev. A. Beattie to send a despatch to the acting Viceroy in regard to the trouble.

I have lately received a communication from a number of Christians in Young Keng, stating that proclamations had

been posted and that the city was quiet. They also requested me to express to you their gratitude for the kindness and promptness with which you dealt with the matter, and which were probably the means of averting serious trouble. It gives me great pleasure to comply with their request and also to express my own appreciation of your services.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev). G. W. Marshall.

On Friday afternoon Nov. 23, 1900 the U. S. S. Monitor Monterey, Captain Geo. W. Pigman, arrived at Canton from Hongkong. Captain Pigman assures me of his belief that she will remain here for several months. Her presence is needed and I hope his belief will prove correct.

Early on Monday morning, Nov. 26, 1900, the U. S. S. gunboat Marietta, Commander E. H. Green sailed from Canton for Hongkong, en route for Manila, P. I.

Of the gunboats here now, 4 are French, 3 German, 1 English, and 1 American.

The situation in Southern China has improved materially, especially in the three Provinces Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan that are in my Consular District.

Settlements of missionaries and convert's claims



for losses by theft and otherwise are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. They will be treated in detail in later despatches.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul.

64. JMB

*One Bureau*  
U. S. Consulate  
DEC. 12 1900  
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 7<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,  
To the Department of State.

*Acknowledges  
to the Secretary  
and the President  
of War  
John D. ...  
22 1901*

Subject:

Crisis in China.

Abstract of Contents,

In continuation of No 65, with copy  
of letter to Minister Cuyed & statement  
of happenings in this Consular District  
during the Boxer disturbances.

Consular Bureau  
FEB 4 1901

No. 644

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 7<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Heill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N. 63, concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

I have received the following cablegram of instructions from the Hon. C. K. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, dated Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> 1900

"American Consul,  
Canton,

Report by mail events connection American  
Missionary work your consular district,  
during Boxer disturbances; present conditions;  
future outlook.

Conger."

In answer to the foregoing I have, today, forwarded the following statement, giving a dispassionate review of the present situation of the outlook for the immediate future, and an accurate and carefully prepared chronological report of

2.

of the happenings in my Consular District,  
(comprising the three provinces of Kwangtung,  
Kwangsi and Yunnan) during the Boxers' and  
Triads' disturbances, of which I earnestly hope  
we have reached the end:

Canton, China, December 7<sup>th</sup> 1900.  
Hon. C. H. Conger  
U. S. Minister  
Peking, China

Sir:

I have received your telegram of  
instructions of November 16<sup>th</sup> 1900,  
reading as follows:

"American Consul,  
Canton,

Report by mail, events connection  
American Missionary work your  
Consular District, during Boxer  
disturbances; present conditions; future  
outlook.

Conger."

In answer thereto I have the honor  
to report that on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1900,  
I transmitted a lengthy statement  
to you regarding the conditions existing

Yr

3

in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, my Consular District. On November 17<sup>th</sup> 1900, I wrote to you, enclosing copies of letters addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. Beattie and Noyes, of the American Presbyterian Mission and noting the gratifying fact that I was meeting with success in the settlement of claims for damages in my district. On December 6<sup>th</sup> 1900, I addressed you, enclosing a statement of claims for indemnity for losses sustained by American Missionaries and their Christian converts at Swatow and its vicinity. That was sent with, really, a two-fold object: (a) that you could learn therefrom the conditions in that district antecedent to the presentation of the statement of claims: (b) to give you a fair idea of the careful and exhaustive manner in which important claims are prepared for presentation to H. H. Acting Viceroy Tark.

All of the foregoing had up to and are to a certain extent explanation of the following carefully prepared statement of happenings in my Consular District during the Boxer disturbances:

Canton Consular District  
Provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Yunnan  
 Counts in connection with American Missionary Work during Boxer disturbances

|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Rev. Adam F. Hoesbeck,<br>J. M. Foster<br>R. A. Kemp<br>of American Baptist<br>Missionary Union,<br>Shanghai | Looking and destruction of<br>Missionary Chapels,<br>Convents, houses, etc. etc. | Chapel, damaged at Ningtung \$ 3045.42<br>Do Do 678.81<br>Do Do 500.00<br>Do Do 1989.89<br>Do Do 1221.15<br>Do Do 1049.92                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  | <u>Kia Shien Chapel</u><br>Chapel furnishings, etc. 48.85<br>Lives of Christians 478.35                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  | <u>Mun Hui Pau</u><br>Chapel furnishings, etc. 505.65<br>Lives of Christians 2022.56<br>Damage to buildings 1504.00                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  | <u>Wu Hing Kiao</u><br>Chapel furnishings, etc. 174.40<br>Lives of Christians 350.95<br>Damage to buildings 1350.00<br>Lives of converts etc. including personal property of Rev. Hoesbeck, about \$2000 7640.24 |
|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  | <u>Chuen Hui Kiao, Looy</u><br>Lives maintained 5044.19<br>Property of deacons, etc. 52.55<br>Chapel furnishings 60.40                                                                                           |
| 12. Rev R. L. Chambers,<br>American Baptist Missionary Union,<br>Kiangsi, Canton                                | Missionary chapel in Chien Nam<br>et chapel, Dingnew Dist. looked.               | 112.05                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 20. — D. —                                                                                                      | Missionary chapel in Dingnew<br>Dist. looked                                     | Property of pastor & family 304.00<br>Chapel furnishings 507.00<br>511.00                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                  | Summed forward \$27628.88                                                                                                                                                                                        |

Banton Consular District  
Provinces of Kuangling, Kuangsi, and  
Events in connection with American Opium and War

[illegible]

表格局部(1)

on District  
ingsi and Yunnan  
sionan, Moat, during Boer disturbances

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Chapel, damaged at Ningtung    | \$ 3045.42 |
| " " " " " " " "                | 618.81     |
| " " " " " " " "                | 500.00     |
| " " " " " " " "                | 1989.83    |
| " " " " " " " "                | 1231.15    |
| " " " " " " " "                | 1049.23    |
| <u>Xia Shien Chapel</u>        |            |
| Chapel furnishings, etc.       | 45.85      |
| Losses of Christians           | 475.35     |
| <u>Merri Shien</u>             |            |
| Chapel furnishings, etc.       | 505.85     |
| Losses of Christians           | 2022.56    |
| Damage to buildings            | 1500.00    |
| <u>Wu Ling Ksi</u>             |            |
| Chapel furnishings, etc.       | 174.40     |
| Losses of Christians           | 350.95     |
| Damage to buildings            | 1350.00    |
| Losses of converts, etc.       |            |
| including personal property    |            |
| of Rev. Grosbeck, about \$2000 | 7642.24    |
| <u>Shien Shu Mei, 1904</u>     |            |
| Losses sustained               | 504.19     |
|                                | \$27004.93 |
| Property of Diocesan Board     | 55.55      |
| Chapel furnishings             | 60.40      |
|                                | 112.95     |
| Property of Pastor Anna family | 304.00     |
| Chapel furnishings             | 507.00     |
|                                | 511.00     |
| Carried forward                | \$27628.88 |

表格局部(2)



19, Rev. August Beattie  
American, Protestant  
Mission, Canton

During disturbances in Lung Kong  
Shun Sat District, D. M. & Lewis  
house was looted, his books showing  
accounts due him to the amount  
of several thousands of Dollars have  
also been stolen and according to  
Chinese custom he will not be  
able to collect these bills.

Mission Chapel in San Chung Lo  
San Chung District looted

Mission's New York Chapel in  
San Chung, Sai Lung District totally  
destroyed.

Mission Chapel in No 200,  
San Chung and Yau Lung  
Districts, looted, and donations  
presented.

Mission's (rented) Chapel in  
Yau Lung, Yau Lung District,  
looted.

|                                                                                                                                                                 |                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Forwarded                                                                                                                                                       |                           | \$1,528.88 |
| His lots consists of money.                                                                                                                                     | \$ 1000                   | -          |
| Teacher                                                                                                                                                         | 1000                      | -          |
| Medical books, medicines,<br>surgical instruments, clothes,<br>blackwood furniture, etc.                                                                        | 8690 20                   | 10690.20   |
| Chapel furniture, benches,<br>lamps, books, apostles clothes,<br>Books belonging to the "Book<br>Lending Association,"                                          | 397 50<br>150 00          | 547 50     |
| New York Chapel<br>Chapel furniture books, lamps,<br>maps, apostles clothes, etc.                                                                               | 850 00<br>127 00          | 977.00     |
| Chapel furniture, benches,<br>chairs, lamps, books, etc.<br>School furniture, books,<br>teacher's clothes, etc.<br>Teacher's furniture, clothes,<br>books, etc. | 874 08<br>68 60<br>187 60 | 1155.28    |
| Chapel furniture, tables,<br>chairs, benches, books, lamps,<br>apostles clothes, money, etc.                                                                    | 159 30                    |            |
|                                                                                                                                                                 | 1591 20                   | 11018.88   |

|    |                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 19 | Rev. Andrew Beattie<br>American, Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton | During disturbance in Lung Kong, Shun Tak District, D. J. D. Kim's house was looted, his books showing accounts due him to the amount of several thousands of Dollars have also been stolen, and according to Chinese custom he will not be able to collect these bills. | Print<br>Med<br>Dung<br>black                    |
| 2  |                                                                  | Mission Chapel in San Antonio, San Ching District looted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Cha<br>Lam<br>Book<br>Lendi                      |
| 6  |                                                                  | Mission's New brick Chapel in Hui Kong, Hai King District totally destroyed.                                                                                                                                                                                             | New<br>Cha<br>map                                |
| 6  |                                                                  | Mission Chapel in No. 200, San Ching and Yan King Districts, looted, and Christians persecuted.                                                                                                                                                                          | Cha<br>chain<br>School<br>Teach<br>Shac<br>books |
| 6  |                                                                  | Mission's (rented) Chapel in Yung King, Yan King District, looted.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Chap<br>chain<br>assist                          |

表格局部(1)

5.

|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          |         |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
|                                                                                            | Brought forward                                                                                                          |         | \$27628.88 |
| Cung Kung,<br>i.e. Kung's<br>his showing<br>a amount<br>dollars have<br>going to<br>not be | The lot consists of money,                                                                                               | \$ 1000 | "          |
|                                                                                            | benches                                                                                                                  | 1000    | "          |
|                                                                                            | Medical books, medicines,<br>Surgical instruments, clothes,<br>blackwood furnitures, etc.                                | 8690 20 | 10690.20   |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          |         |            |
| in Anson Dao,<br>D.                                                                        | Chapel furniture, benches,<br>lamps, books, assistant, clothes.<br>Books belonging to the "Book<br>Lending Association." | 397 50  |            |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          | 150 00  | 547 50     |
| apet in<br>strict Kolally                                                                  | New brick Chapel.<br>Chapel furniture, books, lamps,<br>maps, assistants' clothes, etc.                                  | 850 00  |            |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          | 147 00  | 997.00     |
| No Dao,<br>King<br>hristians                                                               | Chapel furniture, benches,<br>chairs, lamps, books, etc.                                                                 | 874 08  |            |
|                                                                                            | School furnitures, books,<br>teacher's clothes, etc.                                                                     | 68 60   |            |
|                                                                                            | Teacher's furniture, clothes,<br>books, etc.                                                                             | 187 60  | 1158.25    |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          |         |            |
| apet in<br>District,                                                                       | Chapel furniture, tables,<br>chairs, benches, books, lamps,<br>assistants' clothes, money, etc.                          | 159 30  |            |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          |         |            |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                          | 159 20  | 41018.88   |

表格局部(2)

6.

|                                                                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| The American Baptist,<br>American, Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton. | Mission/Chapel in Shing Sang,<br>Yan/Sing District, looted.                                        | Donated forward                                                                                                                                                                                             | 189, 30, 42 1018.80 |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | Chapel furniture, lamps,<br>books, benches, chairs, assistants<br>clothes, etc                                                                                                                              | 527 20              |
|                                                                     | Mission/Chapel in Ngan Hong Do,<br>3 1/2 miles from the above chapel,<br>was completely destroyed. | Chapel,<br>Chapel furniture, books, lamps,<br>assistants clothes, etc                                                                                                                                       | 300 00<br>116 00    |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | also large medicines belonging<br>to 2 members stopping in the chapel                                                                                                                                       | 41 70               |
|                                                                     | Mission/Chapel in Sung Shu,<br>Yan/Sing District, was completely<br>destroyed.                     | Chapel, new brick,<br>Chapel furniture, lamps,<br>benches, chairs, etc                                                                                                                                      | 2000 00<br>243 09   |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | Assistants house & furniture,<br>Water buffalo, rice, clothes, etc                                                                                                                                          | 363 09              |
|                                                                     | Mission/Chapel in Shun Koi,<br>Yan/Sing District, looted.                                          | Chapel furniture, chairs,<br>benches, lamps, books, etc                                                                                                                                                     | 226 00              |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | Loss sustained by Sun Wai An,<br>Yan/Sing Dist. a member of<br>the A. S. Mission, and proprietor<br>of a foreign drug store from the above.                                                                 |                     |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | Many foreign & native drugs,<br>surgical instruments, clothes,<br>furniture, etc.                                                                                                                           | 2057 56             |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    | Loss sustained by Leung Kwoi Jung<br>of Shun Koi Market, Yan/Sing Dist.<br>foreign medicines, clothes, etc<br>also his house in Sung Shu<br>Village, Yan/Sing District,<br>furniture, clothes, jewelry, etc | 128 50              |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 62472 25 42 1018.80 |

|      |                                                                    |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | Rev. Andrew Beattie,<br>American, Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Shing Tong,<br>Yan King District, looked,                                      | Chapel<br>books, &<br>clothes,                                                                                                                                                                         |
|      |                                                                    | Mission Chapel in Ngan Hong Do,<br>six miles from the above Chapel,<br>was completely destroyed. | Chapel<br>Chapel<br>apostate<br>also foreign<br>to 2 men                                                                                                                                               |
|      |                                                                    | Mission Chapel in Tung Shu,<br>Yan King District was completely<br>destroyed.                    | Chapel<br>Chapel<br>benches<br>apostate<br>Water                                                                                                                                                       |
|      |                                                                    | Mission Chapel in Shun Kots,<br>Yan King District, looked,                                       | Chapel<br>benches                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|      |                                                                    |                                                                                                  | Loss sustained<br>of Yan King<br>the A. S. M.<br>of a foreign I<br>Many for<br>surgical in<br>furniture<br>Loss sustained<br>of Shun Kots<br>foreign me<br>also his son<br>Village, Ho<br>furniture, & |

表格局部(1)

6.

|             |                                                                                                                                         |         |    |             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|-------------|
| Tong,       | Donated forward                                                                                                                         | \$ 159  | 20 | \$ 1018.80  |
|             | Chapel furniture, lamps, books, benches, chairs, assistants' clothes, etc.                                                              | 327     | 40 |             |
| ng Do, pet! | Chapel                                                                                                                                  | 400     | 00 |             |
|             | Chapel furniture, books, lamps, assistants' clothes, etc.                                                                               | 116     | 00 |             |
|             | also foreign medicines belonging to 2 members, stopping in the Chapel                                                                   | 41      | 70 |             |
| mr. Kelly   | Chapel, new brick                                                                                                                       | 2000    | 00 |             |
|             | Chapel furniture, lamps, benches, chairs, etc.                                                                                          | 243     | 00 |             |
|             | Assistant's house & furniture                                                                                                           |         |    |             |
|             | Water buffalo, rice, clothes, etc.                                                                                                      | 363     | 00 |             |
| St.         | Chapel furniture, chairs, benches, lamps, books, etc.                                                                                   | 246     | 00 |             |
|             | Loaves sustained by Mr. Wai, an of Yau Ling Dist. a member of the C. S. Mission, and proprietor of a foreign drug store "Sam Tin Tsai". |         |    |             |
|             | Many foreign & native drugs, surgical instruments, clothes, furniture, etc.                                                             | 205     | 55 |             |
|             | Loaves sustained by Leung Kuo Yung, of Shun Koi Market, Yau Ling Dist.                                                                  |         |    |             |
|             | foreign medicines, clothes, etc.                                                                                                        |         |    |             |
|             | also his house in Tsung Shun Village, Yau Ling District, furniture, clothes, jewelry, etc.                                              | 128     | 50 |             |
|             |                                                                                                                                         | \$ 6472 | 45 | \$ 41018.80 |

表格局部(2)

|     |                                                                |                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 | See Androm Balth,<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Yau King Kiti,<br>Yau King District, badly damaged<br>and looted                            | <p>Branded forward \$6,702.48 \$1018.83</p> <p>Chapel, badly damaged; lamps,<br/>chairs, furniture, benches,<br/>assistants' clothes, etc. 1299.10</p> <p>Apist, teacher Ng Ding, Mrs.<br/>clothes, books, bedding, etc. 109.16</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8   |                                                                | Mission Chapel in Wang Kong,<br>Yau King District and dwelling<br>houses of Yau King destroyed and<br>looted. | <p>Chapel destroyed, benches,<br/>furniture, etc. 985.00</p> <p>Dwelling house of Ng Ding<br/>Mrs., furniture, money, rice,<br/>clothes, etc. 857.10</p> <p>also Dried property stolen,<br/>value \$920.00</p> <p>Dwelling house of Ng Chu Ho,<br/>damaged, money, rice, water,<br/>buffaloes, etc. 596.60</p> <p>Doors, windows,<br/>floor-tiles, etc. 322.00</p> <p>Losses sustained by Ng<br/>family in Yau King<br/>Yau King District,<br/>Water, buffaloes, rice, etc.<br/>potatoes, etc. 295.10 \$1186.50</p> |
| 3   |                                                                | Mission Chapel in Shei Shui,<br>Yau King District, completely<br>destroyed and looted.                        | <p>New brick Chapel 1600.00</p> <p>Chapel furniture, books, chairs, benches,<br/>lamps, etc. 200.00</p> <p>Apist, Mr. Yung Shui's clothes, books, etc. 175.00</p> <p>\$1975.00 \$50175.33</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|      |    |                                                                   |                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                            |
|------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | 16 | Rev. Andrew Brattin,<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton, | Mission Chapel in Yau King City,<br>Yau King District, badly damaged<br>and looted.                                             | Chapel<br>chairs, /<br>pulpit,<br>pew,<br>clothes,                                                         |
|      | 18 |                                                                   | Mission Chapel in Wang Kong,<br>Yau King District, and dwelling<br>houses of converts destroyed and<br>looted                   | Chapel<br>furni-<br>Dwellin<br>Mar, for<br>clothes,<br>also Dui<br>value &<br>Dwellin<br>damag<br>buffalo. |
| 1000 | 8  |                                                                   | Ruffians returned a second time to<br>Mission Chapel in Shing Sang,<br>Yau King District and carried away<br>doors, tiles, etc. | Doors,<br>floor,<br><br>Pewes or<br>bannin<br>Yau Ki<br>Wale<br>pokah                                      |
| 1000 | 9  |                                                                   | Mission Chapel in Sha Shui,<br>San He District, completely<br>destroyed & looted.                                               | Chapel<br>furni-<br>Dwellin<br>damag<br>buffalo.                                                           |

表格局部(1)



71

|                                                                                                                            |             |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                            | \$64,724.54 | \$1018.83  |
| Chapel (badly damaged), lamps,<br>chairs, furniture, benches,<br>assistants' clothes, etc.                                 | 1499.10     |            |
| Assist. preacher Ng Ping, his<br>clothes, books, bedding, etc.                                                             | 109.15      |            |
| Chapel destroyed, benches,<br>furniture, etc.                                                                              | 985.00      |            |
| Dwelling house of Ng Ping<br>Mr. furniture, money, rice,<br>clothes, etc.                                                  | 857.10      |            |
| also loss of property stolen,<br>value \$920.00                                                                            |             |            |
| Dwelling house of Ng Chi Ho,<br>damaged, money, rice, water-<br>buffaloes, etc.                                            | 596.60      |            |
| Doors, windows,<br>floor-tiles, etc.                                                                                       | 342.00      |            |
| Losses sustained by "Ship",<br>family in Yung Kiu,<br>Yan Ling District,<br>Water-buffaloes, rice, etc.,<br>potatoes, etc. | 295.10      | \$11156.50 |
| New brick Chapel                                                                                                           | 1600.00     |            |
| Chapel furniture, books, chairs, benches,<br>lamps, etc.                                                                   | 200.00      |            |
| Assist. Rev. Yung Kiu's clothes, books, etc.                                                                               | 175.00      |            |
|                                                                                                                            | \$1975.00   | \$52175.93 |

表格局部(2)

4, Rev. Andrew Beattie  
American Presbyterian  
Mission, Canton

Mission Chapel in Pan Mu Dist.  
as well as preacher's house etc. listed

|                                                                                                                                                 |           |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                                                 | \$1075.00 | \$2175.93  |
| Chapel furniture, chairs,<br>clocks, books, etc.                                                                                                | 184.00    |            |
| Preacher's chi kung's clothes,<br>furniture, money, books, etc.                                                                                 | 258.50    |            |
| Doctor H. Hui's chi kung's furniture,<br>foreign & native medicines,<br>surgical instruments, medical<br>books, papers, money,<br>clothes, etc. | 1494.00   |            |
| Chapel of island's clothes, etc.                                                                                                                | 59.00     |            |
| St. Cho Kwan, on island in the<br>Ch. P. Mission Church -<br>ransom money paid                                                                  | 217.00    |            |
| House in the Lo Shu Village,<br>Pan Mu Dist.                                                                                                    | 2150.00   |            |
| Clothes, furniture, jewelry,<br>rice, etc.                                                                                                      | 752.00    |            |
| Losses of Le An-t'hang of<br>Kwang Shung Ch'op -<br>Building material shop -<br>furniture, etc.                                                 | 664.00    |            |
| Losses of Lam Sun Sack of<br>Shih Chung Village Pan Mu Dist.<br>dwelling house and furniture,<br>clothes, rice, money, etc.                     | 335.00    |            |
| Losses of Ho San-kung of<br>Pan Mu City<br>Money, jewelry, clothes etc.                                                                         | 249.00    |            |
| Losses of Chien Hoo Ann. of<br>Shih Sun Vilt. Pan Mu Dist.<br>Money \$200, rice, clothes,<br>furniture, jewelry, etc.                           | 519.00    |            |
|                                                                                                                                                 | \$9428.60 | \$52175.93 |

120  
Feb 4, Rev. Andrew Beattie  
American Presbyterian  
Mission, Canton

Mission Chapel, in Fan Mi Dist.  
as well as Preacher's house etc. looked.

表格局部(1)

8.

|                                                                                                                              |           |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                              | \$1975.00 | \$52175.33 |
| Chapel furniture, chairs, clocks, books, etc.                                                                                | 184.00    |            |
| Preacher H. Chi Tung's clothes, furniture, money, books, etc.                                                                | 438.50    |            |
| Doctor M. Hui Chi's furniture, foreign & native medicines, surgical instruments, medical books, camera, money, clothes, etc. | 1494.00   |            |
| Chapel assistant's clothes, etc.                                                                                             | 59.00     |            |
| Ip Cho Man, an elder in the A. S. Mission Church:-                                                                           |           |            |
| Ransom money paid                                                                                                            | 417.00    |            |
| House in the Li Shui Village, San Mi Dist.                                                                                   | 2150.00   |            |
| Clothes, furniture, jewelry, rice, etc.                                                                                      | 754.00    |            |
| Losses of Li An-t' Shung of Kwang Shung Chop:-                                                                               |           |            |
| Building material shop - furnishings, etc.                                                                                   | 664.00    |            |
| Losses of Lam Fui Tak of Shek Aning Village San Mi Dist.                                                                     |           |            |
| Dwelling house and furniture, clothes, rice, money, etc.                                                                     | 385.00    |            |
| Losses of Ho Kan King of San Mi City:                                                                                        |           |            |
| Money, jewelry, clothes, etc.                                                                                                | 449.00    |            |
| Losses of Chan Hoo Ann of Sha Tin Vill. San Mi Dist.                                                                         |           |            |
| Money \$200, rice, clothes, furniture, jewelry, etc.                                                                         | 519.00    |            |
|                                                                                                                              | \$9428.50 | \$52175.33 |

表格局部(2)

Rev. Andrew Beattie  
American, Presbyterian  
Mingnan, Canton

Mingnan Chapel, in Kuai Shing  
Dan, Shi District, destroyed & looted

Donated for ward \$0428.00 \$52175.33  
Chapel completely destroyed  
and material carried away, 1050.00  
Chapel furniture, lamps,  
pots, appliances, clothes, etc. 205.50

Loss sustained by Lin Lot  
Wang & Lin Lot, two  
members of the A. S. M.  
in Sha Shing, Dan Shi Dist.  
House destroyed, fruit trees  
cut down, rice, furniture,  
furniture, clothes, chickens,  
ducks, 12 hogs, etc. 625.00

Loss sustained by Lam Kee  
Wong & family, in Shik Tung  
Village, Dan Shi District.  
Explosion (Li Shing) rice,  
wine, oil, money, 54 hogs,  
school house, dwelling house,  
warehouse, furniture, jewelry,  
clothes, etc. 3925.00

Loss sustained by Ho Chan  
Wong, in Shik Tung Village,  
Dan Shi Dist.:  
Dwelling house, school furniture,  
money, rice, clothes, etc. 265.25

Loss sustained by Lam Kee  
in Shik Tung Village,  
Dan Shi Dist.:  
Explosion, money, rice,  
clothes, etc. 165.25

\$16866.60 \$52175.33

|      |                                                                 |                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | Rev. Andrew Beattie<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton | Mission Chapel, in the Spring,<br>San Wei District, destroyed & looted. | shape<br>and<br>shape<br>boats<br><br>L'sus<br>Wing<br>men<br>in pl<br>Khan<br>part de<br>man<br>duck<br><br>L'sus<br>Wang<br>Village<br>Khis<br>wine<br>school<br>ward<br>cloth<br>L'sus<br>Wang<br>Khan<br>Dwell<br>man<br><br>L'sus<br>in pl<br>Khis<br>cloth |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

表格局部(1)

9.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |            |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | \$9428.50  | \$52175.99 |
| Chapel completely destroyed<br>and material carried away,                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1050.00    |            |
| Chapel furniture, lamps,<br>books, assistants, clothes, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                | 205.50     |            |
| Losses sustained by Lin Lit<br>Wing & Lin Lit Chi, two<br>members of the A. P. M.<br>in Sha Tin, San Tin Dist:<br>House destroyed, fruit trees<br>cut down, Rice, furniture,<br>furniture, clothes, chickens,<br>ducks, 12 hogs, etc.       | 1625.00    |            |
| Losses sustained by Lam Kue<br>Wang & family, in Shek Chung<br>Village, San Tin District:<br>His stone (1 Li Tin) rice,<br>wine, oil, money, 54 hogs,<br>school house, dwelling house,<br>warehouse, furniture, furniture,<br>clothes, etc. | 3925.00    |            |
| Losses sustained by So Chan<br>Wang, in Shek Chung Village,<br>San Tin Dist:-<br>Dwelling house, school furniture<br>money, rice, clothes, etc.                                                                                             | 468.40     |            |
| Losses sustained by Lam Kue<br>in of same village,<br>His stone, money, rice,<br>clothes, etc.                                                                                                                                              | 164.20     |            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | \$16866.60 | \$52175.99 |

表格局部(2)

10.

|                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                  |                             |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 12, Rev. Andrew B. Parker,<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton.       | A Concert house, in Hanyuan<br>Village, Pan Shi Dist. destroyed<br>and looted, and it is believed that<br>the women who occupied the house<br>have been carried off by the looters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Property forwarded<br>to be sustained by Saang<br>Chai, and Chai, etc.:-<br>Money, \$2.00, clothes, furniture, etc.<br>Money, cloth, clothes, rice,<br>pig, etc. | 1686.60<br>280.00<br>118.50 | 1726.10 |
| 12, Rev. J. M. C. Parker,<br>American Southern Baptist<br>Convention, Canton. | A number of American Baptist Church<br>named North Hanyuan, had his<br>house in Pan Shi Dist.<br>destroyed and looted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Property damaged and things<br>stolen.<br>Det. 2d. Money, repaired by Hanyuan, Magistrate                                                                        | 546.00<br>102.00<br>444.00  | 621.60  |
| 15 — D —                                                                      | Requesting that the Hanyuan, Chai Dist.<br>Magistrate, Hanyuan, be<br>requested to put out a proclamation<br>stating that there is a chapel and<br>Christians at Hanyuan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                  |                             |         |
| 19 — D —                                                                      | Christian, Sun Chi, Wang, Hanyuan,<br>Hanyuan, Chai Dist. Hanyuan, be<br>prosecuted, and his brother Sun Chi,<br>was arrested & forced to write a document<br>promising not to be Christians.<br>Their houses were looted and everything<br>carried away.<br>Christian, Sun Chi, Wang, Hanyuan,<br>District, a travelling doctor, was shot<br>on Hanyuan, to Hanyuan, Sun Chi, to get<br>medicine, by Hanyuan, Sun Chi, and<br>his relatives, for the Hanyuan, Hanyuan, saying<br>that he is a member of the Hanyuan Church. | Property lost by Sun Chi, etc.                                                                                                                                   | 409.06                      | 409.08  |
|                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                  |                             | 409.08  |



|     |                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                       |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 120 | 12, Rev: Andrew Brathie,<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton.            | A convent's house, in Meni Wan<br>Village, San Mi Dist: destroyed<br>and looted, and it is believed that<br>two women who occupied the house<br>have been carried off by the looters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Lies,<br>Loh St<br>Mao<br>Mao<br>pig, |
| 12  | Rev: D. McC. Gray,<br>American Southern Baptist<br>Convention Mission,<br>Canton | A number of Amer. Baptist Church,<br>named Mok Hong Kwong, had his<br>house in Yau San Li Sum, is Dist:<br>destroyed and looted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | proper<br>stolen<br><br>Oct. 28. Year |
| 15  | — D° —                                                                           | Requesting that the Ling Lok Dist:<br>Magistrate, Kwan Si Province, be<br>requested to put out a proclamation<br>stating that there is a chapel and<br>Christians at Mo Si Tsun.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                       |
| 19  | — D° —                                                                           | Christian Sun Si Chi, Wang King<br>Tsun, Tsung Chan Dist: Kwang Si<br>Province, and his brother Sun Si Chi,<br>were arrested & forced to write a document<br>promising not to be Christians.<br>Their houses were looted and everything<br>carried away.<br>Christian Tsu Tsung Han, of same<br>District, a travelling doctor, was shot<br>on his way to Lung Si Phau to get<br>medicine, by Chung Siu Pak and<br>his relatives, for Tsu Tsung Han saying<br>that "he is a member of the Jesus Church." | Property,                             |

表格局部(1)

10.

|                                                           |                                                      |            |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Wan<br>yed<br>rat<br>house<br>iers.                       | Brought forward                                      | \$16866.60 | \$52175.33 |
|                                                           | Loss sustained by Tsang<br>Loh Shi, and Loh H. Shi:- |            |            |
|                                                           | Money \$200, clothes, furniture etc.                 | 280.00     |            |
|                                                           | Money, cloth, clothes, rice,<br>pig, etc.            | 115.50     |            |
|                                                           |                                                      |            | 17262.10   |
| Church,<br>had his<br>Dist:                               | Property damaged and things<br>stolen.               | \$546.00   |            |
|                                                           | Oct. 28. House repaired by Sunji Magistrate.         | 102.00     |            |
|                                                           |                                                      | 444.00     | 621.60     |
| Dist:<br>e, be<br>tion<br>and                             |                                                      |            |            |
|                                                           |                                                      |            |            |
| g King<br>ng Shi<br>hi Shi,<br>Document<br>ms.<br>nothing | Property lost by Sun Shi, etc.                       | 403.05     |            |
|                                                           |                                                      |            | 403.05     |
| same<br>as phot<br>get<br>and<br>xing<br>us Church.       |                                                      |            |            |
|                                                           |                                                      |            |            |
|                                                           |                                                      |            | \$40462.08 |

表格局部(2)



100  
1790 R. B. R. David,  
United Brethren in Christ  
Mission, Canton.

— D° —

Mission Chapel in Kwong Li market,  
Ho Chi District, was stoned and doors  
damaged.

Mission Chapel Donjinhui Lam  
Village Hengshan Dist. carried off  
by some evil disposed persons, and  
the Mission's Reading Room in the  
same village stoned.

102  
1790 Rev. J. R. Baer, M. D.  
American Board Mission,

Mission's Meeting place and the  
property of Christians How Nga  
Kot, in Sai Man Village, Shun  
Tak District, have been attacked,  
looted and destroyed.

1

103  
— D° —

Mission Chapel and a school house  
in Cham Spring Village, San King  
District, destroyed and looted.  
A drug store belonging to some of the  
Christians, destroyed and looted.  
A silver amulet photo of a Christian  
looted and everything of value stolen.  
One Christian lost a box in which were  
stored money and valuables and a number  
of deeds.

In the market town of Do Fack Hai  
about 3 miles from Cham Spring,  
San King District, a drug goods  
store and a lumber store belonging  
to the Christians were looted.

11.

Brought forward

4-0402.08

Detal hojs, over

Rs. 9000

about

\$13000.00

Lojser,

\$7925.30

10/25

412162, 05

#21107 25 82462.08

表格局部(2)

Rev. B. R. Wagner, M. D.  
American Board of Missions

Three houses of Christians, where seven families dwell, were attacked & looted in the same place, inflicting in part the roof of the houses.

Men grow Chapelin Negro Men show  
Smile how Nam Spring was attacked  
and Chapelin himself was made  
clothes and furnishings were pure.  
A Christian at dealer's shop near the  
the Chapel was robbed of all - himself  
wife and children were compelled to  
live for their lives.

Bongil Jan and 421107/21, 12462.08

285/6

Pages . . . 528.00

-21030.05

Optimales of several types  
on not yet known

7 — 5. —

Reporting the appearance of Edward  
James in John Brown Market  
Place, District offering rewards for  
the heads of James, Martin, Cass  
and Bob and 2 dinner machines,  
alleging that they are organizing a rebellion  
and that they belong to the hang and  
burn party and also that they are  
supplying arms & ammunition from  
London & America for rebels use

20 D. J. McSwan,  
Medical Missionary  
Hospital, Spokane,

Requesting an investigation in the case of Ben Ben Shomo, a recent immigrant at the Kefauver, arrested on a charge of being implicated in an explosion in Canton, N.Y.

2. 3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 8

1. 5. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

15 Rev. C. R. Hauger, M. D.  
American Board Mission  
Three houses of Christians where seven families dwell, were attacked & looted in the same place, injuring in part the roof of the houses.

Mission Chapel in Ngan Mo Shan, 3 miles from Nam Tsing, was attacked, and Chapel furnishings inmates clothes and furnishings were seized. A Christian oil dealer's shop next to the Chapel, was robbed of all - himself, wife and children, were compelled to flee for their lives.

Estimates  
are not yet

7 — D. —

Reporting the appearance of a band of armed men in Chik Hwan Market, Hei Ling District offering rewards for the heads of Rev. Hauger, Beattie, Hauger, and Pope, and 2 Chinese preachers, alleging that they are organizing a rebellion, and that they belong to the Tong and Sun's party and also that they are supplying arms & ammunition from London & America for Rebels use.

29 D. J. McSwan,  
Medical Missionary  
Hospital, Canton

Requesting an investigation in the case of Tan Sin Shung, a patient and preacher at the Hospital, arrested on a false charge of being implicated in an explosion in Canton City.

表格局部(1)

12

[illegible]

表格局部(2)



Rev. R. H. Graves,  
Am. B. Baptist Mission,  
Kanton.

Chinese chapel in Hoo Sing  
District, Pan Shi District.  
Destroyed and everything carried away.  
Christian John's house in  
Hoo Le Village, near Hoo Sing,  
Kam Shan, things carried off.

Two Chinese chapels and a  
number of Christians' houses destroyed  
and looted in Hoo N and Hoo N  
Lang, in Pan Shi District.

Chapel in Hoo N Village,  
Pan Shi Dist. destroyed, etc.

Five houses belonging to Christians,  
in Hoo Sing Hoo N District,  
looted. The most damaged from the  
preacher \$200, as ransom, otherwise  
they would destroy the houses.

Chinese chapel in Pan Shi  
District, Hoo Sing District  
looted and damaged.

|                                                                                                                     |    |        |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------|------------|
| Bought property                                                                                                     | \$ | -      | \$10890.00 |
| Chapel - Canton                                                                                                     | \$ | 561.69 | 786.23     |
| Dwelling houses - Canton                                                                                            | \$ | 135.98 | 190.36     |
| Losses of our Christian in Canton,<br>near Hoo Sing, in Pan Shi Dist.                                               | \$ | 231.00 | 40.53      |
| Losses of Christians in Hoo N                                                                                       | \$ | 2.99   | 292.90     |
| Damage to chapel and things<br>stolen, etc. of native preachers<br>in Hoo N Lang                                    | \$ | 724.38 | 1014.14    |
| Chapels - returned                                                                                                  | \$ | 135.00 |            |
| Chapel furniture, etc.                                                                                              | \$ | 1.00   |            |
| Books and contents                                                                                                  | \$ | 365.00 | 641.00     |
| Losses of Christian                                                                                                 | \$ | 268.11 | 35.40      |
| "                                                                                                                   | \$ | 480.00 |            |
| "                                                                                                                   | \$ | 408.20 | 882.20     |
| Damage done to chapel,<br>things stolen from chapel,<br>and clothes, etc. belonging<br>to the pastor and assistants | \$ | 236.40 | 236.40     |
|                                                                                                                     |    |        | \$11922.43 |

|    |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | Ruo, R. H. Graves,<br>Amer. S. Baptist Mission,<br>Canton, | Mission Chapel in Hao Tsing<br>Market, San Shi District,<br>destroyed and everything carried away.<br>Christian John Houshous in<br>Ho Lo Village, near Hao Tsing,<br>brought down & things carried off. | Chapel<br>Dwelling<br>Loss of<br>near Ho        |
|    |                                                            | Two Mission Chapels and a<br>number of Christians houses destroyed<br>and looted in Sha Li and Kwan<br>Tang, in San Sing District.                                                                       | Loss of 4<br>Damage,<br>stolen, etc.<br>in Kwan |
| 10 |                                                            | Chapel in Noh Fook Village,<br>San Shi Dist. destroyed, etc.                                                                                                                                             | Chapel<br>Chapel<br>Shop and                    |
| 15 |                                                            | Three houses belonging to Christians,<br>in Ping Lung Kow Shan District,<br>looted & the mob demanded from the<br>preacher \$300 as ransom, otherwise<br>they will destroy his houses.                   | Loss of 1<br>" 1<br>" 1                         |
| 16 |                                                            | Mission Chapel in Lake Kow<br>Market, Hai Sing District<br>looted and damaged.                                                                                                                           | Damage<br>things etc.<br>and cloth<br>to keep   |

表格局部(1)

13.

|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------|-------------|
|           | Brought forward                                                                                                | \$ | -      | \$108399.00 |
| ing       | Chapel & contents                                                                                              | \$ | 561.63 | 786.28      |
| Damage    | Dwelling houses & contents                                                                                     | \$ | 135.98 | 190.35      |
| is in     |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| g         |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| ff.       |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|           | Copies of one Christian in Tuki Khan,<br>near Chor Enit, in Hamli Dist.                                        |    | 29.00  | 40.53       |
| 2         |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| destroyed | Copies of 4 Christians in Shari                                                                                | \$ | 2099.2 | 2938.90     |
| house     |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| K.        | Damage to chapel and things<br>stolen, etc. of 3 native preachers<br>in Kuan Tsang                             | \$ | 724.38 | 1014.14     |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| age,      | Chapel (to rebuild)                                                                                            |    |        |             |
|           | Chapel furniture etc.                                                                                          | \$ | 185.00 |             |
|           | Shop and contents                                                                                              |    | 180.00 |             |
|           |                                                                                                                |    | 365.00 | 511.00      |
| Kuan      |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
| Enit      | Copies of 1 Christian                                                                                          | \$ | 268.12 | 275.40      |
| in the    | 1                                                                                                              | \$ | 480.00 |             |
| house     | 1                                                                                                              | \$ | 408.20 | 288.20      |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|           | Damage done to chapel,<br>things stolen from chapel,<br>and clothes, etc. belonging<br>to keeper and assistant | \$ | 236.40 | 236.40      |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        |             |
|           |                                                                                                                |    |        | \$112374.34 |

表格局部(2)



|                |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                 |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1000<br>1.1 20 | Rev. R. W. Graves,<br>Amer. P. Baptist,<br>Mission, Canton.          | Reporting the appearance of a hand<br>signed "Mutual Protection Association"<br>purport to be signed by instruction of<br>the Hsiao Sing Magistrate offering<br>rewards for the assassination of<br>Revs. Hoag, Beattie, Graves & Pope. | R.                              |
| 1.1 9          | Rev. H. O. F. Burtwell,<br>American Scandinavian<br>Mission, Canton. | Reporting that converts Li & Tsai<br>and father, of Chan Lin, San Shin<br>District, had all their movable<br>property carried off, and the father<br>over 80 years of age was seized and<br>most brutally beaten.                       | property                        |
| 5              | Rev. Andrew Beattie,<br>American Presbyterian<br>Mission, Canton.    | Further claims re San Ning<br>District.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No. 7<br>Village, &<br>money, c |

表格局部(1)

14.

|                                     |                                                                                |                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| land<br>ation<br>w of<br>ng<br>spe. | Bought forward                                                                 | \$ 112374.94        |
| air<br>in                           | property lost,                                                                 | \$ 25.00            |
| v<br>id                             | Ng Tung Chak, of Tung San<br>Village, San Ching Dist:-<br>money, clothes, etc. | \$ 180.50           |
|                                     |                                                                                | <u>\$ 112579.84</u> |

表格局部(2)

15.

| Recapitulation          |                                               |        |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Rev. Adam J. Braisbeck, | American Baptist Missionary Union,            | Snaton | 27004.99        |
| • J. M. Foster,         | "                                             | "      |                 |
| • H. A. Kemp,           | "                                             | "      |                 |
| • Andrew Brattin,       | American Presbyterian Mission,                | Banton | 41989.05        |
| • R. A. Chambers,       | American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, | "      | 621.95          |
| • J. McElroy,           | "                                             | "      | 1021.65         |
| • R. H. Harris,         | "                                             | "      | 6981.91 8629.91 |
| • H. H. Hager,          | American Board Mission,                       | "      | 34930.95        |
| • H. O. B. Bunknell,    | American Presbyterian Free Mission,           | "      | 25.00           |
|                         |                                               |        | 119579.84       |

# Recapitulative

|                        |                                               |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Rev. Adam J. Grosbeck, | American Baptist Missionary Union,            |
| " J. M. Foster,        | "                                             |
| " H. A. Kemp,          | "                                             |
| " Andrew Beattie,      | American Presbyterian Mission,                |
| " R. C. Chambers,      | American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, |
| " J. McElroy,          | "                                             |
| " R. H. Graves,        | "                                             |
| " G. R. Hauger,        | American Board Mission,                       |
| " H. O. J. Buntwall,   | American Scandinavian Free Mission,           |

表格局部(1)



15.

# Expatriation

|                        |         |         |              |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Missionary Union,      | Snaton  |         |              |
| "                      | "       |         | 27004.93     |
| "                      | "       |         |              |
| Mission,               | Banton, |         | 41989.05     |
| in Canton and Mission, |         | 621 95  |              |
| "                      | "       | 1024 65 |              |
| "                      | "       | 6981 31 | 8629.91      |
| ow,                    | "       |         | 34930.95     |
| Free Mission,          | "       |         | 25.00        |
|                        |         |         |              |
|                        |         |         | \$ 112579.84 |

表格局部(2)

16.

Kuangtung has always been one of the most turbulent of the Southern provinces. Within its borders the agents and emissaries of the Triad, Boxer, White Lily and other secret revolutionary societies or organizations for years persistently have pushed their nefarious operations, and practical experience has shown that their propaganda has recently had fruitless results. These societies ravage the big towns and villages and largely control, in a measure, some of the treaty ports. They cause occasional outbreaks which are, as a rule, speedily suppressed. The so-called Reform element, composed of alleged sympathizers with Kang-yu-wei and Sun-yat-sen, has been at the bottom of the recent uprising at Hoi-chow and its vicinity and in the ranks of its for-a-time victorious but now defeated and dispersed army were many Triads but no Boxers. The Boxer let me interject, belongs to the North rather than the South, where he is not now, by any means, numerically strong. His day has gone.

The anti-foreign feeling amongst the natives of all classes is not as deep or as wide spread in Yunnan and the Two Kwangs as elsewhere. That is patent to a critical observer. That it exists and that its existence is dangerous to the lives and safety of unprotected foreigners are equally as true — the more reason, therefore, for the exercise of

17.

of prudence in dealing with the natives generally and for precautionary measures being taken for self-guarding the lives and property of our Nationals. The most potential of such precautionary measures is the presence of a gunboat. It is an object lesson to even the most ignorant. A stranger passing through the streets of Canton, Peking, Tientsin, or others of the larger cities and towns in this Province, is not assailed by the populace as frequently as heretofore with various unmentionable and indecent epithets. Obscene talk is the rule amongst the coolies when a female foreigner finds herself among a crowd of them, say in a market place, at a steamship wharf, or wherever the people do most congregate. But their talk is not loud and the person who is its subject rarely if ever knows it. If she hears their talk her knowledge never goes beyond that. So, her ears are not shocked, her modesty is untouched, and her feelings untroubled, and the chances are that, apropos of her experience, she often remarks to her friends and others. "What an innocent cheerful lot of people those poor coolies are!" "A little thing makes them laugh all over!" And how they do laugh! etc. etc. "T'ai, Kwei!" is often heard but is scarcely ever accompanied by anything like a curse or accentuated by a scowl. And in this connection it should not be forgotten that the expression of "foreign devil,"

160

so common among the Chinese is used in much the same manner as the ancient Greeks applied the term of "Hoi Barbaroi!" to all outside nations. Of course, there are many places where it uses indicates a bloodthirsty viciousness on the part of the utterer that bodes ill for the safety of the "foreign devil" to whom it specially refers, for instance in cities where there are large masses of ignorant, idle, and desperate characters. It is a pity that very many of the mandarins, literati, and gentrys throughout this province must be classed in the same category as the lowest of these foreign-haters. The bankers, merchants and manufacturers, on the other hand, with a sprinkling of mandarins and the wealthiest of the gentrys are imbued with a pro-foreign sentiment, which, by the way, is a fair set-off, for these last named classes are, by a long odds, the most influential and the surest to win out in the long run. It is through them and by the earnest and persistent efforts of H. C. Acting Viceroy Doh that the situation in this province of Kwangtung has improved so materially, lately, that I am giving serious consideration to the idea of suggesting to the missionaries the possibility of an early return to their labors. True, piracy continues unabated in the East and West Rivers, as well as on the Pearl River within almost three miles distance of Canton City.

19

city, but that's nothing new. It has existed for years and will continue to do so until every part of Kwangtung is properly policed and the reign of law and order established on something like a permanent basis. Whether that basis may be Chinese or foreign is a problem that the future will solve.

The literati have shown their signs of hostility to the foreigner by issuing false and inflammatory Imperial edicts and other proclamations, which have been the cause of many of the outrageous attacks on and looting of chapels, mission stations and Christian converts' residences. Acting Viceroy Takt has been earnest in suppressing those vile publications and in arresting, degrading and otherwise punishing the parties concerned in their printing publication and dissemination. In but two instances have the literati or their tools succeeded in posting their abominable placards in Kwangsi, in only one of which did a serious outrage result.

Kwangsi and Yunnan can safely be reported as maintaining the status quo ante more firmly and acceptably than any other Southern provinces.

Their respective Governors have banished nearly all rebellious characters and have, so far as I can learn, compelled an obedience to the laws of the land, by all classes, that is as praiseworthy as it is most gratifying.

The outlook would be infinitely more satisfactory if,

it, as the Chinese themselves say, "Matters were settled up North!" We have invested here now but it may develop into a worse condition under the influence of the hostile literati and mandarins, civil and military, if the Foreign Powers do not come to terms with the so-called Chinese Government. The stronger the terms, the more strictly they are enforced so much the more favor will foreigners have in these three provinces hereafter. Permit me, then most respectfully to urge that now is the time for a salutary lesson to be taught to the whole Chinese nation, — a lesson whose wholesome influences for good will be felt on all sides for years to come; will bring peace and prosperity to this vast empire and will keep China and her people in complete and permanent touch with the humanizing and civilizing influences of our own and other great nations.

The merchants and manufacturers, the importers and exporters as well as business men generally in the United States have awakened to a lively recognition of the fact that trade with China especially with that portion of it which is in my Consular District, will bring them quick returns and ample profit, if properly conducted. Commercial relations with responsible Chinese and other firms  
at

21.

at the important treaty ports of Canton, Swatow, Samsui, Nanchow, Hoikow and Pakhoi in my District are being gradually established and it will be the fault of either the United States Consul here or of our business men themselves if they do not develop quickly and satisfactorily. This expansion of our commerce and its consequent prosperous returns depend, like all other equally important matters, on "the settlement up North."

I have the honor  
to remain, Sir  
your obedient servant  
Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul"

There are now in this port 4 French gunboats (one of them armored) 2 German and 1 German torpedo boat, 1 English and 1 American, the "Monteney", Captain George W. Sigman. There are 18 Chinese gunboats, small and armed with inferior guns, anchored in the Pearl River from Whampoa to Canton. At the Macao and Bogue Ports there are, according to Chinese statements, about 12,000 braves. I feel that I am absolutely correct in placing the figures at 6,500 men, including the usual rag-rag and bob-kail  
of

22.

of a stationary Chinese encampment in these waters.  
General Liao with his army of 3200 Black Flags having  
returned from the North has been detailed by Acting  
Viceroy Takt to dislodge and disperse the robbers and  
pirates from their hiding places on the East, West,  
and Pearl Rivers.

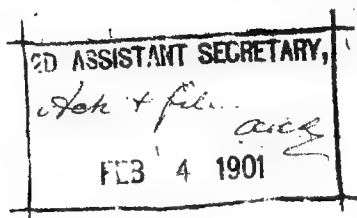
Dear Sir,  
your obedient servant

Robert M. Mc Wade.  
M. S. Consul



*Conf*

*No. 65.*



*Cont Bureau*



Consulate of the United States,

*Canton, China, Dec 13<sup>th</sup>*

Mr. *Robert M. McWade,*

*To the Department of State.*



*Acknowledged by [unclear]  
January 6/1901*

Subject:

*Crisis in China.*

*Abstract of Contents.*

*Continuation of 10064, and report  
on Copper Cash from local mint, etc.*

No. 65

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 13<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N. 64 regarding the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

H. E. Acting Viceroy Li San has opened an office in front of the Prefectural Yamen for the exchange of copper "cash" newly coined in the Canton Mint. Only 40,000 pieces are allowed to be exchanged each day and no person is permitted to receive more than two dollars worth per day. The relation of the dollar to the "cash", which is the one coin in universal circulation in China, has been a matter of discussion for a long time. For years after the depreciation of silver in these markets in relation to gold was fully realized by the traders and others the dollar still commanded a thousand cash. The value of the silver dollar is now only from 800 to 850 cash. It will be readily seen therefore that the manufacture of counterfeit cash is unprofitable. The subsidiary coins, however, consisting of

of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces being largely alloyed with copper offer a prosperous field for the manufacturers of spurious money and as a result there is a plethora of it. It is being manufactured by wholesale and the public officials in their efforts to suppress it offer rewards ranging from \$500 to \$1000 for evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in its manufacture.

During No. 64, I noted the fact that Lao I, the chief of the Black Flags had been ordered by H. C. Te San to drive the pirates from the East and West Rivers. A deputation of the gentries is now here petitioning H. C. to protect them and their families from the robbers and pirates who are pillaging their houses in the San Hing District, West River. They have received assurances that their petition will be granted. On account, however, of the rebellious tendencies of the East River District the main part of the Black Flags has been detailed there. Two camps are to be stationed in Kwai Shin, Henichan Prefecture, and camps will be located at Lungmun, Kong Lo, Tsing Pa, and the Tsang Shung districts. As the San Mi river also abounds in pirates the garrison in its island port of Chiu San Shau has been strengthened by a company of artillery.

Baidu

Bands of robbers infest the Hiening Chau District and levy blackmail on its inhabitants. Robberies are also frequent of travellers in Yung Chi'iu, north-east of Lok Hoi, and the houses of the gentry and others are daily attacked and despoiled. The Gov sent a large detachment of soldiers there yesterday to aid the local mandarins in maintaining order and in punishing the lawless. Hiening Chau City was the scene over a week ago of a tragedy the details of which have today come to hand. The victims consisted of the mother, wife, concubine, three children and two servant girls of a pawnshop keeper, who were murdered and frightfully mutilated, during his absence, by three men and two women, one of the men being a near relative of the pawnshop-keeper. One of the servant girls survived long enough to tell the story and give the names of the perpetrators of the crime. The murderers fled to Canton, taking with them a large quantity of their victims' clothes and valuables, which they disposed of for four hundred taels. They fasted here for four days and then returned to their homes where they were arrested immediately after their arrival. They were beheaded today.

On December 7<sup>th</sup> 1900, the Tao-tai of the Prefecture of Shao-Chow, Yantai District, attacked and defeated 1500 rebels, under the leadership of  
Lau.

Law-Ku-Law. Many of the rebels were captured and promptly beheaded. Their leader escaped and with a number of his followers is in hiding in the mountain fastness of that locality.

A strong detachment of military sent by Acting Viceroy Tê Saw from Canton has, say advisers received last night, December 12<sup>th</sup> 1900, cleared out the rebels and robbers in the Tsing Men and Tsing Tak districts, and materially aided the local officials in restoring order.

Street and house robberies in Canton are of almost daily occurrence and can be largely accounted for from the fact that there is a multitude of about 70,000 unemployed natives scattered through the narrow streets and bye-ways of the city, hungry and desperate. A shop in the Fifth Ward was attacked last week and two of the shopmen killed. The robbers escaped without securing any booty. Over fifty shops in nearby villages have been looted. The soldiers are "hot foot" after the thieves.

The merchants of the city of Canton are much aroused over the fact that the Nam Hoi and the Sun H Magistrates are forcing the seventy-two merchants' guilds, under the order of Viceroy Tê Saw, to pay up \$500,000, alleged arrears of rent for the Latin town

form during the preceding six months. The merchants assert that owing to the conditions up North business has been exceedingly dull and they are unable to meet this demand. They have petitioned H. C. Tsao to rescind his order and it is currently believed that if he refuses they will petition the Emperor Kwang Shih. The control of the skin taxes is now in the hands of the officials.

As the Empress-Dowager has refused to accept the declaration of H. C. Tsao Mou, Viceroy-designate of the Two Kwangs, that official is expected to arrive at the Viceregal Yamen, in Canton, about four to five weeks hence. He and his family are traveling overland, by short stages, and will stop for a few days to recuperate on their arrival en route at Shanghai.

The new Viceroy has the reputation of being a Progressist.

"What is the best way to put down the rebellion in Honan?" was the only live practical question put to 292 expectant mandarins at a competitive examination which closed here several days ago. The greater part of the questions related to ancient worthies.

I learned, this morning, from a reliable source, that the Acting Viceroy succeeded, yesterday, in finding the place of concealment of over a ton of dynamite. It had been stowed in a village in the immediate

immediate neighborhood of Canton by some of the "Reform" conspirators and brought them in seven different consignments or packages from Measao. Some of the persons implicated in its purchase and concealment have been arrested and my informant, who is one of the most trusted officers of Li Don's staff and his confidential adviser, says they have confessed that it was their intention to blow up Canton. It is now decidedly unhealthy for a Cantonese either to pose or be known as a Reformer. Indeed, the charge of being "a Reformer" is a most serious one and is given grave consideration even if preferred by a police against any of the gentry or nobility. At times an assassin, accused of his crime, will attempt to shift the burden and penalty of guilt on the shoulders of an innocent man by asserting that the latter was the murderer, or was its instigator, and that, besides, he was a Reformer. A case in point is the following, which is now being investigated by Li Don:

The Nam Hoi Magistrate, Ho, is interested in the gambling monopoly. Last year he had under him as his chief of police Li Ka Chuek, who had two subordinates. This year, in connection with the new gambling company the Nam Hoi employed a Mr. Lo and displaced Li. Some time ago one of the above subordinates was assassinated on Ho's street. The

other

other subordinate informed his chief Li that the man Lo, now employed by the Nam Hoi instead of Li, caused the assassination of his associate. Li laid this information before the Viceroy who called the Nam Hoi to account for the conduct of Mr. Lo. Lo was sent up for examination and after the application of boiling water to his legs confessed that "a man by the name of Li Nam had something to do with the assassination." Li Nam was examined and confessed that Li Shai Knai, his master, was the guilty party and also said that "Li Shai Knai is a member of the Reform (Kang-yu-wei) party." Li Shai Knai is one of the richest men in the western part of the city and an intimate friend of Li Hing Chang. He is having a hot and difficult task in pushing his innocence of the murder and explaining away his alleged connection with the Reformers.

On Monday, December 10<sup>th</sup>, a passenger boat plying between Canton and Shun Tak, was upset whilst making a short turn in the Pearl River and all on board, over 200 Chinese, men and women, were drowned.

I am Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
Robert M. Mc Wade  
M. J. Consul



*1/26.*

*To 66.*

|                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,<br><i>Act. &amp; file.</i><br>FEB 4 1901 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|



Consulate of the United States,  
*Shanghai, China, Dec 14th* 1900.

*Mr. Robert M. McWade,*

To the Department of State.

*Acknowledged by form  
January 6, 1901*



Subject:

*Crisis in China.*

Abstract of Contents.

*Continuation of 665. & enclosing  
copy of letters addressed to missionaries  
advising tentative trip, can now be made  
to their respective fields of labor.*



No. 66

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China December 14<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my N. 65 concerning the present crisis in China I have the honor to report as follows:

Despite the unsettled condition of affairs "up North" and the apparent prospect of a protracted delay on the part of the Allied Powers and China in finally arranging matters the situation in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, my Consular District, improved materially. Kwangsi and Yunnan are all that could be desired and Kwangtung, except in the disaffected localities of Yen Si and Lai Song, is so well under the control of the pro-foreign Acting Viceroy, Li Han, that I have felt it to be my duty to transmit the following note to the different missionaries in this Consular District:

"Rev. and Dear Sir:

The condition of affairs has changed so much for the better that I feel it to be my duty  
to

to the holy cause in which you are engaged to say to you, and through you to all our nationals and their converts, that it would be advisable for tentative trips to be made at an early date to your respective fields of labor, with the view of resuming work permanently if circumstances will permit. The converts, by all means, should at once return to their homes.

Do not forget however, that about the Chinese year is always a disturbed season. Robbers and pirates, during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> moons are especially active. That fact should be borne in mind when making your arrangements for returning to your district."

On the appearance of the slightest signs of danger I will warn the missionaries, instructing them how best to avoid it. I am fully satisfied however, from present indications, that they will meet with no trouble unless they interfere either in cases that are purely Chinese or in the politics of the country. In that conviction I am pleased to be able to report that out of all of the 129 missionaries whose field of labor is in Kwangtung, but one has given me any serious annoyance. His case is a flagrant one and, to quote the expression of one of his fellow-missionaries  
he

"he has become so overbearing," that I may be forced to  
the necessity of placing his name before you.

I am, Sir,  
your obedient servant

Robert M. M. Wade  
U. S. Consul



THE WALDORF  
WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK  
BELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA  
STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA  
BUILDING RESTAURANT,  
PHILADELPHIA  
GEO. C. BOLDT, PROP.

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS, "BOLDT, NEW YORK"  
PHILADELPHIA CABLE ADDRESS, "BOLDT, PHILADELPHIA"

## The Waldorf-Astoria.

Fifth Avenue, 33rd and 34th Streets  
and Astor Court,



THE ASTORIA

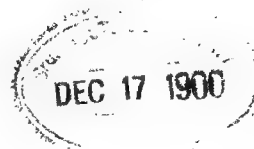
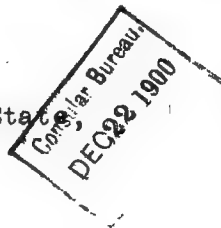
*To Shanghai  
Dec. 22, 1900.*

New York December 15th, 1900.

Hon. Thos. W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.



Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of November 16th, 1900, enclosing copy of dispatch from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, and copy of a letter from T. C. Chung, formerly acting interpreter at Canton.

I beg to state in reply that Mr. Chung received his full salary up to the date of his suspension by Consul General Goodnow, in October, 1898; and the appointment of his temporary successor.

I do not infer from Mr. Chung's letter that he claims pay prior to the date of his suspension before my going on leave of absence, October 10th, 1898, but that he believes he is entitled to pay since that date.

As to the Chinese furniture now or at that time (October 1898) in the Consulate, the facts are as follows:

The furniture in question was sent to the Consulate by a

Office of the  
Third Assistant Secretary.

Mr Chellon

Copy to Mr Goodwood  
referring to his despatch

Adm

A. W. C.,

-:2:-

Chinese dealer in the expectation that I would purchase it. I did not want and refused to buy the goods and so informed both Mr. Chung and the Chinese furniture dealer at that time. Some arrangement, as I believe, then entered into by the two men, and the Chinese furniture remained in the Consulate and was used by Mr. Chung.

I never made any claim to the furniture nor did I ever hold it as security in any way. Upon my departure from Canton, October 10th, 1898, I notified the Vice Consul, whom I left in charge, of the fact that both parties claimed the goods, and I advised him to be careful in regard to the same and to deliver the property only to the rightful owner on proof of ownership.

What disposition was made of the matter I do not know. It is scarcely necessary to add that the advice to my successor at the time I turned the Consulate over to him, October 10th, 1898, was based entirely upon my desire to prevent the Consulate being involved in any dispute or litigation.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Edward Bedloe*

Late Consul of the United States, Canton, China.

15.

No. 67.

*Cons. Bureau*

*Mr. Morrison*



*ackd & say kept*

Consulate of the United States,

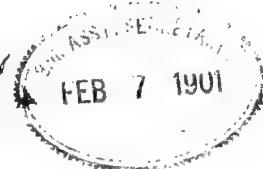
*ackd & say kept*

Canton, China, Dec 21st. 1900.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State

*Acknowledged  
February 28, 1901*

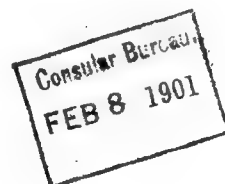


Subject:

*Unpaid expenses re trial of Richard T. Sullivan*

*Abstract of Contents.*

*re having this day drawn a draft on the  
Secretary of State for \$484.79*





No. 67.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 21<sup>st</sup> 1900.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's No. 15. of Nov 5. 1900, regarding certain unpaid expenses in the trial and conviction of Richard Toulmin, and instructing me to pay the claims referred to in my despatches to you Nos 17 and 38 of June 25 and August 21, 1900, amounting to \$487.79 U. S. Gold, and to draw on the Secretary of State for the amount, supporting my draft with an account and vouchere for payment in full of all claims against the Government of the U. S. in this matter; I have the honor to report that, acting under the instructions above cited, I have this day drawn upon

upon the Department for the total amount, viz: \$484.79 U.S. currency to pay the following accounts:

|                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Capt. J. J. Lossius,    | \$15.00         |
| Mr. J. S. Murray,       | ✓ 15.00         |
| Rev. E. B. Ward,        | ✓ 15.00         |
| Rev. H. H. Shumaker,    | ✓ 15.00         |
| Dr. R. J. J. Macdonald, | ✓ 88.50         |
| Mr. T. T. Woods,        | ✓ 30.87         |
| Rev. B. C. Randall,     | ✓ 31.04         |
| Mr. John Frann,         | ✓ 57.82         |
| " V. A. Rozario,        | ✓ 42.00         |
| " A. Silva,             | ✓ 74.70         |
| " J. Mkiak,             | ✓ 31.00         |
| " H. R. Williams Jr,    | ✓ 22.93         |
| Messrs Noronha & Co,    | ✓ 36.38         |
| " Deacon & Hastings,    | ✓ 7.35          |
| for Seal & Post }       | ✓ 2.20          |
|                         | <u>\$484.79</u> |

437.79  
484.79  
3.00

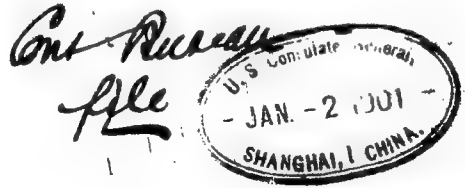
I have notified the various parties named above of the receipt of said draft and have also begun to make payments. As soon as I have made all of the payments, which I will do as diligently

3.

diligently as possible, I will forward full vouchers for same.

I am, Sir,  
your obedient servant,

Robert M. McRae  
U.S. Consul



No. 68.

Consulate of the United States,

Shanghai, China, Dec 21st 1900.

FILE

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

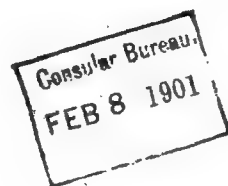


Subject:

re death of Honorable John Sherman.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Dept. instructions  
re death of John Sherman, etc.



No. 68.

Consulate of the United States,  
Canton, China, Decr 21st. 1900.

Honorable *David J. Hill*,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of the  
Department's Circular Instruction of October  
25, 1900, announcing the death of the Honorable  
John Sherman, formerly Secretary of State  
of the United States, and to say in reply that  
immediately upon receipt of the sad news  
the flag of this Consulate was placed at half-mast.

As a mark of respect to the memory of  
the distinguished dead and in token of sympathy  
for the Government and people of the United States  
in their loss, my colleagues in Canton caused  
the flags of their respective Consulates to be placed  
at half-mast for two days, and during the  
day left cards at this office.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

*Robert M. McNamee*  
U. S. Consul.

*Aug 18*

*To: 69.*

*Cons. Receipt*  
*Ally Subject*



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Dec 28 1900.

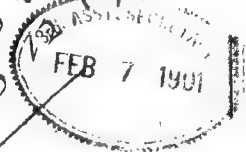
Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Standard Oil Co of Cal. Y.

*Ans. by form.*  
*Substance to Standard*  
*Oil Co. 9.20 1901.*



Abstract of Contents.

re Infringement of Trade marks  
of Standard Oil Co of Cal. Y.

### Memo.

From UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CANTON.

for Department of State.

Bureau.  
1901

6 proclamations referred  
to in Dispatch No. 69 of  
Dec 28<sup>th</sup> 1900.



No. 69

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 23<sup>d</sup> 1900.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that, on the complaint of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, U. S. A. that merchants of the Kerosene Oil Guild, of Canton, were infringing the trade marks of the Standard Oil Company and filling their tins and cases with Russian oil, said Russian oil being sold at a much lower rate than that of the complainants I instituted a searching investigation. Employing Chinese whom by experience I found trustworthy I was able to detect the guilty parties and to get possession of substantial evidences of their guilt. I thereupon notified the Standard Oil Co. and also the Nam Hoi Magistrate of the facts in the case. I requested him, according to Chinese law and custom, to have the culprits arrested and tried, an opportunity to be given to me to be present at said trial with my witnesses and other evidence. The Nam Hoi under various

pretexts

pretexts not only attempted to delay or put off the proposed arrest and trial but to end the cases summarily by assuring me after the lapse of several weeks, that he had investigated the cases — there were few cases in all — and had found that the accused were innocent of the offences charged against them. From circumstances which came to my knowledge I felt satisfied that he, or some official acting on his financial behalf, "had squeezed" the accused successfully, and, to carry out his end of a corrupt bargain had promised them immunity from arrest and punishment. I again wrote to the Nam Hoi Magistrate reiterating my charges and demanding a trial, etc. He was silent. I then promptly appealed, in writing, to H. C. Acting Viceroy Tse and also waited upon him personally. During our conversation I learned that I had been mistaken in my statement that H. C.'s predecessor Viceroy Tan had issued a proclamation protecting the Standard Oil Company's products. Tan had not gone that length, but had merely instructed the Nam Hoi and Sun M Magistrates to issue ordinary protection proclamations in their respective districts. My error was the result of misinformation, caused largely by the faulty and defective manner in which



which some of the Consulate's records had been kept and preserved. As I am fortunate enough to be esteemed and liked as highly by Viceroy Tak as by Li Heng Chang, his immediate predecessor, I am delighted to be able to report that I succeeded in inducing him not only to order the immediate arrest and trial of the accused but also to issue a strong proclamation extolling the Standard Oil Company's products and threatening with severe punishment all merchants and others guilty of infringing on said company's trade marks etc. This "severe punishment" according to Chinese law is "sealing up the shop, confiscating the goods, chattels, etc. and imprisonment for an indefinite term of the delinquent." The proclamation was issued, according to promise and I enclose herewith six copies of it. I was notified within twenty four hours thereafter by the Nam Hoi Magistrate that the trial would be held at his Yamen on December 10<sup>th</sup> 1900.

Early on that morning I was amazed on finding that my witnesses refused to accompany me to the Yamen or even to appear against the accused. On inquiry I ascertained that they were afraid of being assassinated on the way to the Yamen, or afterwards, by some persons hired for that purpose by the kerosene oil guild. I also found that the shops and godowns of  
the

the oil merchants are located on one of the exceedingly narrow streets which we had to traverse en route to the Damen. As I had previously taken the precaution of having them make affidavit of their actual knowledge of the guilt of the accused and of their having purchased quantities of the fraudulent tins, cases etc. I dismissed them, telling them that I did not desire to place their lives in jeopardy. Preceded by a number of stout coolies carrying the fraudulent oil, in wide open baskets suspended from bamboo poles which they bore on their shoulders I went to the place of trial.

The Nam Hoi welcomed me effusively and seated me at his side at a table where, in apparently generous hospitality he pressed me to partake of champagne, cakes, and fruits; cigars and cigarettes were also provided. I had an animated conversation with him, lasting over half an hour, during which I produced my affidavits, the fraudulent tins of oil, etc. He finally said "yes, Mr. Consul, I know these men are guilty. How do you want them punished?"

Consul Mr. Wade: According to the law of the land.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: The penalty is sealing up the shops, confiscating the merchandise and other goods and imprisonment.

Consul Mr. Wade: The punishment should be  
commensurate

commensurate with the offence. But there are circumstances surrounding these cases that impel me to suggest milder treatment.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: What are they? I would like to know them.

Consul McWade: Would it not be better, — pardon my suggestion — to try the cases first and then determine the penalty immediately afterwards?

Nam Hoi Magistrate: You mean that I hear the prisoners first and then make my decision?

Consul McWade: Yes. That would appear to me to be the best course to pursue. All I want is justice.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: This is my method. I have the residence. That is all that is necessary except the confession of guilt by the prisoners. What shall be done with them?

Consul McWade: If they frankly confess their offence and give ample security not only that they will never again be guilty of the charges laid against them but that they will continue to deal with the American firm and to trade solely in its products I will be satisfied. But they must give ample security.

Nam Hoi Magistrate: If I do not seal up their shops I will fine them.

Consul McWade: (quickly) no, no. Your Honor,  
You

You have kindly asked me to name the punishment in these cases, and you will, I hope, pardon my urging the mild course. I do not want to estrange the kerosene oil trade from our American firm or its products. The members of the guild have hitherto been good customers of the Standard Oil Company, they recognize the value and the superior quality of American over Russian oils, and they have been led into buying the inferior and cheaper oils. We do not wish to lose their custom or their trade; we want to retain it, and we want friendly relations to exist between them and all American firms.

The Nam Hoi Magistrate: Well, let the fine go to the charitable institutions.

As I felt that the Nam Hoi would consider himself to be "the charitable institutions" and consequently the recipient of the fines I persisted in urging my views. He finally acceded to them and ordered the accused merchants to be brought before him.

As each merchant in response to the summons of the crier entered the court he prostrated himself on his knees and leaning forward on the palms of his hands, with his head inclined to the earth, stated his name, occupation, business address and residence, age, whether married or  
single

single, and number of family if any. When all ten of the merchants had given these statements a bright looking young clerk, (about 20 years old) read them aloud to the Nam Hoi, each prisoner assenting as his answer was announced. The charges were then read and my evidence briefly adduced. All of the defendants frankly confessed. The Nam Hoi thereupon dilated on the magnitude of their offences, read the law thereon and the penalty on conviction, and wound up by informing them that, yielding unwillingly to my urgent representations, he had decided to remit their personal punishment, the confiscation of their goods, etc. "They must however, be concluded" give him the best of personal and property (real estate) security, first - that they will never again be guilty of the crimes charged against them, and second that they will continue to trade with the Standard Oil Company of New York."

The defendants who, during the entire trial had remained prostrate on their hands and knees and with bent heads, immediately arose and thanked me. They were evidently grateful. At a word from the Nam Hoi they again prostrated themselves before him whilst his decision and their adjournment were written out in his Book of

of Records. As soon as the clerk had completed his work each defendant made an inked impression with his thumb immediately under his agreement. That ended the proceedings. The Nam Hoi Magistrate and I drank a small cup of tea together, a sign that my visit was over, and after he had laughingly declared that I was "too lenient" I thanked him for his courtesy, attested his high sense of justice, and retired, reaching the Consulate three quarters of an hour thereafter. The Tamen is a little over four miles distant from Shamoen and the streets on the route are very narrow — about six to ten feet wide — and, as a rule, foul smelling. The humiliating attitude of the defendants is, I may add, the usual posture of prisoners when before the Courts of the civil or military mandarins. Here is the correspondence in the case:

Kanton, China, November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1900

To His Honor Roy.

Nam Hoi Magistrate,

Your Honor:

I herewith present charges to you against

1. The Shing shop of Tong Hing St.
2. Kwong Chien Shing
3. The Tai, shop

4. Tsong Kee, shop of Tsong Hing St.
5. Hiep Kee, " "
6. Hing Kee " "
7. Shuen Hing " "
8. Kwong Dick Shong " "
9. Kwong Tong Lee " "
10. Ahong Lee " "

who have been guilty of an infringement of the Trade Marks of The Standard Oil Company, of New York, an American firm. I charge the said merchants or shop-keepers with buying up the tins and cases of the said Standard Oil Company, in which they are filling Russian and other brands of oil, not American oil, and selling it as "bonnet" oil. This sale etc. of said false "bonnet" oil, in addition to being a direct infringement of the Trade Mark of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is a palpable fraud on the public and is a material injury to the business of the Standard Oil Company of New York. I therefore formally request you to take immediate action, to have the fraud and infringement stopped and to have the guilty parties punished and their fraudulent oils confiscated.

It is well-known in Canton and elsewhere that His Excellency Viceroy Tan issued the following proclamation to all the public and merchants,

forbidding

forbidding any infringement of the Standard Oil Company's Trade Marks and threatening with punishment any and all parties guilty of said infringement.

It is also well known in Canton and elsewhere, that your honored predecessor His Honor, the Hon'ble Magistrate Tung, and His Honor, the Hon'ble Magistrate Si issued the following proclamation forbidding any infringement of the Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Company of New York and threatening with punishment all parties guilty of said infringement:

### Proclamation

issued by

Hon'ble Magistrate Tung

Hon'ble Magistrate Si

by order of His Excellency Tan, Viceroy for the Two Kiangs. That his Excellency has received a despatch from the U. S. Consul General at Shanghai saying that the American Merchants owning the Kerosene Oil Brands known as "Lamp" and "Liger" and asking that any merchant here be forbidden to forge these Brands. Printed declaration and statement accompanied by an exact facsimile of Brands has been sent in and registered in the Court. It is forbidden by law for any people to forge any Brands.

Therefore



Therefore we now concur with His Excellency's order and proclamation hereby issued and if any people shall forge the Rosine Oil Brands as above described, the "Tiger" and "Camel" Mark, they shall be arrested and punished.

To all the public and merchants.

I have ready for Your Honor ample evidence of said infringements by the accused Yui Shing shop, Kwong Chew Shing, Lee Tai, Soong Kee, Hip Kee, Kwong Kee, Ahuen Hing, Kwong Lee, Kwong Yick Kwong, Kwong Tong Yee, of Tong Hing street. I am prepared to present said evidence before you at any time and ask you therefore to order a speedy trial of the accused and to render full justice in the case.

Assuring you of my consideration.

I am, Your Honor  
Your obedient servant  
Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

---

Canton, China, November 12<sup>th</sup> 1900

His Honor

The Nam Hoi Magistrate,

Your Honor:

November 3, 1900. I brought to your attention the cases of Yui Shing shop, Kwong Chew Shing.

Shing, Lee Tai, Tsang Lee, Hei Lee, Hung Lee, Shuen Hing, Cheong Lee, Kwong Dick Cheong, Kwong Sang Dye of Tsang Hing street whom I then charged and do now again charge with willfully and deliberately infringing the Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, an American corporation, I told you then and I tell you now that the said infringement is a palpable fraud on the public and a source of material injury to a most reputable and highly influential concern the Standard Oil Co. of New York. I demanded then the prompt arrest trial, and punishment of the guilty parties, and at the same time I informed you of the fact that I had the necessary evidence in my possession to convict them of the crimes charged against them.

You have failed to answer my official letter preferring the formal charges against the accused.

Leaving out of the question, for the present, your discourtesy towards myself, I now again urge upon you the grave propriety and necessity as a matter of justice, of the prompt arrest, trial, and punishment of the guilty parties. I also ask you for the date of said trial so that the evidence can be presented thereat.

This is not a case where dilatoriness is unavoidable or will be permitted.

Awaiting your reply to the foregoing,  
before

before taking further action.

I am, Your Honor  
Your obedient servant  
Robert M. McWade  
U. S. Consul

---

From Nam Hoi Loy to Consul McWade  
Your Honor:

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1900 regarding the infringement of the trade mark of the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American Corporation etc. etc. etc.

I have the honor to say that runners have been sent for the arrests of those concerned for trial.

With compliments  
23<sup>rd</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> Y. K. S.  
14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1900

---

Canton, China, November 15<sup>th</sup> 1900  
His Honor, Loy,  
The Nam Hoi Magistrate,  
Your Honor:

I have received your communication of the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of the 9<sup>th</sup> moon 26<sup>th</sup> year  
Kwang Si stating that you have sent out runners  
to

to arrest Yne Shing, Kwong Chiew Shing, Tse Tai, Tsong  
 Kee, Hiep Kee, Heng Kee, Shuen Hing, Cheong Lee,  
 Kwong Yick Chong, Kwong Tong, Tye of Tong Hing shut  
 on the charges of infringing the Trade Marks, etc. of the  
 Standard Oil Company of New York, an American  
 corporation, and of committing a fraud on the public  
 as well as on the said Standard Oil Company of New  
 York, by the sale, in the said Standard Oil Company's  
 tins of Russian and other inferior oils. As I have  
 already notified you I desire these cases pressed at  
 once for the punishment of the guilty parties and  
 an effectual stop of all further infringements or  
 attempts to infringe said Trade Marks. The laws  
 must be obeyed. I therefore ask you to notify me  
 promptly of the date and hour set aside by you for  
 the trial, etc. of the guilty parties, so that I can attend  
 said trial either in person or be represented by a compe-  
 tent American official.

With assurances of high consideration.

Dear, Your Honor

Your obedient servant

Robert Mc. Mc. Wade

M. S. Consul

---

From Kwan Hoi Loy to Consul Mc. Wade

Your Honor:

Acknowledged receipt of your communication dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> moon regarding the infringement of the trade marks of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, an American firm etc. etc. requesting to immediately have the guilty parties arrested for trial etc.

Referring to this matter I have already ordered runners to have the proprietors of the shops brought up for trial and the said proprietors were brought up namely:

|                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Sam Hoi Chow    | of Yue Shing shop       |
| Maak Sio Shuk   | " Kwang Chew Shing shop |
| Maah Ching Hien | " Yue Tai "             |
| Maak Kun Huen   | " Tsang Ku "            |
| Kung Chuk Anan  | " Kwang Tong Tai "      |
| Maak Lih Anan   | " Kwang Yick Chong "    |
| Li Han          | " Cheung Lee "          |

On trial they said that:

"We are dealers in foreign goods and kerosene oil in Tung King street and that we have always buying oil from Hongkong and sold them off just as they come and no hand has been done by us, and we have our accounts with the shops of Hongkong viz:

viz: Han Chung, Sun Yuen, Chin Quong and  
 Hoi Chung for reference and that evidence could  
 be obtained from the Likin Department and  
 also our shop books will show. All the old tins  
 are shipped back to Hongkong. The bantouse  
 are unable to make such trade mark as the  
 "bonnet." The "bonnet" oil is the best, always  
 has been the most saleable, but now there  
 are oil from Russia and its price is cheaper,  
 consequently its sale is increasing daily  
 and the sale of the "bonnet" oil is daily decrea-  
 sing. Now the foreigners suspect that we  
 are forging the Brand but really the people  
 are using the other oil because it is cheaper.  
 Since we are brought up for trial, we can  
 honestly say that we have not made any  
 infringement of the said Standard Oil  
 Company's trade mark."

As the infringement of trade mark is against the  
 Chinese law, and the merchants also have their  
 regulations to that effect, if the above shops are  
 really forging the trade mark of the said company  
 I must have them severely punished and will not  
 allow them to defraud the public. As to the using  
 of the said company's tins to fill up with inferior  
 oil



